



CBSE
New Pattern

Social Science

Class 10 (Term I)

- Multiple Choice Questions
- Assertion-Reasoning MCQs
- Case Based MCQs



3 Practice Papers
On Latest Term I Syllabus

Including Chapterwise
Quick Revision Notes

As per CBSE Circular Acad - 51/2021, 05 July 2021 &
Acad - 53/2021, 22 July 2021

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ARIHANT PRAKASHAN (School Division Series)





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Syllabus

(Term I)

No.	Units/Chapter	No. of Periods	Marks
1	India and the Contemporary World - II 1. Rise of Nationalism in Europe	12	10
2	Contemporary India – II 1. Resources and Development 3. Water Resources 4. Agriculture	16	10
3	Democratic Politics – II 1. Power Sharing 2. Federalism	14	10
4	Economics 1. Development 2. Sectors of Indian Economy	20	10
		62	40

Unit 1 : India and the Contemporary World – II

Section 1 Events and Processes

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation
- The Making of Nationalism in Europe
- The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848



- The Making of Germany and Italy
- Visualizing the Nation
- Nationalism and Imperialism

Unit 2 : Contemporary India – II

1. Resources and Development

- Types of Resources
- Development of Resources
- Resource Planning in India
- Land Resources
- Land Utilization
- Land Use Pattern in India
- Land Degradation and Conservation Measures
- Soil as a Resource
- Classification of Soils
- Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

3. Water Resources

- Water Scarcity and The Need for Water Conservation and Management
- Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management
- Rainwater Harvesting

Note: The theoretical aspect of chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination. However, the map items of this chapter as listed will be evaluated in Board Examination.

4. Agriculture

- Types of farming
- Cropping Pattern
- Major Crops
- Technological and Institutional Reforms
- Impact of Globalization on Agriculture



Unit 3 : Democratic Politics – II

1. Power Sharing

- Case Studies of Belgium and Sri Lanka
- Why power sharing is desirable?
- Forms of Power Sharing

2. Federalism

- What is Federalism?
- What make India a Federal Country?
- How is Federalism practiced?
- Decentralization in India

Unit 4 : Economics

1. Development

- What Development Promises - Different people different goals
- Income and other goals
- National Development
- How to compare different countries or states?
- Income and other criteria
- Public Facilities
- Sustainability of development

2. Sectors of the Indian Economy

- Sectors of Economic Activities
- Comparing the three sectors
- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India
- Division of sectors as organized and unorganized
- Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private Sectors



List of Map Items

A. GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1: Resources and Development

- a. Major Soil Types

Chapter 3: Water Resources

Dams:

- a. Salal
- b. Bhakra Nangal
- c. Tehri
- d. Rana Pratap Sagar
- e. Sardar Sarovar
- f. Hirakud
- g. Nagarjuna Sagar
- h. Tungabhadra

Note: The theoretical aspect of chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination. However, the map items of this chapter as listed above will be evaluated in Board Examination.

Chapter 4: Agriculture

- a. Major areas of Rice and Wheat
- b. Largest / Major producer States of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute



CBSE Circular

Acad - 51/2021, 05 July 2021

About Latest Exam Scheme Term I & II



केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड

(शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अधीन एक स्वायत संगठन)

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

(An Autonomous Organisation under the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)

CBSE/DIR (ACAD)/2021

Date: July 05, 2021

Circular No: Acad-51/2021

All the Heads of Schools affiliated to CBSE

Subject: Special Scheme of Assessment for Board Examination Classes X and XII for the Session 2021-22

COVID 19 pandemic caused almost all CBSE schools to function in a virtual mode for most part of the academic session of 2020-21. Due to the extreme risk associated with the conduct of Board examinations during the second wave in April 2021, CBSE had to cancel both its class X and XII Board examinations of the year 2021 and results are to be declared on the basis of a credible, reliable, flexible and valid alternative assessment policy. This, in turn, also necessitated deliberations over alternative ways to look at the learning objectives as well as the conduct of the Board Examinations for the academic session 2021-22 in case the situation remains unfeasible.

CBSE has also held stake holder consultations with Government schools as well as private independent schools from across the country especially schools from the remote rural areas and a majority of them have requested for the rationalization of the syllabus, similar to last year in view of reduced time permitted for organizing online classes. The Board has also considered the concerns regarding differential availability of electronic gadgets, connectivity and effectiveness of online teaching and other socio-economic issues specially with respect to students from economically weaker section and those residing in far flung areas of the country. In a survey conducted by CBSE, it was revealed that the rationalized syllabus notified for the session 2020-21 was effective for schools in covering the syllabus and helped learners in achieving learning objectives in a less stressful manner.

In the above backdrop and in line with the Board's continued focus on assessing stipulated learning outcomes by making the examinations competencies and core concepts based, student-centric, transparent, technology-driven, and having advance provision of alternatives for different future scenarios, the following schemes are introduced for the Academic Session for Class X and Class XII 2021-22.



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2. Special Scheme for 2021-22

A. Academic session to be divided into 2 Terms with approximately 50% syllabus in each term:

The syllabus for the Academic session 2021-22 will be divided into 2 terms by following a systematic approach by looking into the interconnectivity of concepts and topics by the Subject Experts and the Board will conduct examinations at the end of each term on the basis of the bifurcated syllabus. This is done to increase the probability of having a Board conducted classes X and XII examinations at the end of the academic session.

B. The syllabus for the Board examination 2021-22 will be rationalized

similar to that of the last academic session to be notified in July 2021. For academic transactions, however, schools will follow the curriculum and syllabus released by the Board vide Circular no. F.1001/CBSE-Acad/Curriculum/2021 dated 31 March 2021. Schools will also use alternative academic calendar and inputs from the NCERT on transacting the curriculum.

C. Efforts will be made to make Internal Assessment/ Practical/ Project work more credible and valid as per the guidelines and Moderation Policy to be announced by the Board to ensure fair distribution of marks.

3. Details of Curriculum Transaction

- Schools will continue teaching in distance mode till the authorities permit in-person mode of teaching in schools.
- Classes IX-X: Internal Assessment** (throughout the year irrespective of Term I and II) would include the 3 periodic tests, student enrichment, portfolio and practical work/ speaking listening activities/ project.
- Classes XI-XII: Internal Assessment** (throughout the year irrespective of Term I and II) would include end of topic or unit tests/ exploratory activities/ practicals/ projects.
- Schools would create a student profile for all assessment undertaken over the year and retain the evidences in digital format.
- CBSE will facilitate schools to upload marks of Internal Assessment on the CBSE IT platform.
- Guidelines for Internal Assessment for all subjects will also be released along with the rationalized term wise divided syllabus for the session 2021-22. The Board would also provide additional resources like sample assessments, question banks, teacher training etc. for more reliable and valid internal assessments.



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4. Term I Examinations:

- At the end of the first term, the Board will organize **Term I Examination** in a flexible schedule to be conducted between November-December 2021 with a window period of 4-8 weeks for schools situated in different parts of country and abroad. Dates for conduct of examinations will be notified subsequently.
- The Question Paper will have Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) including case-based MCQs and MCQs on assertion-reasoning type. Duration of test will be **90 minutes** and it will cover only the rationalized syllabus of **Term I only** (i.e. approx. 50% of the entire syllabus).
- Question Papers will be sent by the CBSE to schools along with marking scheme.
- The exams will be conducted under the supervision of the External Center Superintendents and Observers appointed by CBSE.
- The responses of students will be captured on OMR sheets which, after scanning may be directly uploaded at CBSE portal or alternatively may be evaluated and marks obtained will be uploaded by the school on the very same day. The final direction in this regard will be conveyed to schools by the Examination Unit of the Board.
- Marks of the **Term I** Examination will contribute to the final overall score of students.

5. Term II Examination/ Year-end Examination:

- At the end of the second term, the Board would organize **Term II or Year-end Examination** based on the rationalized syllabus of Term II only (i.e. approximately 50% of the entire syllabus).
- This examination would be held around **March-April 2022** at the examination centres fixed by the Board.
- The paper will be of **2 hours duration** and have questions of different formats (case-based/ situation based, open ended- short answer/ long answer type).
- In case the situation is not conducive for normal descriptive examination a **90 minute MCQ** based exam will be conducted at the end of the Term II also.
- Marks of the Term II Examination would contribute to the final overall score.



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6. Assessment / Examination as per different situations

- A. In case the situation of the pandemic improves and students are able to come to schools or centres for taking the exams.**

Board would conduct Term I and Term II examinations at schools/centres and the theory marks will be distributed equally between the two exams.

- B. In case the situation of the pandemic forces complete closure of schools during November-December 2021, but Term II exams are held at schools or centres.**

Term I MCQ based examination would be done by students online/offline from home - in this case, the weightage of this exam for the final score would be reduced, and weightage of Term II exams will be increased for declaration of final result.

- C. In case the situation of the pandemic forces complete closure of schools during March-April 2022, but Term I exams are held at schools or centres.**

Results would be based on the performance of students on Term I MCQ based examination and internal assessments. The weightage of marks of Term I examination conducted by the Board will be increased to provide year end results of candidates.

- D. In case the situation of the pandemic forces complete closure of schools and Board conducted Term I and II exams are taken by the candidates from home in the session 2021-22.**

Results would be computed on the basis of the Internal Assessment/Practical/Project Work and Theory marks of Term-I and II exams taken by the candidate from home in Class X / XII subject to the moderation or other measures to ensure validity and reliability of the assessment.

In all the above cases, data analysis of marks of students will be undertaken to ensure the integrity of internal assessments and home based exams.

Dr. Joseph Emmanuel
Director (Academics)



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01

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Quick Revision

Concept of Nation State

During the 19th century nationalism emerged as a force in Europe. It brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe which resulted in emergence of the nation-state.

Frederic Sorrieu and His Visualisation

Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist drew a series of four prints which depicted his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Social Republics' in 1848.

The French Revolution and the Idea of Nation

- The first idea of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices and introduced the ideas like, *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) amongst the French people.
- A centralised administrative system and a uniform law for all citizens was introduced.

Napoleonic Code

- Napoleon had incorporated revolutionary principle by introducing the Civil Code of 1804, which was known as Napoleonic Code.
- This civil code removed all privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secured the right to property. It abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. It simplified administrative divisions, removed guild system, improved transport and communication system, introduced

standardised weights and measures and common national currency.

The Making of Nationalism in Europe

- There were no **nation-states** in the mid-18th century Europe.
- **Germany, Italy and Switzerland** were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective unity or a common culture.

Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

- Aristocracy, was a small group but it was the dominant class in the continent. They owned estates and property.
- Due to industrialisation the new social groups of working class and middle class population, including industrialists, businessmen, professionals came into existence.

Liberal Nationalism

- In the early 19th century, ideas of national unity were closely related to the **ideology of liberalism**.
- For the new middle classes, liberalism meant freedom for individual and equality of all before law.
- In France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to persons who owned property. Men without property and women were excluded from this right.
- In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.



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- In 1834, a Customs Union or Zollverein was formed by Prussia and accepted by most of the German states.
- The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

A New Conservatism After 1815

- Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.
- Conservatism stressed on the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- The European powers like Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna and signed up the **Treaty of Vienna** in 1815. The congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor *Duke Metternich* and they drew up the **Treaty of Vienna** of 1815.
- The major outcomes of the treaty are the Bourbon dynasty restored power, France lost all the territories annexed by Napoleon and a series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent its expansion in future.
- The main intention of congress was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

The Revolutionaries

- The liberal nationalists opposed monarchical forms that had been established after Vienna Congress and fight for liberty and freedom.
- In Italian revolutionary **Giuseppe Mazzini** became a member of secret society and found two underground societies, viz, **Young Italy** and **Young Europe**.
- His relentless opposition to monarchy made Metternich to describe him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

The Age of Revolution: 1830–1848

- Liberalism and nationalism was associated with the revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states,

the provinces of Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland. These revolutions were led by liberal nationalists.

- The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries, who installed Louis Philippe as the constitutional monarch.
- There was a struggle for independence in Greece and the **Treaty of Constantinople** of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- Romanticism was a cultural movement that tried to create a sense of a shared collective heritage as a basis of a nation.
- Some countries like Poland kept nationalist feeling alive through music and language. The clergies in Poland used Polish language for religious instruction.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

- The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.
- There was enormous increase in population all over the Europe and population from rural areas migrated to cities to live in overcrowded slum.
- The conditions of the workers in town was extreme. In 1845, there was a revolt of weavers in Silesia village against the contractors.
- In 1848, population of Paris revolted due to food shortage and widespread unemployment. **Barricades** were erected and **Louis Philippe** was forced to flee.
- As a result, a National Assembly proclaimed a republic and granted suffrage to adult males above 21 and guaranteed them the right to work. National workshop were set-up to provide employment.
- It was because the contractors supplied raw material to weaver and reduced their payments.
- As a result, **suffrage** (right to vote) was granted to males above 21 by the National Assembly. This gave them the right to work.

1848 : The Revolution of the Liberals

- In Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian empire demanded for constitutionalism with national unification. The liberal took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of nation-state.

- In 1848 France, Germany, Italy, Poland etc demanded for a nation state based on Constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
- Monarchs of Central and Eastern Europe wanted to introduce changes like that in Western Europe to abolish of serfdom and bonded labour in Habsburg and Russia.

May Revolution

- On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives assembled in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a Constitution for German nation. According to this Constitution, the nation was to be headed by a monarchy under a parliamentary control.
- The highest position was offered to **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** (King of Prussia), but he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. The Parliament also lost its support as demands of workers and artisans were ignored and the assembly was disbanded.

Issue of Political Rights to Women

- Women were not given any political rights so large number of women participated actively in the liberal movements to demand for their rights.
- They formed their own political associations, founded newspaper and took actively in political meeting and demonstrations.

The Making of Germany and Italy

After 1848, nationalist sentiments were widespread in Germany and Italy which led to their unification.

Unification of Germany

- The middle class tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation-state. Prussia took the leadership of the movement.
- Its Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck**, aimed to achieve the unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- Prussian victory in three wars with Austria, Denmark and France ended and completed the process of its unification.
- Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck** along with princes of German states, representatives of the army, Prussian ministers declared the new German Empire on **18th January, 1871**. It was headed by **Kaiser William I** of Prussia.

- Newly formed state, Germany emphasised on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.

Unification of Italy

- During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states. Only **Sardinia-Piedmont** was ruled by an Italian Princely house.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi took responsibilities to unite Italy. Due to their effort Italy was united in 1861.
- In 1861 **Victor Emmanuel II** was proclaimed the king of United Italy.
- The states of Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Papal were joined with Sardinia.
- The final unification of Italy was achieved in 1871 and Rome became a part of Sardinia.

Growth of Great Britain

- There was no British nation prior to the 18th century.
- The primary identities of the people in the British Isles were ethnic ones like English, Welsh, Scot and Irish.
- The **Act of Union** (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. By this Act, Scotland was incorporated in England.
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom of Britain in 1801.
- The symbols of the new Britain were the British flag (Union Jack), the National Anthem (God save our Nobel King) and the English language.

Visualising the Nation

- Artists in the 18th and 19th century started to personify nations as female figures.
- These female figures became known as allegory of nations, *viz* in France, Marianne was the allegory and in Germany, Germania was the allegory.

Nationalism and Imperialism

- A large part of the Balkans was under the controls of the Ottoman Empire.
- Each European power i.e., Germany, Russia, England, Austro-Hungary wanted to extend their control over the Balkans. This led to series of war and finally the First World War.

Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

01. When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?

- (a) 1787 (b) 1759 (c) 1789 (d) 1769

02. Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?

- (a) Germany (b) France
(c) England (d) Spain

03. Which among the following language is written and spoken in Paris and further accepted as a common language of that nation?

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

04. Which newly designed flag was chosen to replace the formal flag 'Royal Standard' in France?

- (a) Union Jack (b) Tricolour
(c) Red Cross (d) White Satire

05. Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient?

- (a) Social Reforms
(b) Political Reforms
(c) Administrative Reforms
(d) Economic Reforms

06. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'? (CBSE 2020)

- (a) French Revolution
(b) Russian Revolution
(c) Glorious Revolution
(d) The Revolution of Liberals

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

- (a) Equality before the Law
(b) Universal Adult Franchise
(c) Right to property
(d) No Privileges based on birth

08. Which region was ruled over by 'The Habsburg Empire'?

- (a) Austria-Hungary
(b) France-Netherlands
(c) Spain-Portugal
(d) Scotland-Ireland

09. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following. (CBSE 2020)

- (a) Otto von Bismarck – Germany
(b) Napoleon – Spain
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi – France
(d) Bourbon Kings – Italy

10. What was the main feature of the pattern of land holding prevailing in the Eastern and Central Europe?

- (a) Tenants (b) Landlords
(c) Vast Estates (d) Small Owners

11. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?

- (a) Emphasis on social justice
(b) State planned and socio-economic system
(c) Freedom of the individual and equality before law
(d) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism

12. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line? (CBSE 2020)

- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Matternich
(c) Otto von Bismarck
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

13. Find the incorrect option.

- (a) Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1845.
(b) Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.
(c) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.
(d) During the 19th Century nationalism emerged as force in Europe.



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14. Which one of the following is true regarding the ideas promoted by Mazzini?

- (a) Opposition to Monarchy and support to democratic republic.
- (b) To establish liberty and freedom under a Monarchy.
- (c) Disintegration of the German Confederation under 39 states.
- (d) Censorship of newspapers, books, plays and songs.

15. The Nationalist Greeks got the support of the West European nations because

- (a) They were fighting against the Muslim Ottoman Empire.
- (b) They had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (c) Greece was considered the cradle of European civilisation.
- (d) All of the above

16. Which one of the following was not implemented under the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?

- (a) Restoration of Bourbon dynasty.
- (b) Setting up series of states on the boundaries of France.
- (c) Restoration of Monarchs
- (d) Diluting the German confederation of 39 states.

17. Which one of the following was NOT the result of the Treaty of Vienna 1815? **(CBSE 2020)**

- (a) The Kingdom of the Netherlands was setup in the North.
- (b) Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
- (c) Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontiers.
- (d) Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.

18. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to

- (a) Impose customs duty on imported goods
- (b) Abolish tariff barriers
- (c) Reduce custom duties
- (d) Introduce new rules for trade

19. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?

- (a) Emphasis on social justice
- (b) State planned socio-economic system
- (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (d) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.

20. Find the incorrect option.

- (a) The Napoleonic Code (Civil Code) was introduced in 1804.
- (b) 1830's was the period of great economic hardship in Europe.
- (c) Count Camillo de Cavour was central figure in the unification of Italy.
- (d) In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian Rule took place.

21. Which one of the following is true regarding the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832?

- (a) It recognised Turkey as an Independent nation.
- (b) It recognised Germany as an Independent nation.
- (c) It recognised France as an Independent nation.
- (d) It recognised Greece as an Independent nation.

22. Conservatives did not believe in establishing and preserving

- (a) The Monarchy
- (b) The Democracy
- (c) Social Hierarchies
- (d) Traditional institutions of state and society

23. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union, 1707' from the following options.

- (a) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
- (b) The British Parliament seized power from Ireland.
- (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

24. was incorporated in England with the Act of Union 1707.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (a) Scotland | (b) Ireland |
| (c) Wales | (d) Northern Ireland |

25. When Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1798 | (b) 1801 |
| (c) 1800 | (d) 1799 |

26. Which one of the following areas was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) The Balkans | (b) The Romanians |
| (c) Great Britain | (d) Germania |

27. Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Prussia | (b) Poland |
| (c) Hungary | (d) Austria |

28. Who among the following was proclaimed as the first German Emperor in 1871? **(CBSE 2020)**

- | |
|--------------------------|
| (a) William I |
| (b) William II |
| (c) Friedrich Wilhelm I |
| (d) Friedrich Wilhelm IV |

29. Who among the following leaders formed a secret society called 'Young Italy'?

- (CBSE 2020)**
- | |
|------------------------|
| (a) Victor Emmanuel II |
| (b) Giuseppe Mazzini |
| (c) Count Cavour |
| (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi |

30. Cavour's contribution to Italian unification was

- | |
|--|
| (a) Diplomatic alliance with the enemies of Austria. |
| (b) War with Austrians and Bourbons. |
| (c) Diplomatic alliance with France in 1859 and strengthening Sardinia and Piedmont. |
| (d) Defeated the Bourbon kings. |

31. What was the main occupation in the mid 18th Century in Europe?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Trade and commerce | (b) Peasantry |
| (c) Craftsmanship | (d) None of these |

32. Match the following.

List-I (Year)	List-II (Events)
A. 1804	1. Greek struggle for independence began
B. 1815	2. Napoleon war began
C. 1797	3. Treaty of Vienna
D. 1821	4. Civil Code

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 1	3	2	4
(d) 4	2	1	3

33. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. 1789	1. Unification of Italy
B. 1859-70	2. Unification of Germany
C. 1866-71	3. Piedmont and France defeated Austria.
D. 1859	4. The French Revolution occurred

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 1	2	3	4

34. What this picture signifies during 1824 in France?



- | |
|---------------------------|
| (a) Peasant Uprising |
| (b) The Massacre at Chios |
| (c) The Club of Thinkers |
| (d) None of the above |

- 35.** Which of the following aspects best signifies this image in 1848 in France?



- (a) Peasant Uprising
- (b) Club of Thinkers
- (c) Hall of Versailles
- (d) Frankfurt Parliament

- 36.** Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Germania?



- (a) Heroism and Justice
- (b) Folk and Cultural Tourism
- (c) Austerity and Asceticism
- (d) Revenge and Vengeance

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 37-40) *In the given question, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.*

Codes

- (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.

- 37. Assertion** (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834.

Reason (R) Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely house.

- 38. Assertion** (A) Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.

Reason (R) The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against the Russian dominance.

- 39. Assertion** (A) In January 1871, the Prussian King William I, was proclaimed German Empire in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Reason (R) The Nation-Building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian State Power.

- 40. Assertion** (A) On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt Parliament.

Reason (R) The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.

Case Based MCQs

- 01.** Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social republics’, as he called them. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure – here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world



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are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag. Interestingly, at the time when Sorrieu created this image, the German peoples did not yet exist as a united nation – the flag they carry is an expression of liberal hopes in 1848 to unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution.

- (i) What was the theme of the painting made by the French artist?
 - (a) True Democracy
 - (b) Constitutional Monarchy
 - (c) Absolute Monarchy
 - (d) Democratic and Social Republic
- (ii) The utopian vision of French artist Frédéric Sorrieu was
 - (a) the people of the world are grouped together as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
 - (b) leading the procession, way past the statue of liberty are the United States and Switzerland which by this time were already nation-states.
 - (c) France identifiable by the revolutionary tricolor has just reached the statue.
 - (d) the concept and practices of a modern state in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.
- (iii) The utopian vision here means
 - (a) depicting something idealistic
 - (b) depicting something realistic
 - (c) depicting something repressive
 - (d) depicting something contemporary

- (iv) Here the term absolutist means

- (a) system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.
- (b) refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) refers to a form of democratic government that was decentralised and people friendly.

02. Read the source and answer the following questions.

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

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) emphasised 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 centralised 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.

- (i) At the time of French Revolution it was under the rule of
 - (a) constituent Assembly.
 - (b) an absolute monarchy.
 - (c) liberal monarch who supported the uprising.
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) From the very beginning French Revolution tried to create the
 - (a) idea of democracy.
 - (b) sense of collectiveness.
 - (c) idea of cooperative.
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) Which of the following statements correctly, define the idea of a *la patrie* and '*le citoyen*'?
 - (a) United community enjoying equal rights
 - (b) Rights are protected by the Constitution
 - (c) Liberalism must be acquired
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (iv) The National Assembly took the initiative to
 - (a) introduce centralised administrative system
 - (b) formulated uniform laws
 - (c) internal custom duties and dues were abolished
 - (d) All of the above

03. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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 return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realized, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. 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 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.

(CBSE SQP 2021)

- (i) Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?
 - (a) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon.
 - (b) Preservation of two sects of Christianity.
 - (c) Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere.
 - (d) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.

- (ii) Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options?
- To declare competition of German unification
 - To restore conservative regime in Europe
 - To declare war against France
 - To start the process of Italian Unification
- (iii) What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.
- To re-establish peace and stability in Europe
 - To establish socialism in Europe
 - To introduce democracy in France
 - To set up a new Parliament in Austria
- (iv) How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option.
- With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty.
 - Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy.
 - Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.
 - By giving power to the German confederation.

04. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings, who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head. ‘When France sneezes,’ Metternich once remarked, ‘the rest of Europe catches cold.’ The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. An event that mobilised

nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. 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. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

- (i) Who was the ruler of France at the beginning of the French Revolution?
- Louis Phillippe IV
 - Louis Phillippe XV
 - Louis Phillippe XVI
 - None of the above
- (ii) Which of the following incident marked the French Revolution?
- February Revolution
 - April Revolution
 - October Revolution
 - July Revolution
- (iii) Which of the following treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
- Vienna Treaty of 1815
 - Constantinople Treaty
 - Diplomatic treaty of Sardinia-Piedmont
 - None of the above

- (iv) was appreciated as 'Cradle of European Civilisation'.
 (a) France (b) Greece
 (c) Belgium (d) Netherlands

05. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the 19th Century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for Independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove

that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

- (i) The Ottoman Empire sought to strengthen itself through
 (a) modernisation
 (b) internal reforms
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Mass movements
- (ii) The Balkan peoples based their claims for or on nationality.
 (a) independence, political rights
 (b) power sharing, modernisation
 (c) secularism, justice
 (d) modernisation, strength
- (iii) Which of the following powers was not interested in Balkan peninsula?
 (a) England
 (b) Germany
 (c) Russia
 (d) Japan
- (iv) The spread of ideas of romantic nationalism was responsible for
 (a) disintegration of Greece
 (b) Balkans disintegration from the Ottoman Empire
 (c) integration of Macedonia
 (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (a) | | | | | |

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (a) (ii) (a) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

Passage 3

- (i) (d) (ii) (b) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

Passage 5

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)

Passage 2

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (d) (iv) (d)

Passage 4

- (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (b)

EXPLANATIONS

- 9.** The other correct options are
(b) Napoleon – France
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi – Italy
(d) Bourbon kings – France
- 37.** Giuseppe Garibaldi was Italian freedom fighter. In 1833, he joined the Young Italy Movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. During the middle of the 19th Century. Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia – Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. Hence, both statements are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 38.** Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. 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. Thus, both statement are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 49.** Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. Thus, both the statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 40.** On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. 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. Therefore, both assertion and reason are false.

01

Resources and Development

Quick Revision

Resource

Everything available in our environment that can be used to satisfy our needs, which is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as resource.

Types of Resource

Resources can be classified on the basis of origin, exhaustibility, ownership and the status of development.

- **On the basis of origin**, resources are of two types, viz., biotic resources and abiotic resources.
 - **Biotic resources** are obtained from biosphere and have life, i.e.; human beings, livestock, flora and fauna, fisheries etc.
 - **Abiotic resources** are composed of non-living things, e.g. rocks and metals.
- **On the basis of exhaustibility**, resources are renewable and non-renewable.
 - **Renewable resources** can be renewed or reproduced by applying physical, chemical or mechanical process e.g. solar energy, wind energy, forest, water, wildlife, etc.
 - These resources can be further sub divided into two forms, i.e. flow or continuous resources and biological resources.
 - **Non-renewable resources** are formed through long geological time period and can not be renewed easily, e.g. minerals, metals and fossil fuels. These resources may further divided as recyclable and non-recyclable.

- **On the basis of ownership**, resources are individual, community owned, national and international resources.

- **Individual resources** are owned privately by individuals, e.g. plantation, pasture land, farmland, etc.
- **Community owned resources** are equally accessible to all the members of the community, e.g., grazing ground, burial grounds, etc.
- **National resources** are under the control of nation, e.g. canal, roadways, railways, etc.
- **International resource** are international institutions which regulate some resources like the oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the **Exclusive Economic Zone** belong to open ocean which cannot be used by any country without the permission of international institutions.

- **On the basis of the status of development**, resources are potential, developed, stocks and reserves.

- **Potential resources** are those resources which are found in a region, but not yet have been utilised.
- **Developed resources** are surveyed and their quality and quantity is determined for utilisation e.g. coal and petroleum.
- **Stock** Material in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human need but human being do not have appropriate technology to access these are known as **stock**, e.g. hydrogen in water.



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- **Reserves** are subset of stock which can be used by technical know-how, but their use has not been started, e.g. river water.

Development of Resources

- Resources are vital for human survival and for maintaining quality of life. But over utilisation of resources has led to the serious global problems like global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- An equal distribution of resources therefore, is essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. This can be achieved through sustainable development and resource planning.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable economic 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.

Rio De Janeiro Summit, 1992

- The first International Earth Summit was held in Rio De Janeiro in June 1992.
- The summit addressed the problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development.
- Leaders of more than 100 countries signed the **Declaration on Global Climate Change** and Biological Diversity. They also adopted Global Forest Principles and Agenda 21.

Agenda 21

- It is a declaration signed at the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** (UNCED) in 1992 at Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.
- It aims to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation, etc. It also aims that every local government should draw its own local Agenda-21.

Resource Planning

- Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
- Resource planning is essential for sustainable development in India because some regions are rich in one resources but are deficient in other resources.

- There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of vital resources. e.g. Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Resource Planning in India

- Complex process of resource planning in India is divided into three stages, e.g. identification and inventory of resources, planning for resource development, matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
- India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resources planning right from the First Five Year Plan launched after Independence.

Resources and Colonisation

- Rich natural resources of colonies were the main attractions for foreign invaders.
- Technological development of the colonising countries helped them to exploit resources of the colonised regions.
- India has experienced by colonisation that the availability of resources as well as the technology and quality of human resource are needed for proper development.

Conservation of Resources

- Resources are vital for any developmental activity. To overcome the problems of irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources, resource conservation at various levels is important.
- At international level, resource conservation was advocated in 1968 at **Club of Rome** and in 1987, the **Brundtland Commission Report** extensively mentioned the necessity of resources.

Land Resources

- Land is a very important natural resource. It is limited, so, it needs to be used with careful planning.
- India's geographical area comprises of variety of relief features i.e. 43 per cent plain land area for agriculture and industries, 27 per cent plateau which source of mineral, fossil fuels and forest and 30 per cent of mountains.

Land Utilisation

Land resource are used for the many purposes such as Forests, Land not available for cultivation, Other uncultivated land, Fallow lands, Net sown area.

Land Use Pattern in India

- The use of land is determined by **physical factors** like climate, soil type, topography etc as well as **human factors** like population density, technological capability and culture and traditions, etc.
- Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq. km. Out of this, the land under permanent pasture has decreased.
- In India, land use data is available for only 93 per cent of total area.
- Between 1960-61 and 2014-2015 major changes took place in land use pattern in India. For example,
 - Most of the other than current fallow lands are of poor quality and their cost of cultivation is very high. The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another.
 - Forest area in India is far lower than the desired 33% of geographical area.
 - Waste land includes rocky, arid and desert areas and land put to other non-agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry, etc.

Land Degradation and Conservation Measures

- It is a common problem associated with land resources which is accelerated today because of human activities like deforestation, overgrazing and mining.
- Natural factors like water and wind cause erosion of top soil.
- Mineral processing is also responsible for land degradation.
- Measures to reduce land degradation are afforestation, controlled grazing, stabilisation of sand dunes etc.

Soil as a Resources

- Soil is a living system and supports different types of living organisms.

- It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few an in depth relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

Classification of Soil

There are various types of soils found in India such as Alluvial, Black, Red and Yellow, Laterite, Arid, Forest and Mountain soils.

Alluvial Soils

Alluvial soil is the most widespread soil in India, which has been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems i.e. the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.

Black Soils

- Black soil is also known as **black cotton soil** or **regur soil**. The factors that are important for the formation of black soil are climatic condition along with parent rock material.
- It is found in the Deccan trap (Basalt) region and is made up of **lava flows**.

Red and Yellow Soils

- It is **red in colour** due to diffusion of iron particles into crystalline and **metamorphic rocks** in low rainfall areas of the Deccan plateau (Eastern and Southern parts).
- It is found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Southern parts of Middle Ganga Plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

Laterite Soils

- The word laterite has been derived from the Latin word **later** which means **brick**. Laterite soil develops in tropical and sub-tropical climate with alternative wet and dry season.
- It is found mostly in Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-East regions.

Arid Soils

- Arid Soil is found in dry areas. In some areas, common salt is obtained in this soil due to evaporation of water.
- It can be useful for cultivation only with suitable irrigation methods as in case of Western Rajasthan.

Forest Soils

- Forest soil is found in hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available.
- It is found in lower parts of valleys particularly on the river terraces.

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

Soil erosion is the removal of the soil cover and subsequent washing down of top soil.

- The process of soil formation and erosion go on simultaneously and there is a balance between the two processes.

- The balance is disturbed due to natural and human causes.
- Erosion through wind, glacier and water are natural causes.
- Human has contributed more towards soil erosion due to deforestation, faulty methods of agriculture, overgrazing, construction and mining, etc.
- Contour ploughing, terrace farming, strip cropping, shelter belts can prevent soil erosion.

Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

- 01.** The resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life are called

- (a) Biotic (b) Abiotic
 (c) Parasitic (d) None of these

- 02.** Which of the following is not classified on the basis of status of development?

- (a) Potential resource (b) Developed resource, Stock
 (c) Reserves resource (d) Renewable resource

- 03.** Individual, community, national and international resources are classified on the basis of

- (a) origin (b) exhaustibility
 (c) ownership (d) status of development

- 04.** The ocean resources beyond 200 nautical miles is classified under which zone?

- (a) Exclusive Economic Zone (b) Export-Processing Zone
 (c) Special Economic Zone (d) None of the above

- 05.** The territorial waters that extend upto 12 nautical miles from base of a coastal country is recognised by on Law of Sea.

- (a) United Nation Convention (b) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit

- (c) Nuclear Security Summit
 (d) None of the above

- 06.** Which of the following is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life?

- (a) Resource planning (b) Resource management
 (c) Resource extraction (d) Resource generation

- 07.** Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as

- (a) fallow lands (b) gross cropped area
 (c) cropped area (d) grazing land

- 08.** Which state among the North-Eastern states has been fully surveyed for its land use?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur
 (c) Tripura (d) Assam

- 09.** Which of the following soil is more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai?

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

- 10.** Which soil is also known as regur soil?

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



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11. Black soils are generally poor in

- (a) Phosphoric content
- (b) Moisture
- (c) Potash
- (d) Calcium carbonate

12. Where are red soil mostly found?

- (a) Deccan plateau, parts of Odisha
- (b) Kerala and Karnataka
- (c) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat and Rajasthan

13. Laterite soil is mainly found in

- (a) Southern states
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

14. The lower horizons of the arid soil is occupied by kankar due to increasing

- (a) Calcium content
- (b) Potash content
- (c) Lime, potash and phosphorous content
- (d) Phosphorous content

15. In the snow covered areas of Himalayas, which of the following soil experiences denudation and is acidic in nature with humus content?

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

16. soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

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

17. The land becomes unfit for cultivation is known as

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Fallow land | (b) Bad land |
| (c) Deserted land | (d) Wasted land |

18. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) bad land | (b) gullies |
| (c) deltas | (d) None of these |

19. Identify the correct reason for the formation of gullies in bad lands.

- (a) Formed when running water cuts through soils making deep channels.
- (b) When water flows over large areas down a slope.
- (c) When moving wind blows away loose soil of flat lands.
- (d) Formed when ploughing is done in a wrong way.

20. is a strip cropping

- (a) Planting lines of trees
- (b) Planting between water beds
- (c) Strip of grass are left to grow between the crops
- (d) Cultivating making steps

21. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to forest soil.

Soil	Soil texture	Areas where found	Humus content
Forest Soil	Loamy and Silty	(a) ...	(b) ...

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Hills/mountain , low | (b) Plain , low |
| (c) Desert, high | (d) Plateau, low |

22. Which type of erosion is depicted in the picture given below?



- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Sheet erosion | (b) Glacial erosion |
| (c) Gully erosion | (d) Wind erosion |

23. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- (a) Alluvial soil-ideal for sugarcane and paddy
- (b) Black soil - cotton
- (c) Laterite sol - cashewnut
- (d) Red soil - Wheat and Bajra

24. Which one of the following pair is correctly matched?

- (a) Biotic Resource - Rocks
- (b) Abiotic Resource - Flora and Fauna
- (c) Renewable Resource - Solar Energy
- (d) Non-renewable Resource - Wind Energy

25. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Sheet erosion - Top soil is washed away
- (b) Wind erosion - wind blows loose soil of flat land
- (c) Land not available for cultivation - fallow land
- (d) Soil ideal for cotton - black soil

26. Match the following.

List A	List B
A. Laterite soil	1. High moisture retention
B. Black soil	2. Intensively cultivated
C. Alluvial soil	3. Source of salt
D. Arid soil	4. Problem of leaching

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	1	2	3	(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 4	1	2	3	(d) 1	4	3	2

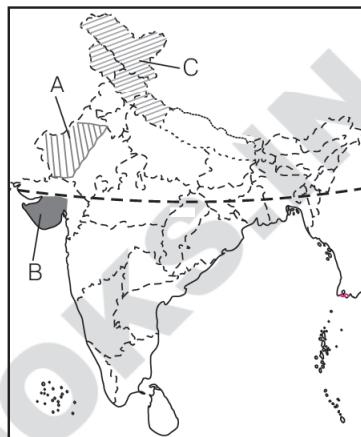
27. Match the following.

List A	List B
A. Humans and coal	1. National resources
B. Parks and burial grounds	2. Community owned resources
C. Coal mines and railway	3. Continuous resources
D. Running water and wind	4. Biotic resources

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 4	2	1	3
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 1	3	2	4

Directions (Q. Nos. 27-29) Identify the type of soil which is found in shaded region marked as A, B and C respectively on the map of India.

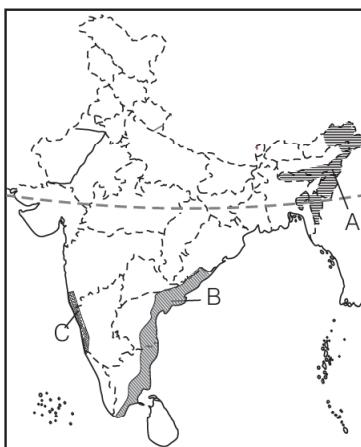


- 27.** (a) Arid soil (b) Black soil
(c) Laterite soil (d) Sandy soil

- 28.** (a) Alluvial soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Black soil (d) Forest and mountainous soil

- 29.** (a) Black soil (b) Arid soil
(c) Forest and mountainous soil (d) Red and Yellow soil

Directions (Q. Nos. 30-32) Identify the type of soil which is found in shaded region marked as A, B and C respectively on the map of India.



- 30.** (a) Arid soil (b) Black soil
 (c) Red and Yellow soil (d) Alluvial soil
- 31.** (a) Black soil
 (b) Forest and mountainous soil
 (c) Arid soil
 (d) Alluvial soil
- 32.** (a) Laterite soil (b) Black soil
 (c) Arid soil (d) Alluvial soil

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 33-36) In the given question, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.

Codes

- (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

33. Assertion (A) The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.

Reason (R) The process of soil formation and erosion go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between two.

34. Assertion (A) The lower horizon of the arid soil is occupied by kankar.

Reason (R) It is because of the increasing calcium content downwards in arid soil.

35. Assertion (A) Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion.

Reason (R) Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming.

36. Assertion (A) The laterite soil develops under tropical and sub-tropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.

Reason (R) This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

Cased Based MCQs

- 01.** Read the source and answer the following questions.

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology and institutions. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.

Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as it assumed by many? They are not. Resources are a function of human activities. Human being themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

- (i) Which among the following can be counted as a resource?
 - (a) Livestock
 - (b) Wind mill
 - (c) Railway lines
 - (d) All of the above
- (ii) When nature gets transformed in different ways, then which of the following takes place?
 - (a) Economic development
 - (b) Resource planning
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) Human beings interact with nature through which of the following?
 - (a) Institutions
 - (b) Technology
 - (c) Resources
 - (d) None of these

(iv) Match the following.

	List I	List II
A.	On the basis of origin	1. Individual, community, national and international
B.	On the basis of exhaustibility	2. Biotic and abiotic
C.	On the basis of ownership	3. Potential, developed stock and reserves
D.	On the basis of status of development	4. Renewable and non-renewable

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	1	4	(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 1	2	3	4	(d) 4	3	2	1

02. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Individual Resources These are also owned privately by individuals. Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. In villages there are people with land ownership but there are many who are landless. Urban people own plots, houses and other property. Plantation, Pasture lands, ponds, water in wells etc. are some of the examples of resource ownership by individuals.

Community Owned Resources There are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds in urban areas are de facto accessible to all the people living there.

- (i) Which of the following is true about Individual resources?
- (a) It can be shared by others
 - (b) It can't be shared by others
 - (c) It can be operated by community
 - (d) It can be operated by head of the village

(ii) Which of the following is not the example individual resources

- (a) Ponds
- (b) House
- (c) Pasture lands
- (d) Public parks

(iii) A landless former possesses which type of resource?

- (a) Abiotic resource
- (b) Non renewable resource
- (c) Community owned resource
- (d) Individual resource

(iv) Some places in urban areas like parks, cremation grounds etc. can be classified into which resource?

- (a) Potential resource
- (b) Community owned resource
- (c) National resource
- (d) Individual resource

03. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Resource planning is a complex process which involves

- (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This 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 set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the First Five Year Plan launched after Independence. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of



corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

- (i) Why resource planning is necessary?
 - (a) For equal distribution of resource
 - (b) For conservation of resource for future generation
 - (c) To avoid further destruction of the Environment
 - (d) All of the above

- (ii) Inspite of having lot of natural resources, India's development shows
 - (a) advanced technology
 - (b) good availability of resources
 - (c) lack of resource planning
 - (d) All of the above

- (iii) Why many regions of India are rich in resources but economically backward?
 - (a) Unequal distribution of resource
 - (b) Lack of resource planning
 - (c) Poor quality of resource
 - (d) Because of large population

- (iv) Why certain regions despite having poor amount of sources are well developed?
 - (a) Region have better resource planning
 - (b) Unequal distribution of resources
 - (c) Region have less density of population
 - (d) good quality of resources

04. Read the source and answer the following questions.

We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways. Thus, land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities and transport and communication systems. However, land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for

various purposes with careful planning. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

- (i) Land supports natural vegetation, wildlife and human population so land is resource.
 - (a) Optimum
 - (b) Potential
 - (c) Natural
 - (d) Man made

- (ii) Careful planning of land resource is needed as
 - (a) as India has a variety of resources
 - (b) land is finite
 - (c) land is of utmost importance
 - (d) All of the above

- (iii) Which of the following will not be a proper utilisation of land resource?
 - (a) Developing tourist places in mountains
 - (b) Constructing canals near perennial rivers
 - (c) Planting trees near mines
 - (d) Setting up industries on fertile land

- (iv) The plateau region of India can be developed as
 - (a) Industries
 - (b) Extraction of minerals
 - (c) Tourist zones
 - (d) All of these

05. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire Northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been



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deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the Eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inlands towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai. Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The Bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than

the Khadar soil. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the Bangar.

- (i) Which of the following is not correct statement about Alluvial Soil?
 - (a) It is most abundant type of soil in India
 - (b) Alluvial soil is generally fertile
 - (c) Lack nitrogen and tend to be phosphoric
 - (d) It is generally high percentage of clay and retain moisture for long time
- (ii) Which of the following soil has the largest area covered in India?
 - (a) Alluvial soil
 - (b) Black soil
 - (c) Laterite soil
 - (d) Forest soil
- (iii) Alluvial soil is also known as
 - (a) Regur soil
 - (b) Khadar soil
 - (c) Bangar soil
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (iv) The Khadar soils are found in
 - (a) in flood plains
 - (b) in the foot hills
 - (c) over plateau
 - (d) side area of the valley

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) | | | | |

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (a)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (d) (ii) (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (b)

Passage 3

- (i) (d) (ii) (c) (iii) (b) (iv) (a)

Passage 5

- (i) (d) (ii) (a) (iii) (d) (iv) (a)

Passage 2

- (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (d) (iv) (b)

Passage 4

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (d) (iv) (d)

EXPLANATIONS

- 21.** Mountain soil is found in the hills and forest areas. It has low humus content as the top soil mostly washes away with running water or wind.
- 33.** The assertion is about soil erosion. The top soil is washed away subsequently which is known as soil erosion. But the reason states that the process of soil formation and erosion goes on simultaneously. This is true but it is not the correct reason for assertion therefore option (b) is the answer.
- 34.** The assertion is that the lower horizon of the soil cover is occupied by Kankar. Due to dry climate and high temperature, arid soil lacks moisture and humus. The calcium content penetrates downwards and accumulates in the lower horizon of the soil. There it forms Kankars. The reason given is true and correct for assertion, hence option (a) is the answer.
- 35.** The assertion is that wind erosion takes place when wind blows over flat land surface or hill slopes. The reason given in the question is about one of the causes of soil erosion which is defective methods of farming. The reason does not describe assertion but it is correct in itself so option (b) is the answer.
- 36.** The assertion is that laterite soil is formed in tropical and sub-tropical climatic region which has wet and dry seasons. Due to high rainfall and hot climatic conditions, there is intense leaching i.e. loss of water soluble nutrients from the soil due to excess rainfall. This gives rise to laterite soil that is not very rich in nutrients. The reason given in the question is true and the correct reason for assertion. Therefore, the answer is (a).



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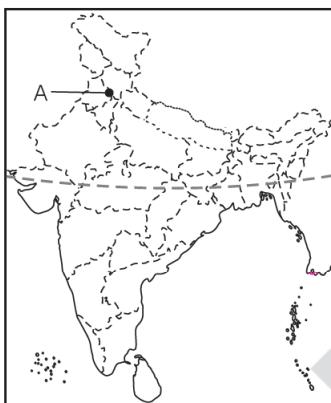
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03

Water Resources

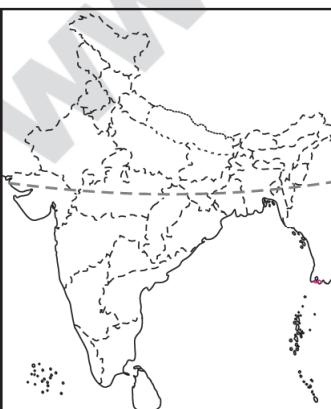
Note The theoretical aspect of chapter ‘Water Resources’ to be assessed in the Periodic Test only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination. However, the map items of this chapter as listed below be evaluated in Board Examination.

- 01.** Identify the dam that is marked as A in the map.



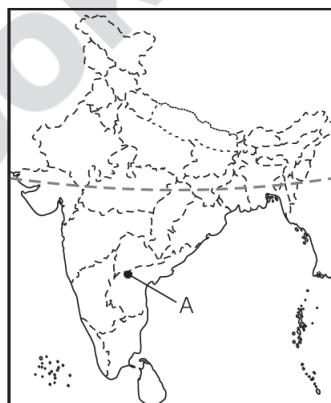
- (a) Hirakud
(b) Tungabhadra
(c) Bhakra Nangal
(d) Salal

- 02.** Identify the state in the map given below where Rana Pratap Sagar dam is situated?



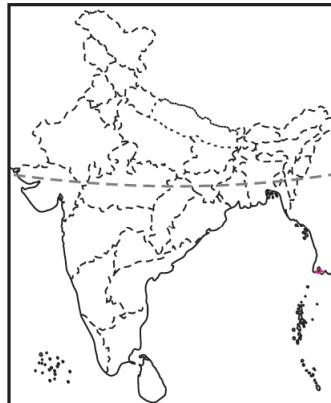
- (a) Rajasthan
(b) Gujarat
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Haryana

- 03.** Identify the dam marked as A in the given map of India.



- (a) Sardar Sarovar
(b) Salal
(c) Tehri
(d) Nagarjuna Sagar

- 04.** Identify the state in the map given below where Hirakud dam is situated.



- (a) Odisha
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Karnataka
(d) Telangana



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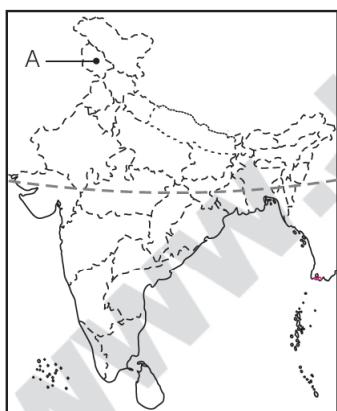
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05. Identify the dam marked as A in the map.



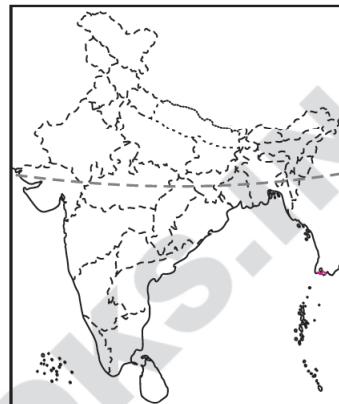
- (a) Sardar Sarovar
- (b) Salal
- (c) Tehri
- (d) Tungabhadra

06. Identify the dam marked as A on the map of India.



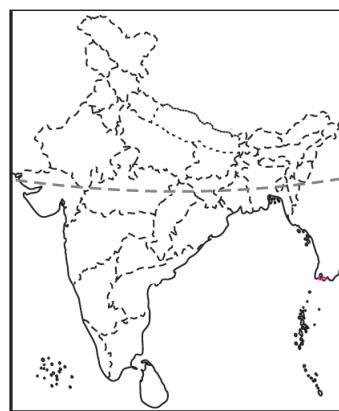
- (a) Hirakud Dam
- (b) Salal Dam
- (c) Tehri Dam
- (d) Sardar Sarovar

7. On the given outline map of India identify the state where Sardar Sarovar dam is situated.



- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) None of these

8. Identify the state on the given map of India where Tungabhadra dam is situated.



- (a) Karanataka
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

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

04

Agriculture

Quick Revision

Agriculture is a primary activity in which almost two-third of India's population is engaged.

Types of Farming

- There are various types of farming in India such as primitive subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial farming, plantations etc.
- Primitive subsistence** farming is carried out by the small farmers with the help of primitive tools.
- Intensive subsistence farming** is practised in areas where there is high population pressure on land.
- The agricultural practice on large scale by using modern technology to earn good income from agriculture is called **Commercial Farming**.
- Commercial farming is done by using High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, good irrigation facilities, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, etc.

Cropping Pattern

- India has three cropping seasons such as **Rabi**, **Kharif** and **Zaid**.
- Some rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Major kharif crops are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. Some zaid crops are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

- A variety of food and non food crops are grown in different parts of India. These depend upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.

Major Crops

- Food crops include grains and leguminous crops like rice, wheat, millets, maize, pulses.
- Rice is the major staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Wheat is the second most important cereal crop.
- Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
- India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.

Food Crops Other than Grains

- Other food crops are sugarcane, oilseeds, beverage crops like tea, coffee and horticulture crops.
- Sugarcane is a tropical crop. Main oil seeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum, soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.
- Tea and coffee are example of plantation crops.
- Horticulture crops** include the cultivation of both fruits and vegetables. Important vegetable produces in India are pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato. Important fruits grow in India are mango, orange, banana, pineapple, grape, lichi, guava, apple pear, apricot, walnut, etc.

Non-Food Crops

- Non-food crops include fibre crops like cotton, jute.
- **Rubber** is also a non-food crop. Rubber is an important industrial raw material and mainly grown in Kerala.
- **Fibre Crops** cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the major fibre crops grown in India.
- **Cotton** is one of the major raw materials for cotton textile industry. Its growth is good in drier parts of Deccan plateau.
- **Jute** is known as the golden fibre. It grows well in well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

- The Government of India in 1960s to 1970s introduced some agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture like **Green Revolution** and **White Revolution**.
- Major institutional reforms like land reforms and collectivisation were introduced in India from the first Five Year Plan.
- Government of India has initiated land development programmes and schemes like **Kisan Credit Card** (KCC), weather bulletins and programmes on radio and television, etc for the benefits of the farmers.
- Government also announced **Minimum Support Price** (MSP), remunerative and procurement prices for various agricultural products.

Contribution of Agriculture to the National Economy, Employment and Output

- As per a survey done in 2010-11 around 52% of the Indian population is dependent on agriculture for sustenance.
- When share of agriculture declines in GDP, it leads to a decline in other spheres of the economy.
- To improve Indian agriculture, the Government of India made efforts to modernise agriculture. For this the government established **Indian Council of Agricultural Research** (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast.

Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture

- Globalisation has also adversely impacted Indian agriculture as the farmers in India are exposed to high competition from farmers of the developed countries.
- Our farmers are not able to compete with them on prices of major commodities like rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices.
- If India changes its cropping pattern i.e. if India imports cereals while exporting high value commodities, it will be following successful economics like Italy, Israel and Chile.
- Gene revolution and organic farming are new dimensions in Indian agriculture that is based on innovative technology.



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Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

- 01.** Agriculture is a activity.
(a) primary (b) secondary
(c) tertiary (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 02.** Which of the following methods have changed depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practice?
(a) Industrial activity (b) Irrigation pattern
(c) Cultivation (d) None of these
- 03.** Which of the following is not the characteristic of primitive subsistence farming?
(a) Small patches of land
(b) Primitive tools
(c) Dependency on monsoon
(d) Technology
- 04.** Which type of agriculture practice is famous in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?
(a) Jhumming cultivation
(b) Slash and burn farming
(c) Commercial farming
(d) Subsistence farming
- 05.** Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options.
(CBSE SQP 2020)
(a) Dahiya - Madhya Pradesh
(b) Kumari - Jharkhand
(c) Khil - Andhra Pradesh
(d) Koman - Karnataka
- 06.** Which farming is labour intensive farming
(a) Intensive subsistence farming
(b) Commercial farming
(c) Primitive subsistence farming
(d) Plantation farming

- 07.** Which crops are sown in winter from October to December?
(a) Zaid (b) Kharif
(c) Rabi (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 08.** Rabi crop : wheat : Kharif crop : ...
Zaid crop : water melon
(a) Maize (b) Mustard
(c) Peas (d) Vegetables
- 09.** Rice requires high humidity with an annual rainfall.
(a) Above 100 cm
(b) Below 100 cm
(c) Above 75 cm
(d) Above 60 cm
- 10.** Important crops like paddy, maize, jowar, bajra etc are grown during which of the following seasons?
(a) Spring (b) Summer
(c) Monsoon (d) Winter
- 11.** Aus, Aman and Boro are types of which crop?
(a) Maize (b) Paddy
(c) Jowar (d) Bajra
- 12.** Which of the following is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India?
(a) Jowar (b) Bajra
(c) Wheat (d) Rice
- 13.** India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after
(a) Brazil (b) China
(c) Bangladesh (d) USA
- 14.** A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro-nutrients and roughage is
(CBSE SQP 2020)
(a) Bajra (b) Rajma
(c) Jowar (d) Ragi

15. Which one of the following crops is an example of Rabi cropping season?

- (a) Watermelon (b) Cucumber
(c) Maize (d) Barley

16. For irrigation, most of the Indian farmers depend on

- (a) reservoirs (b) rivers
(c) monsoon (d) tube wells

17. Identify the correct reason for low production of jute.

- (a) Needs well drained fertile soils
(b) Needs flood plains that should be renewed every years
(c) Loosing its market to synthetic fibres
(d) Jute mills not technically advanced

18. Which of the following crop is a tropical as well as subtropical crop?

- (a) Bajra (b) Sugarcane
(c) Rice (d) Wheat

19. Which crop requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm. and temp above 25°C?

- (a) Jute (b) Tea
(c) Rubber (d) Coffee

20. Which fibre is also known as the golden fibre?

- (a) Jute (b) Silk (c) Cotton (d) Hemp

21. Name the major Banana producing state in India?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana
(c) Meghalaya (d) Kerala

22. Complete the following table.

	Annual rainfall	Cropping Season
Wheat	(i) ?	(ii) ?
(a) (i) 50-75 cm, (ii) Rabi		
(b) (i) 75-100 cm, (ii) Rabi		
(c) (i) 100-200 cm, (ii) Zaid		
(d) (i) Above 200 cm, (ii) Kharif		

23. Complete the following table.

	Grown in States	Climate
Rubber	(i) ?	(ii) ?

- (a) (i) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, (ii) Moist and humid
(b) (i) Andhra Pradesh and MP, (ii) Moderate
(c) (i) Madhya Pradesh, (ii) Moist
(d) (i) Kerala, (ii) Humid

24., is a scheme introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.

- (a) KCC (b) ICAR
(c) Bhoojan (d) None of these

25. Identify the crop shown here.



- (a) Cotton (b) Coffee
(c) Sugarcane (d) None of these

26. Find the incorrect match.

- (a) Sugarcane - Tropical as well as sub tropical crop
(b) Cotton - In 2015, India was largest producer
(c) Pulses - India is the largest producer
(d) Maize - Both food and fodder crop

27. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

State	Producer
(a) Maharashtra	Litchi
(b) Nagpur	Mango
(c) Pineapples	Meghalaya
(d) Grapes	Himachal Pradesh

28. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Wheat	1. Both Rabi and Kharif
B. Rice	2. Rabi
C. Muskmelon	3. Kharif
D. Pulses	4. Zaid

Codes

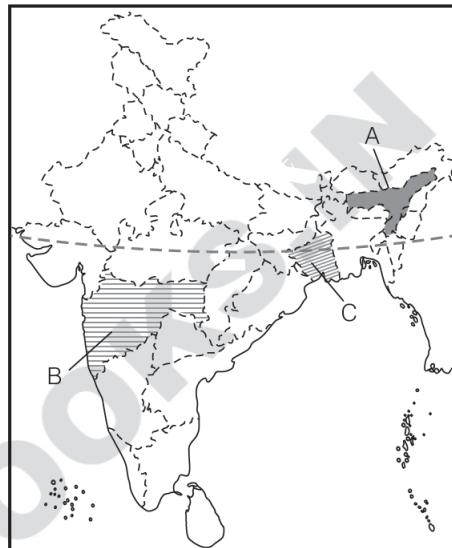
A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 1	4	3	2

Directions (Q. Nos. 29-31) Identify the state shaded part A, B and C of the map which is the major producer of coffee, sugarcane and rubber respectively.



- 29.** (a) Maharashtra (b) Tamil Nadu
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka
- 30.** (a) Karnataka (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Punjab (d) Maharashtra
- 31.** (a) Punjab (b) Nilgiris hills in Southern India
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Kerala

Direction (Q. Nos. 32-34) Identify the state shown shaded part A, B, and C in the map which is the major producer of tea, cotton and jute.



- 32.** (a) West Bengal (b) Odisha
 (c) Assam (d) Tripura
- 33.** (a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Punjab (d) Kerala
- 34.** (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala
 (c) West Bengal (d) Maharashtra

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 35-38) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Codes

- (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

- 35. Assertion (A)** Change in cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops is seen beneficial for Indian economy.

Reason (R) India can follow the way of successful economies by exporting farm products and importing cereals.

- 36. Assertion (A)** Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.

Reason (R) The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.

- 37. Assertion (A)** Jute grows well on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.

Reason (R) West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing state.

- 38. Assertion (A)** Globalisation is not a new phenomenon.

Reason (R) It was there at the time of colonisation.

Case Based MCQs

- 01.** Read the source and answer the following questions.

Primitive farming is still practised in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer

does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

- (i) Which of the oldest form of agriculture, done on very small patches of land?

- (a) Commercial farming
- (b) Intensive farming
- (c) Primitive subsistence farming
- (d) Extensive farming

- (ii) Which of the following condition is necessary for primitive farming?

- (a) Monsoon
- (b) Suitability of other environment
- (c) Technology
- (d) Labour

- (iii) A farmer practicing 'slash and burn' agriculture will not be able to cultivate which type of crop?

- (a) Cash crop
- (b) Kharif crop
- (c) Zaid crop
- (d) Food crop

- (iv) Why the farmer doesn't use fertilizers or other inputs in primitive farming?

- (a) because they don't have sufficient money
- (b) because they don't prefer it
- (c) because they have small plot of land
- (d) because they depend on monsoon.

- 02.** Read the source and answer the following question.

The main characteristic of commercial 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 Odisha, 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.



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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.

- (i) Why commercial farming and plantation farming have limited presence in India?
 - (a) Low return
 - (b) Low land holding
 - (c) In favourable climatic condition
 - (d) All of the above
- (ii) Rice is a subsistence crop in Odisha where as it is commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab because
 - (a) lack of irrigation facilities
 - (b) they don't use modern technology
 - (c) capital issue
 - (d) All of the above
- (iii) What are the characteristic of plantation farming?
 - (a) Crop rotation on the same piece of land
 - (b) The produce is used for various reasons
 - (c) Multiple crops
 - (d) Advanced technical knowledge is used at the present time
- (iv) Which type of farming is mainly linked with industrial development?
 - (a) Plantation farming
 - (b) Subsistence farming
 - (c) Intensive farming
 - (d) Slash and Burn farming

03. Read the source and answer the following questions.

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 Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, 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 Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. 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.

- (i) Why paddy has become important crop of Punjab and Haryana?
 - (a) People have started eating more rice
 - (b) Better irrigation facility
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Why green revolution has happened in the North-Western part of the country?
 - (a) High land holding
 - (b) Capital investment
 - (c) Better irrigation facility
 - (d) All of the above
- (iii) If a farmer grows three crops of paddy in a year then he is likely to live in
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Himachal Pradesh
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) Kerala
- (iv) Match the following.

List I (Harvesting months)	List II (Crop)	
Codes		
A B C	A B C	
(a) 2 1 3	(b) 1 2 3	
(c) 3 2 1	(d) 3 1 2	

- 04.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.
- We understand 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.

A variety of food and non-food crops are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices. Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute, etc.

- (i) Which statement is incorrect about India's agriculture?
 - (a) There are many types of agriculture practices in India.
 - (b) India has many food and non food crops.
 - (c) Cropping patterns in India are related to cultivation practices.
 - (d) Rabi and kharif crops are grown in summers and winters respectively.
- (ii) Millets grown in many parts of India is
 - a
 - (a) cash crop
 - (b) non food crop
 - (c) food crop
 - (d) beverage crop
- (iii) The passage given above relates to which of the following?
 - (a) Impact of agriculture in Indian economy
 - (b) Institutional reforms in agriculture
 - (c) Agriculture practices in India
 - (d) Types of crops in India
- (iv) Zaid crops grown in India mostly consists of which of the following
 - 1. Foodgrains 2. Vegetables
 - 3. Fodder
 - (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

- 05.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing foodgrains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 833 million (2011)

which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person.

Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

- (i) High value crops are
- fruits and vegetables
 - rice and wheat
 - fodder crops
 - cotton and jute

- (ii) Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- India's climate do not support high value crops
 - Jatropha and Jojoba are non-food crops
 - Diversifying cropping pattern is profitable
 - Some crops need less irrigation than others
- (iii) Why should farmers grow more of medicinal herbs and flowers?
- They increase farmer's income
 - They need less irrigation
 - They reduce environmental degradation
 - All of the above
- (iv) Which of the following statement is true in context of the given passage?
- Indian farmers produce more cereals
 - Indian farmers produces less high value crops
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (d) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | | | | | | |

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

35. (a) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (c) (ii) (a) (iii) (a) (iv) (a)

Passage 3

- (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (c) (iv) (d)

Passage 5

- (i) (d) (ii) (a) (iii) (d) (iv) (c)

Passage 2

- (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (d) (iv) (a)

Passage 4

- (i) (d) (ii) (c) (iii) (c) (iv) (b)

EXPLANATIONS

- 35.** The assertion is that by changing the crop pattern from cereal to high value will be beneficial for the Indian economy. Cereals or food crops are cheaper than cash crops. If India exports can crops that are of high value and imports foodgrains then it will be beneficial. Successful economies have followed the same way. The reason given is correct and true. Hence, answer is (a).
- 36.** In this question, the assertion is that Indian coffee is known for its good quality. The reason is the variety of coffee grown in India that is called Arabica. It was brought to India from Yemen. It is considered a good quality coffee. The reason explain the assertion properly. So, option (a) is the answer.
- 37.** The assertion is that jute grows well on well drained fertile soils that is renewed every years. It is because of heavy rainfall due to climatic conditions. The rivers get flooded due to heavy rainfall and deposit their sediments which renews the soil. The reason given is about the major jute producing states of India. It is true but not the correct reason for this assertion. Therefore, answer is (b).
- 38.** In this question, the assertion is that globalisation is not a new phenomenon. Globalisation was there during colonisation when the Europeans came to India and other countries for trade. India exported spices, silk and many other things. Trade facilitated the exchange of cultures. Therefore, the reason given is true and correct for the assertion.



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01

Power Sharing

Quick Revision

Power sharing among the three organs of state viz, Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is very important for proper functioning of the democracy.

Belgium

- Belgium is a small federal state in Western Europe having complex ethnic composition.
- The minority French speaking community (40%) was relatively rich and powerful while the Dutch-speaking community (59%) got the benefit of development and education much later.
- The capital of Belgium is Brussels, where 80% people speak French, while 20% speak Dutch language.

Tensions between the French and Dutch Communities

The social disparity led to tensions between Dutch and French speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

Accommodation in Belgium

- Between 1970s and 1993, the Constitution of Belgium was amended four times.
- The Constitution suggests that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government of Belgium.
- The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- Brussels has a separate government, in which both the Dutch and French-speaking people have equal representation.
- Apart from the State and Central Government, there is a third kind of government; community government in Belgium which has the power

regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island nation in the Indian Ocean. It has a diverse population of about 2 crore people with 74% Sinhala Speakers and 18% Tamil Speakers.

Sub-Groups of Tamils

Tamils have two subgroups namely

- **Sri Lankan Tamils** Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called Sri Lankan Tamils who constitute 13% of the population and are concentrated in the North and East of Sri Lanka.
- Most of Sinhala Speaking people are Buddhist, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.
- **Indian Tamils** The Tamilians whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial rule and settled in Sri Lanka are called Indian Tamils. They constitute 5% of the population.

Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

- The Sinhala community of Sri Lanka dominated the minority Tamil people and practised majoritarian policy.
- In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language.
- The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- The state protect and promote Buddhism.
- All these measures increased gradually the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.



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The Struggles of Sri Lankan Tamils

- The Sri Lankan Tamils demanded regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs and also to recognise Tamil as an official language.
- But their demand was repeatedly denied. By the 1980s they organised many political organisation like LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) and the conflict turned into a Civil War.

Why Power Sharing is Desirable?

- Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of the political order. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- Power sharing is the spirit of democracy, people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

Forms of Power Sharing

- In modern democracy, power sharing arrangements can take many forms like horizontal distribution of power and vertical distribution of power.

- Horizontal distribution of power ensures** that none of the organs, i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary can exercise unlimited power.
- In **vertical division of power** there are different levels of government and the powers are divided among them. It is also known as federal division of power. It is found both in India and Belgium but not in Sri Lanka.
- In Belgium, leaders took a different path of power sharing. After amending their Constitution, they developed the concept of community government apart from State and Central Government.
- Power is shared among different organs of government, among governments at different levels, among different social groups and can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

01. In Belgium, the French community was composed of

 (a) 54% (b) 40% (c) 46% (d) 56%
02. Which two languages among the following are prominently spoken by Belgium Nationals? **(CBSE 2020)**

 (a) French and English (b) Dutch and French

 (c) Russian and Dutch (d) Russian and French
03. The special problem in Brussels was regarding

 (a) Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital

 (b) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital

 (c) Other foreign languages were seeping in

 (d) English was becoming dominant

04. Out of the total population of the country ethnic groups in Belgium has the largest population and they live in

 (a) Walloon (b) Flemish

 (c) German (d) None of these
05. Which of the following countries does not share its border with Belgium?

 (a) France

 (b) Netherlands

 (c) Sweden

 (d) Luxembourg
06. How many times was the Constitution of Belgium amended between 1970 and 1993?

 (a) Three times

 (b) Two times

 (c) Four times

 (d) Once

- 07.** In Belgium, how were the tensions between the linguistic communities controlled?
- By an agreement made between the majority and minority groups
 - By accepting a federal style of government
 - By making amendments to the Constitution of Belgium
 - By the minority group accepting the dominance of the majority groups
- 08.** What powers does the Community Government in Belgium hold?
- Cultural, educational and language-related issues.
 - Political issues
 - Defence related issues
 - All of the above
- 09.** Who elects the community government in Belgium?
- People belonging to one language community only.
 - Leaders of Belgium
 - Community leaders of Belgium
 - Citizens of entire country
- 10.** Which one of the following statements about community government is true?
- Power is shared among different organs of the government.
 - Power is shared among governments at different levels.
 - Power is shared by different social groups.
 - Power is shared by two or more political parties.
- 11.** Belgium has worked on the principles of
- Majoritarianism
 - Accommodation
 - Decentralisation
 - None of these
- 12.** The official religion of Sri Lanka is
- Sinhala
 - Buddhism
 - Christianity
 - Islam

- 13.** What is the percentage of the Sinhala speaking population in Sri Lanka?
- About 74%
 - Almost 50%
 - Less than 27%
 - Less than 19%
- 14.** Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? *(CBSE 2020)*
- Christian and Tamil
 - Buddhist and Hindu
 - Sinhala and Tamil
 - Sinhala and Christian
- 15.** Find the incorrect option.
- Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1958.
 - Belgium has a population of a little over one crore, about half of the population of Haryana.
 - Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political power.
 - In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- 16.** Several government measures adopted in Sri Lanka gradually increased the among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- favoritism
 - feeling of alienation
 - subordination
 - protests
- 17.** A war-like conflict between two opposite groups within a country is called
- Cold War
 - Terrorist attack
 - Civil War
 - Ethnic War
- 18.** The Sri Lankan Tamils demanded an independent state with the name of
- Tamil Eelam
 - Tamil state
 - Tamilian Eelum
 - None of these
- 19.** Power sharing is desirable because it
- Helps the people of different communities to celebrate the festivals.
 - Imposes the will of majority community over others.
 - Reduces the conflict between the social groups.
 - Ensures the stability of political power.

20. Which of the following is not a benefit of power sharing?

- (a) It upholds the spirit of democracy.
- (b) Political parties get their expected share.
- (c) It ensures political stability in the long-run.
- (d) It reduces the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

21. When power is shared among different organs of the government is known as

- (a) Horizontal distribution of power
- (b) Federal distribution of power
- (c) Vertical division of power
- (d) Community distribution of power

22. The division of power between higher and lower level of government is known as

- (a) Horizontal distribution of power
- (b) Vertical division of power
- (c) Federal division of power
- (d) Community division of power

23. One of the prudential reasons for power sharing is

- (a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- (b) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- (c) Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
- (d) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

24. Which is a federal division of power?

- (a) Governments at the provincial or regional level.
- (b) Legislature, executive and judiciary
- (c) Among different social groups
- (d) Political parties, pressure groups and movements

25. Which of the following is not the form of power sharing?

- (a) Division of power between people
- (b) Division of power among social groups
- (c) Vertical division of power
- (d) Horizontal distribution of power

26. Non-sharing of powers brings

- (a) Peace among all the communities.
- (b) Tyranny of the majority and oppression of the minority.
- (c) Negation of the spirit of democracy.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

27. In dealing with Power Sharing, which one of the following statements is not correct about democracy?

- (a) People are the source of political power.
- (b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
- (c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in the society.
- (d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.

28. 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 unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

Codes

- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) C and D
- (d) B, C and D



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- 29.** Which one of the following is a moral reason of power sharing?
- It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - It does not lead to confusion in managing the state.
 - People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
 - Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

- 30.** Which among the following is not a valid reason for power sharing?
- Power sharing helps to reduce tensions.
 - Power sharing brings political stability.
 - Power sharing is essential for majoritarianism
 - Power sharing is a part and parcel of democracy.

- 31.** Population of Sri Lanka Tamils is concentrated in region of Sri Lanka. *(CBSE SQP 2021)*

- North and South
- North and East
- East and West
- South and East

- 32.** What, according to this cartoon, is the relationship between democracy and concentration of power?



- Democracy increases instability and divisiveness
- Democracy opposes the idea of concentration of powers
- Democracy promotes the idea of concentration of powers
- Democracy accommodates social diversities

- 33.** Find the incorrect option.

- In Sri Lanka, Tamil has two sub groups i.e. Sri Lanka Tamils and Indian Tamils
- There are 7% Christians in Sri Lanka
- Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Hindus in Sri Lanka
- Sinhala was recognised as the only official language in Sri Lanka

- 34.** Which of the following is not correctly matched from the given options?

List-I	List-II
A. Sri Lanka got independence	1. 1948
B. Act declared Sinhala as the official language	2. 1956
C. Civil War ended in Sri Lanka	3. 2011
(a) Only A	(b) Only B
(c) Only C	(d) None of these

- 35.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists.

List-I (Forms of Power Sharing)	List-II (Forms of Government)
A. Power is shared among different organs of the government.	1. Community Government
B. Power is shared among governments at different levels.	2. Separation of Powers
C. Power is shared by different social groups.	3. Coalition Government
D. Power is shared by two or more political parties.	4. Federal Government

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 3	2	4	1	(d) 4	3	2	1

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Direction (Q. Nos. 36-40) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.

Codes

- (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.

36. Assertion (A) French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.

Reason (R) Belgium government favoured French speaking community.

37. Assertion (A) In Belgium there is mutually acceptable arrangement for sharing power.

Reason (R) The leaders realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.

38. Assertion (A) Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

Reason (R) Community government helped in resolving conflict between linguistic groups.

39. Assertion (A) Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.

Reason (R) Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representative to all the communities.

40. Assertion (A) Power sharing is good for establishing stable democracy.

Reason (R) Power sharing leads to ethical tension.

Case Based MCQs

01. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The Ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem, the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometres off the Southern coast of Tamil Nadu. It has about two crore people, about the same as in Haryana. Like other nations in the South Asia region, Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).

Among Tamils there are two sub-groups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'. Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the North and East of the country.

- (i) The word 'ethnic' signifies
 - (a) different religions
 - (b) social division on shared culture
 - (c) a violent conflict between opposite groups.
 - (d) All of the above

- (ii) The special problem arose in Brussels was regarding
 - (a) Dutch speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital.
 - (b) Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
 - (c) English was becoming a dominant language.
 - (d) Other Foreign languages were seeping in.

- (iii) Which statement is correct?
 - (a) The tension between French and Dutch speaking people in Belgium becomes more acute in its capital city.
 - (b) Brussels does not face any problem due to the ethnic nature of it.
 - (c) The minority French people was rich and powerful in Brussels.
 - (d) Both(a) and (c)

- (iv) Most of the Sinhalese speaking people in Sri Lanka are
 - (a) Hindus
 - (b) Christians
 - (c) Muslims
 - (d) Buddhists

02. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leader of the Sinhala community sought to secure

dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

- (i) What is the reason to adopt Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka?
 - (a) Sri Lanka got independence in 1948.
 - (b) Sri Lanka is a Buddhist country.
 - (c) The leaders of Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government.
 - (d) None of the above

- (ii) 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.

- (iii) Which measures of government in Sri Lanka are responsible to increase alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?
- Sri Lanka should protect and foster Buddhism.
 - Sinhala applicants for university position and government jobs are favoured.
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Migration of Tamils was stopped.
- (iv) Why the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil became strained over time?
- Constitution and government policies denied the equal political rights between Sinhala and Tamil communities.
 - There was a civil war between them.
 - There was disagreement between the two communities.
 - Due to inequality in the society.

03. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model.

Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

Many powers of the central government have been given to state government of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

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.

- (i) The Belgian leaders took a different path which was based on the policy of
 (a) Majoritarianism
 (b) Accommodation
 (c) Diversification
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (ii) How many times the Belgian Constitution was amended?
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Two times | (b) Three times |
| (c) Four times | (d) Five times |
- (iii) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.
- Assertion (A)** French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.
- Reason** Belgian government adopted a power sharing model which is based on equal representation of all the communities.
- Codes**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- (iv) The Constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministersin the Central Government?
- Shall be equal
 - Dutch speaking shall be more
 - French speaking will be more
 - None of the above



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04. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

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 forms of power-sharing should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

- (i) The basic principle of democracy is
 (a) People are the source of all political power.
 (b) None can exercise unlimited power.
 (c) Power of a government resides in one person.
 (d) To reduce conflict between social groups.
- (ii) 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) It delays decision-making process.
- (iii) Which of the following options describes a good democratic system?
 (a) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
 (b) Power to take quick decision and to enforce them.

- (c) All power resides in one person.
 (d) Power is shared among central and state governments.

(iv) 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.

05. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

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.

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.

- (i) Community Government in Belgium is an example of power sharing.
 (a) Horizontal
 (b) Vertical
 (c) Majoritarian
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

- (ii) Indian Parliament and State Assemblies are an example of power sharing.
- Horizontal
 - Vertical
 - Majoritarian
 - Both (a) and (b)
- (iii) Power sharing arrangement is ideal because
- It gives equal power to all the organs of the government.
- (b) It gives unlimited power to some organs of the government.
- (c) It maintains balance of power among various organs of the government.
- (d) It gives equal power to all the political parties.
- (iv) Under distribution of power, different organs of the Government placed at the same level exercise different powers.
- Vertical
 - Horizontal
 - Federal
 - Majoritarian

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) | | | | | |

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (c)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (a) (iv) (d)

Passage 3

- (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (a) (iv) (a)

Passage 5

- (i) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (d)

Passage 2

- (i) (c) (ii) (c) (iii) (c) (iv) (a)

Passage 4

- (i) (a) (ii) (a) (iii) (a) (iv) (d)

EXPLANATIONS

- 15.** Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.
- 16.** Belgians adopted a power sharing model where all the communities got equal representation, this helped in solving tension between different communities. However, Sri Lanka tried to promote eventually led to civil war. Thus, the reason is false.
- 33.** Most of the the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhist in Sri Lanka.
- 34.** Civil war ended in Sri Lanka in 2009.
- 36.** There was ethnic tension between French speaking and Dutch speaking communities in Belgium. For resolving, the government adopted a power sharing arrangements where all the communities got equal representation.
- 39.** Belgians adopted a power sharing model where all the communities got equal representation; this helped in solving tension between different communities. However Sri Lanka tried to promote the supremacy of suitable community which eventually led to civil war. Thus, the reason is false.

02

Federalism

Quick Revision

What is Federalism?

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

Key Features of Federations

- There are two levels of government in a federation and both enjoy independent power of each other.
- A federal system is distinct from a unitary system. Unitary system has either one level of government or sub-units which are subordinates to the Central Government.
- The federal system has dual objectives, i.e., to safeguard and promote unity of the country and also to accommodate regional diversity.
- An ideal federal system of government must have mutual trust and agreement to live together.

Balance of Power between Central and State Government

- Federations are of two types: coming together federations and holding together federations.
- USA, Switzerland and Australia have formed a federation of 'coming together' type while India, Spain and Belgium by 'holding together' type.

What Makes India a Federal Country?

- India is a federal country. The Constitution declared India as a union of states.

Three-Tier System of Government

- The Constitution originally provides a two-tier system of government : the Union and the State Governments.
- Later a third-tier of federalism in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities was added.
- The Union List contains subjects of national importance. Like defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
- State List contains subjects of state and local importance. Like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.
- Concurrent List has subject of common interest to both the Union and the State Government. Like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- The subjects which do not include in any three lists and subjects like computer software that came up after the Constitution was made are known as residuary subject. Only Union Government can make laws on the residuary subjects.

Power Sharing Between Union and State Governments

- Our Constitution determines the extent of the sharing of power between Union and State Government and it is the basic structures of the Constitution.
- Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states.

- The **judiciary** plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provision and procedures.
- In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

How is Federalism Practised?

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any language, though Hindi and English were identified as the official language.

Linguistic States

- The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
- Some states were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.

Language Policy

- Language Policy was the second test for the Indian federation.
- The Indian Constitution did not give the status of national languages.
- Hindi was identified as the official language and besides it there are 22 scheduled languages in the Indian Constitution.

Centre-State Relations

- Restructuring the Centre-State Relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
- Since, no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties, to form a government at the centre.
- It led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.
- To follow the true spirit of federalism, respect for diversity in our country is very necessary.

Decentralisation in India

- When power is taken away from Central and State government and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

- Federal power sharing needed another tier of government and hence the government power was decentralised.
- Decentralisation was done so that a large number of problems could be settled at the local level.

Local Government

- The local government includes panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas.
- The local government includes panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas whose election is carried out by the **State Election Commission**.

Panchayati Raj System

- In India rural local government is popularly known as Panchayati Raj.
- Each village or group of villages has a Gram Panchayat which consists of several ward members (Panchs) and a President (Sarpanch).
- Panchayat works under the supervision of Gram Sabha.
- A few Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form a Panchayat Samiti.

Zilla Parishad

- All the Panchayat Samitis in a district together constitute the Zilla (district) Parishad.
- The Chairperson of Zilla Parishad is its political head.

Municipalities

- Municipalities are set up in towns. In big cities Municipal Corporations are set up. Both are controlled by elected bodies consisting people's representatives.
- Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a Municipal Corporation, the head is known as Mayor.

Constitutional status for Local Government

- Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country as well.
- But most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local government.

Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

01. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent unit of the country is called

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Communalism
- (c) Socialism
- (d) Democracy

02. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is

- (a) national government gives some powers to the provincial governments
- (b) power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary
- (c) elected officials exercise supreme power in the government
- (d) governmental power is divided between different levels of government

03. Which country is an example of coming together federation?

- (a) Belgium
- (b) USA
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) India

04. Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to

- (a) Democratic
- (b) Federal
- (c) Authoritarian
- (d) Communist

05. In unitary form of government

- (a) all the power is divided between the centre/union and the state provincial government
- (b) all the power is with the citizens
- (c) State Government has all the powers
- (d) power is concentrated with the Central Government

06. Which countries follow the unitary system of government?

- (a) Belgium, Spain and India
- (b) USA, Japan and Belgium
- (c) United Arab Emirates, China and Sri Lanka
- (d) France, Germany and India

07. Which of the following is not the feature of coming together federation?

- (a) In this type of federation, states come together on their own to form a bigger unit
- (b) These states have equal power and are equally strong vis-a-vis the federal government
- (c) They are coming together because they want to maintain sovereignty, identity and security of their own
- (d) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of coming together federation

08. Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List?

- (a) Local Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Union Government
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

09. Which level of government has the power to legislate on the residuary subjects?

- (a) Union Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Local Government
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

10. If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and centre on a subject in the Concurrent List

- (a) The central law prevails
- (b) The state law prevails
- (c) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide
- (d) Both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction

11. Choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Usually a federation has two levels of governments
- (b) Both the levels of governments enjoy their powers independent of one another
- (c) In a federal system, a State Government has powers of its own
- (d) In a federal system, the State Government is answerable to the Central Government

12. Consider the following statements.

- A. In a federation, the power of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- B. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- C. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- D. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) A, B and C | (b) A, C and D |
| (c) A and B | (d) B and C |

13. Which 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.

14. Find the incorrect statement

- (a) Even in democracy, the Constitution can be misused.
- (b) In reorganisation, Central Government shares its power with State Governments.
- (c) In coming together federation, all the constituent states have equal powers.
- (d) Panchayati Raj is an example of people's direct participation in decision making.

15. Identify the correct option of power sharing on the basis of different levels of government. **(CBSE 2020)**

- (a) Among different pressure groups
- (b) Among different social groups
- (c) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- (d) Union Government, State Government and Local bodies.

16. The first and major test for democratic politics in our country was

- (a) caste problem
- (b) language problem
- (c) problems related to Union Territories
- (d) creation of linguistic state

17. Which language has status of the national language in India?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Tamil | (b) Hindi |
| (c) English | (d) None of these |

18. The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

19. How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) 15 | (b) 20 | (c) 22 | (d) 25 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

20. Which of the following reactions to the language policy holds true in the case of India?

- (a) The language-based states have divided us as they make everyone conscious of their language
- (b) The policy of accommodation has strengthened the national unity
- (c) The language policy has helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all the other languages
- (d) All of the above

21. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation.

- A. Hindi was identified as the official language.
- B. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages.
- C. English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose.



Choose the right option from the following

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) A and C | (b) A and B |
| (c) Only A | (d) A, B and C |

22. When power is taken away from State Governments and is given to local government, it is called

- (a) Decentralisation
- (b) Centralisation
- (c) Panchayat Samiti
- (d) Federalism

23. Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in

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

24. Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Central Government | (c) Chief Minister |
| (b) President | (d) Governor |

25. The power to interpret the Constitution is with the

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Executive | (b) Judiciary |
| (c) Legislature | (d) Administration |

26. It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat. This is

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Gram Sabha | (b) Zilla Parishad |
| (c) Panchayat Samiti | (d) None of these |

27. In the local government elections at least of all positions are reserved for women?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Only-third | (b) Two-third |
| (c) 50% | (d) 100% |

28. Which of the following 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 SC's, ST's and OBC's.
- (d) State Election Commission looks after these elections.

29. Identify the Prime Minister of India and the name of Alliance headed by him.



- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee, NDA
- (b) PV Narasimha Rao, UPA
- (c) HD Deve Gowda, NDA
- (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee, UPA

30. Match the following.

	List I	List II
A.	The use of English for official purpose was to stop.	1. 2011
B.	There are more than 1300 language as mother tongue.	2. 1990
C.	The true rise of regional political parties in India.	3. 1965

Codes

A	B	C	A	B	C
(a) 3	1	2	(b) 2	1	3
(c) 1	2	3	(d) 1	3	2

31. Match the list I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

	List I	List II
A.	Union of India	1. Prime Minister
B.	State	2. Sarpanch
C.	Municipal Corporation	3. Governor
D.	Gram Panchayat	4. Mayor

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3	(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 1	3	4	2	(d) 3	4	1	2

- 32.** Which of the following is an incorrect match from the following?

List I	List II
A. State List	1. It includes subjects like trade, commerce, etc.
B. Union List	2. It includes subjects like defence, foreign affairs, etc.
C. Residuary Powers	3. It includes subject like computer software.
D. Concurrent List	4. It includes subjects like police, agriculture, etc.
(a) Only A	(b) Only B
(c) Both (A) and (C)	(d) Only (D)

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 33-37) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.

Codes

- (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

- 33. Assertion** (A) Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason (R) A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

- 34. Assertion** (A) Power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government and it is known as decentralisation.

Reason (R) Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level and it is the basic idea behind decentralisation.

- 35. Assertion** (A) Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zilla Parishad

Reason (R) Mayor is the head of Municipalities.

- 36. Assertion** (A) Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Reason It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

- 37. Assertion** (A) Third-tier of government is known as local government.

Reason (R) It made democracy weak in nature.

Case Based MCQs

- 01.** Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects : mutual trust and agreement to live together.

The exact balance of power between the Central and the State government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent states coming together on their own to form

a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia.

The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

- (i) Which of the following is not an example of 'coming together federation'?
 - (a) India
 - (b) USA
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) Switzerland

- (ii) In a holding together federation
 - A. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government
 - B. The central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states
 - C. All of the constituent states usually have equal powers
 - D. Constituent states have unequal power

- Which of the above statements are correct?
 - (a) A, B, C and D
 - (b) A and D
 - (c) B and C
 - (d) A, B and D

- (iii) Choose the incorrect statement.
 - (a) A federation has two levels of governments
 - (b) In a federal system, the state government is answerable to the central government
 - (c) In a federal system, the state government has powers of its own
 - (d) Both the levels of government enjoy their powers independent of one another

- (iv) Which of the following are the 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)

02. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

The Constitution clearly provided a three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government. Thus, it contains three lists.

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

State List contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Concurrent List includes subject of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.



- (i) The Constitution of India has provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union and State governments which is depicted in
 - (a) three lists
 - (b) Laws of the country
 - (c) Special Article
 - (d) None of the above

- (ii) Why do Union List include subject of national interest?
 - (a) Only Parliamentarians have the right to make laws.
 - (b) We need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
 - (c) Subjects are very specific.
 - (d) None of the above

- (iii) Agriculture is the most important sector of our country which is included in
 - (a) Union List
 - (b) State List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

- (iv) Both the Union and State Government can make laws on
 - (a) education, trade union, marriage.
 - (b) forest, adoption and succession.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

03. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the centre and in most of the states. This meant that the state governments did not exercise

their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the state level was different, the parties that ruled at the centre tried to undermine the power of the states. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.

- (i) The centre-state relations undermined the spirit of federalism in the following way
 - (a) the formation of states led to the disintegration of the country.
 - (b) the formation of linguistic states made the country united.
 - (c) the State Governments could not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units due to same ruling party at both centre and states.
 - (d) State Government misused the Constitution to dismiss the rival parties.

- (ii) Constitutional arrangements for sharing power work depend on
 - (a) same party rule at both centre and states
 - (b) how ruling parties follow them
 - (c) strength of federalism
 - (d) rights of state as autonomous federal units

- (iii) The basic objective of a federal system is to
 - (a) accommodate regional diversity
 - (b) share powers among different communities
 - (c) ensure financial autonomy
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

- (iv) The parties that ruled at the centre undermined the power of states because
 - (a) there was no power sharing
 - (b) there was no right to State Governments
 - (c) ruling party at the state level was different
 - (d) State Governments were ruled and controlled by rival parties.

04. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realize one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.

(i) Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

- A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
 - B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 - C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
 - D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward classes.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) B and C | (b) A and C |
| (c) A and D | (d) B and D |

(ii) Which among the following is not a part of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj?

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

(iii) Which of the following system is established on the basis of the direct election?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Gram Panchayat | (b) Block Committee |
| (c) Zila Parishad | (d) Both (b) and (c) |

(iv) What was the main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj System in India?

- (a) To Prevent criminalisation of politics
- (b) Development of villages
- (c) Decentralisation of the political power to the general peoples
- (d) To reduce election expenses

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (a)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (d)

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (c)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (a) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (d)

Passage 2

- (i) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (b) (iv) (c)

Passage 3

- (i) (c) (ii) (b) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

Passage 4

- (i) (c) (ii) (b) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

EXPLANATIONS

- 32.** Subjects like police, agriculture, irrigation, trade and commerce are included in State List.
- 33.** The power of a large country is divided between constituent states and national government. The Central Government is more powerful than the states. Thus, the reason is not appropriate as per the given assertion.
- 34.** Many states in India are internally diverse. There is thus a need for power sharing within these states. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the State Governments. This is the rationale for decentralisation of power. Thus, resulted a third-tier government, called local government. Thus, both statements are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 35.** In rural local government all the panchayat samiti or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla parishad. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of it, similarly local bodies exist for urban area as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. In a municipal corporation such an officer is called the mayor. Thus, the reason is not appropriate as per the given assertion.
- 36.** Hindi is identified as official language of India. However, it is spoken by only 40% of Indians. Thus, to safeguard the rights of other linguistic communities, 21 other languages were recognised as scheduled languages by the Constitution.
- 37.** The third tier of government basically work at a local level through decentralisation. It helped in making democracy stronger at the grass-root level. Thus, the reason is false but assertion stands true.

01

Development

Quick Revision

Meaning of Development

- Development refers to the all round development of a country such as freedom, participative involvement, economic equality, security, life with dignity and good standard of living.
- Development involves desires or aspirations about what would we like to do or how would like to live.
- When people generate ideas to achieve those goals and to improve their present condition, then development takes place.

Different People and Different Goals

- Different persons can have different developmental goals which may not be similar or may even be conflicting.
- Development for one may not be development for another. It may be destructive to other.

Income and Other Goals

- Income is considered as the most important component of development as it can be material goods and services.
- Earning high income is a goal for development. But it is not the only goal. Apart from income, people also consider other goals for development like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. Thus, for development they look at a mix of goals.

National Development

- The individuals have different goals and their motive of national development is also likely to be different.
- Their goals can also be conflicting.

Comparison of Countries or States

Countries are compared on the basis of income earned.

Comparison Through National Income

- Simple method for comparing development of different nations is total income or national income.
- However it does not provide clear idea about the development of a country because the population of each country is different. So, we use average income or per capita income to compare different countries.

Comparison Through Per Capita Income

- Average or per capita income is obtained by dividing the total income by the population of the country to compare different countries.
- World Bank Publishes **World Development Report** (WDR) every year to compare the nations and the basis of per capita income.
- World Bank classifies countries on the basis of per capita income
 - Rich countries except middle East countries are called developed countries.
 - India is in category of low middle income country.

Income and Other Criteria

- Human Development Index is considered as the best criteria to compare the level of development in different countries.
- Various aspects of developments are per capita income, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, net attendance ratio of students in schools.

Public Facilities

- States where adequate public facilities are provided have more progress. Public facilities include good basic health and educational facilities, good Public Distribution System (PDS).
- **Body Mass Index (BMI)** is an international standard used to determine whether an adult person is undernourished or not.
- **Human Development Report** compares countries based on three criterias, viz, Living Standard (per capita income), Health Status (life expectancy) and Educational levels of people (Literacy rate and years of schooling).

Sustainable Development

- Overuse and excessive exploitation of natural resources for development has created the degradation of environment and forced us to think about sustainable development. This means careful use of resources so that they are available for the future generation also.
- Some region of Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Central and South India overuse ground water which will create problem in future.
- Another very alarming fact is that the total reserves of the crude oil stock in the world is going to last just for another 50 years.
- Scientists, economists, philosophers and social scientists are working together to find ways of sustainable development.

Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

- 01.** Development goals of different sections of our society can be achieved by
- Force
 - Democratic political process
 - Violent agitation
 - Terrorism
- 02.** Find the incorrect option regarding the statement given below.
The development goal of an urban unemployed youth may be
- having a self-owned home to live in
 - having a permanent white collar job
 - not having to face social discrimination
 - having more opportunities for jobs
- 03.** 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 are things money cannot buy?

- Full protection from infectious diseases
 - High quality education
 - A luxury home
 - A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (i) and (ii) | (b) (ii) and (iii) |
| (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) | (d) (i) and (iv) |
- 04.** 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 |
- 05.** Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.
- Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
 - The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
 - The average income is the same as per capita income.
 - The average income includes the value of property held.

06. In a small village there are four families with an average income of ₹ 10,000. If the income of the three families is ₹ 14,000, ₹ 8,000 and ₹ 9,000 then what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) 7,500 (b) 13,000
 (c) 10,000 (d) 9,000

07. In a country, a vegetable seller has income of ₹ 5000 but an IT professional in the same country has a salary of 1,25,000. The average income of the country is ₹ 68,000.

What does it show?

- (a) Income disparities
 (b) High per capita income
 (c) The country is rich
 (d) Total income is more suitable for comparison

08. Find the incorrect option.

- (a) Per Capita Income (PCI) gives a better comparison between countries.
 (b) It is also called Final Income.
 (c) PCI is calculated by dividing total income of country (GDP) by its total population.
 (d) World Bank publishes World Development Report every year to compare the nations on the basis on Per Capita Income.

09. Which one of the following is not a feature of developing country?

- (a) Agriculture as the major occupation
 (b) High technological development
 (c) Disguised unemployment
 (d) Mass poverty

10. Small children in a remote village have to travel 5 kms everyday to attend their school as there is no school in their area. They have to go out at 6 AM in the morning. In winters it becomes even more difficult as there are no street lights even. What can be said about this situation?

- (a) There is unequal income distribution
 (b) There is no sustainable development
 (c) There is less per capita income
 (d) There is lack of public facilities

11. Study the table and answer type questions that follow

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Which state has the highest literacy rate?

- (a) Kerala (b) Bihar
 (c) Haryana (d) None of these

12. 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 is referred as

- (a) Human Development Index
 (b) Literacy Rate
 (c) Net Attendance Ratio
 (d) Per Capita Income

13. Study the table and answer the question given below

Some Comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate.

(CBSE 2020 Modified)

- (a) Bihar (b) Haryana
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

- 14.** The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births is referred as
- Net Attendance Ratio
 - Infant Mortality Rate
 - Life Expectancy at birth
 - Gross National Income
- 15.** Select the option which is incorrect to say that Human Development Report depends upon the following criteria.
- Living standard
 - Health status
 - Religious background
 - Educational level of the people
- 16.** An adult whose Body Mass Index is more than 30 will be classified as
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) underweight | (b) overweight |
| (c) normal | (d) obese |
- 17.** Human Development Index (HDI) level in India can be improved through
- better health care
 - education facilities
 - better life expectancy
 - Both (a) and (b)
- 18.** Which among the following can be accounted as a cause for low infant mortality rate in Kerala?
- Most of the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a newborn child.
 - Most of the girls are nurses in Kerala so they can take care.
 - Female literacy rate is high and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
 - Kerala's good climatic condition helps infants to survive.
- 19.** Suppose the literacy rate of a state is 80 per cent but the Net Attendance Ratio is 45 per cent. What does it indicate?
- High literacy rate and low net attendance ratio
 - Children not attending school and studying in their houses
- 20.** Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world? Select your answer from the following statements.
- Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth
 - Countries which are among the highest in the 'Human Development Index'
 - Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything needed for human beings—both material and non-material
 - All the countries are developed countries
- 21.** Which among the following enhances environmental degradation?
- Planting of trees
 - Prevention of factory wastes getting mixed up with river water
 - Ban on use of plastic bags
 - Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.
- 22.** Which of the following statement defines Sustainable Development?
- Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation
 - Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well
 - It mean utilisation of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation
 - To meet the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet
- 23.** Study the following table and answer the question that follow.

Crude Oil Reserves

Region/ Country	Reserves (2013) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808.5	78.1
United State of America	44.2	12.1
World	1687.9	53.3



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Crude oil is an important resource of export for which region /country?

- (a) Middle East
- (b) United States of America
- (c) Both(a) and (b)
- (d) Neither(a) nor (b)

24. Using which of the natural resources will aid in achieving sustainable development?

- (a) Petroleum and natural gas
- (b) Solar and wind energy
- (c) Hydroelectricity
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

25. Consider the following statement about exhaustion of natural resources.

- I. Crude oil resources would last only 50 years more.
- II. Oil extraction is undertaken by Middle East region at a very fast pace.
- III. Non-conventional fuel sources should be encouraged that reduces use of crude oil.

Which of the following statement gives an idea of sustainable development?

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

26. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B. *(CBSE 2020)*

Column A (Category of person)	Column B (Developmental goals/Aspirations)
(a) Landless rural labourers	1. More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	2. Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	3. Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	4. Regular job and high wages to increase her income

27. Choose the correctly matched option from the following *(CBSE 2020)*

Column A (Category of person)	Column B (Developmental goals)
(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 fulfil livelihood

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Direction (Q. Nos. 28-30) *In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.*

Codes

- (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.

28. Assertion (A) Different people having different developmental goals.

Reason (R) People want freedom, equality, security and respect.

29. Assertion (A) A high average income is not indicative of the overall well being of a country.

Reason (R) Average income does not cover human development indicators like level of education, health and public facilities.

30. Assertion (A) A country at present has very high national income due to surplus oil resource. However it is essential to look for alternative sources of income also.

Reason (R) Oil is a natural resource that is non-renewable in nature. If it is not used judiciously then it will get exhausted soon.

Case Based MCQs

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

You will notice one common thing: what people desire are regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income. Besides seeking more income, one-way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these important goals. Infact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your 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.

Consider another example. If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security

and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

Similarly, for development, people look at mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

- (i) Which is the most common method of measuring economic development?
 - (a) Income
 - (b) Selling of produce
 - (c) Import and export
 - (d) Employment
- (ii) Stable income is attained through

.....
 - (a) Better wages
 - (b) Regular work
 - (c) Work opportunities
 - (d) Decent price for crops and other products
- (iii) Besides seeking more income, there is something people resent, what is it?
 - (a) Discrimination
 - (b) Poverty
 - (c) No work
 - (d) Getting fewer wages for more work
- (iv) 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) Their dignity in the household and society increases.
 - (d) None of the above

02. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country.

However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

- (i) The commonly used basis for comparing the level of development between countries is
 - (a) Total income
 - (b) National income
 - (c) Average income
 - (d) Education and health
- (ii) Higher income earning capacity correlates with which of the following?
 - (a) Availability of nutritious food
 - (b) Better health condition
 - (c) Living in a safe environment
 - (d) All of the above
- (iii) Average income of a country can be improved by
 - (a) Giving more employment
 - (b) Raising total production
 - (c) Setting development goals
 - (d) Opening hospitals
- (iv) For an urban youth, which is the most important goal?
 - (a) Increasing total income
 - (b) Improving his BMI
 - (c) Increasing per capita income
 - (d) All of the above

03. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.



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Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Just think will it be cheaper to have collective security for the whole locality or for each house to have its own security man? What if no one, other than you in your village or locality is interested in studying would you be able to study. Not unless your parents could afford to send you to some private school elsewhere. So you are actually able to study because many other children also want to study and because many people believe that the government should open schools and provide other facilities so that all children have chance to study. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/society has not provided adequate facilities.

Kerala has a low Infant Mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
 - (a) Health
 - (b) Education
 - (c) Public facilities
 - (d) Poverty

- (ii) Which of the following is true about money?
 - (a) Money cannot buy a pollution free environment.
 - (b) Money cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
 - (c) Money cannot protect from infectious diseases.
 - (d) All of the above

- (iii) Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls are not able to go to high school because
 - (a) parents do not allow children to go to school.
 - (b) children are not willing to go to school.
 - (c) the government / society has not provided adequate facilities for school.
 - (d) None of the above

- (iv) Which among the following states has low infant mortality rate
 - (a) Haryana
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) disha

04. Read the following source and answer the questions that follows.

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels of development are not sustainable.

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific.



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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.

- (i) The given source discusses the aspects of which of the following?
- Poverty
 - Per capita income
 - Sustainable development
 - All of the above

- (ii) Some natural resources like ground water get replenished by
- plants
 - human beings
 - environment
 - rainfall
- (iii) In order to add to the stock of goods, what get destroyed?
- Environment
 - Sustainable development
 - Resources
 - Renewable resources
- (iv) Consequences of which of the following do not respect national or state boundaries?
- Poverty
 - Unemployment
 - Deforestation
 - Environmental degradation

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) | 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) | | | |

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (a)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

Passage 3

- (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (c) (iv) (b)

Passage 2

- (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

Passage 4

- (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (a) (iv) (d)

EXPLANATIONS

- 6.** Total income of four families = $4 \times$ average income = $4 \times 10000 = 40000$
 Total income of three families = $14000 + 8000 + 9000 = 31000$
 Income of the fourth family = $40000 - 31000 = 9000$
- 10.** Public facilities are the facilities provided by the government to fulfill basic needs like health, education, safety, street lights, proper roads etc. The remote village in the given questions do not have any public facilities.
- 29.** High average income is not the only indicator of human development in a country. There are many factors like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities, which are also important. These factors are covered under human development index.
- 30.** Oil is a non-renewable natural resource. This means it will soon get exhausted. If a country depends entirely on its oil resources, then in future it will face problem when the oil resource gets exhausted. The country is likely to become poor in the absence of oil, therefore, oil resources should be used judiciously and alternative sources of income should also be searched.

02

Sectors of Indian Economy

Quick Revision

Sectors of Economic Activities

- The activities which are undertaken with the objective to earn money are called Economic activities.
- On the basis of nature of activity, primary, secondary and tertiary are sectors of economic activities.

Primary Sector

- Primary sector includes activities which are associated with the extraction and production by directly using natural resources.
- This includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and extraction of oil and gas. It is also called agricultural and related sector.

Secondary Sector

- Secondary sector includes activities which are associated with processing and manufacturing. Whereas tertiary activities provide services.
- For example, Yarn and cloth weaving from cotton fibre, sugar or gur from sugarcane, etc.
- The development in secondary sector becomes associated with different kinds of industries, thus it is called industrial sector.

Tertiary Sector

- Tertiary sector includes those activities which help in the development of primary and secondary sectors.
- For example, transport service, storage service, communication banking service and so on.

Comparing The Three Sectors

- These primary, secondary and tertiary activities are interdependent on each other, as the goods and services produced in one is used in the other sectors also.
- Goods and services are of two types
 - (i) Final goods and services mean those goods and services that are directly consumed by the consumers and are not meant for further production and processing.
 - (ii) Intermediate goods and services mean those goods and services that are used for further production on processing.
- **GDP** is the sum of the value of final goods and services produced by these three sectors during a particular year.

Historical Change in Sectors

In the initial stages of development, Primary sector becomes important for a country, later it is replaced by Secondary and finally by Tertiary.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector in India

During last 40 years, Tertiary sector in India emerged as an important sector as its contribution in GDP has increased to many folds.

Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production

- Tertiary sector has replaced the primary sectors as largest producing sector.



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- The main reasons for this are
 - Demands for basic services have increased like hospitals, educational institutions, postal services, banks etc.
 - Greater development in Primary and Secondary sectors has induced demand for service sector growth like transport, trade, storage etc.
 - Due to globalisation, certain new services have entered Indian market like information technology and communication technology.
- However, not all of the service sector is growing equally. Services that employ highly skilled and educated people are growing.

Employment of People in Different Sectors

- The data of 40 years i.e. 1977-78 to 2017-18 show's that still the primary sector is the largest employer as compared secondary and tertiary sectors.
- The share of employment for primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector is 44%, 25% and 31% respectively.
- Underemployment or disguised unemployment is largely prevalent in India, particularly in agriculture.

Creating More Employment

- Some important steps can be taken to reduce unemployment. These are providing bank loans to the agriculturists, creating employment by constructing dams, roads and canals.
- Setting up small scale industries (rice, mill, dal mill, honey collection centres, food processing industries, cold storage etc.), improvement in education, health and tourism sector.
- To solve this problem, employment generation has always been a major goal of government. MGNREGA 2005 was one of the major steps taken in this regard.

Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised

On the basis of the working conditions or how people are employed, sectors of economy are divided into organised and unorganised sectors.

Organised Sector

- It covers those enterprises or places of work where workers are given regular employment.
- These enterprises are registered by government and follow the rules set by the government.

Unorganised Sector

- This sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are unregistered and do not follow government rules and regulations.
- A large fraction of India's working population is engaged in unorganised sector. They are deprived of various facilities enjoyed by organised sector such as proper wages, healthy working conditions, etc.

Protection of Workers in Unorganised Sector

- There are many groups of vulnerable people who need protection in the unorganised sector.
- In rural areas farmers can be supported through adequate facilities for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage etc.
- In urban areas the small scale industries can be protected by governments support for procuring raw materials and marketing of output.
- Protection and support to farmers and workers are necessary for economic and social development.

Sectors in Terms of Ownership

In terms of ownership, there are **public** and **private** sectors.

Public Sector

- Public sector enterprises are owned by government.
- The public sector has welfare motive so it provides essential goods and services at cheap prices to the poor people.

Private Sector

- Private sector enterprises are owned by individual and groups of individuals.
- The private sector has profit motive.

Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

01. Which of the following activity belongs to the tertiary sector of the economy?

- (a) Fishing (b) Farming
(c) Factory work (d) Teaching

02. Sunil, son of a farmer after studying in Agricultural University, has become a research scientist and undertakes work for developing hybrid oil seeds.

Analyse the information to know the sector in which he has shifted from past to present.

- (a) From tertiary to primary
(b) From secondary to primary
(c) From primary to tertiary
(d) From primary to secondary

03. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

- (i) Transporting cloth to the workshops (Tertiary)
(ii) Sale in shops and showrooms (Tertiary)
(iii) Spinning the yarn (Secondary)
(iv) Growing of cotton (Secondary)

Codes

- (a) i-iv-iii-ii (b) iV -iii-i-ii
(c) iv-i-ii-iii (d) iii-iv-ii-i

04. 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?

- (a) Synthetic products (b) Involved machines
(c) Natural products (d) Mixed products

05. The activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector of the economy are with each other.

- (a) independent (b) related
(c) interdependent (d) associated

06. Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur, under what sector does this activity come?

- (a) Primary (b) Private
(c) Secondary (d) Tertiary

07. Madhav has no regular employment. Sometimes he earns very little with some part time work. He also has no investment capability to use own skills to earn money. In which sector Madhav is engaged?

- (a) Tertiary and organised sector
(b) Primary and public sector
(c) Secondary and organised sector
(d) Tertiary and unorganised sector

08. 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	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

From 2000 to 2013, which sector of the economy showed the maximum growth in terms of the share of each sector in the GDP of the country.

- (a) Primary sector
(b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector
(d) All of the above

09. A flower cultivator grows tulips, reaps a good crop and sells it to a trader. The trader exports the tulips and earns huge profit. This increased the GDP but the farmer is still not able to earn well. Why?

- (a) Most of the profit is taken by trader.
(b) Farmer is under employed or disguised employed.
(c) Farmers, traders, exporters work in unorganised sector.
(d) All of the above



10. Arrange in sequence.

1. Making of Khoya
 2. Buying of sweets during Diwali
 3. Extraction of milk
 4. Displaying sweets in showcase
- (a) 4, 1, 3, 2
 (b) 3, 1, 4, 2
 (c) 1, 2, 4, 3
 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

11. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. What does it show? Pick up the correct statement given below:

- (a) It shows the economy of a country in a given year in terms of its total output.
- (b) It shows the total product of a country in a given year without counting the country's total resources.
- (c) It shows the number of people involved in production in a particular year.
- (d) It shows the total value of trade transactions of a country in a particular year.

12. 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.

13. Consider the following statements about GDP of a country.

- (i) Purchase of sugarcane in the making of sugar.
- (ii) Value of silk fabrics for sale in the market.
- (iii) Final value of bakery items.

Which of the following statements should be added to find out GDP?

- (a) Only (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (i) and (iii)
- (c) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (d) None as all are intermediate goods

14. 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

15. Choose one correct statement from the following.

Underemployment occurs

- (a) when people are not willing to work.
- (b) when people are working slowly.
- (c) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.
- (d) when people are not paid for their jobs.

16. 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.

17. Which one of the following is a private sector industry?

- (a) BHEL
 (b) TISCO
 (c) OIL
 (d) SAIL

18. Identify the correct answer from the alternatives provided.

Both Wipro and Reliance Industries are owned by :

- (a) The government
- (b) Private company
- (c) A cooperative society
- (d) Jointly by private companies and the government

19. Find the incorrect match from the given options

- (a) Private and unorganised sector- Garland seller outside temple
- (b) Public and organised sector- Tourist guide attending tourists
- (c) Tertiary and organised sector- cobbler mending shoes
- (d) Primary and unorganised sector- farmer growing pulses

20. Which among the following exclusive works of the public sector?

- (a) Supplying electricity
- (b) Buying essential food grains like rice, wheat at fair price
- (c) Providing primary education in villages
- (d) All of the above

21. “Harita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the rules laid down by the Government.”

Identify the employment sector in which Harita is working.

- (a) Unorganised sector (b) Organised sector
- (c) Private sector (d) Primary sector

22. Find the correct match from the given options

- (a) More people working than actually needed : Disguised employment
- (b) Setting up wheat flour mills : Employment in secondary sector
- (c) Heavy work during harvesting time : Non seasonal agriculture
- (d) Banks providing loans for investment : Unorganised sector activity

23. Which scheme is implemented by the Government of India in 625 districts of India under ‘Right to Work’?

- (a) PMKVY
- (b) MGNREGA 2005
- (c) Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- (d) All of the above

24. In a study conducted in Surat city, the findings are summarised in a table. Read and table and answer the question that follows, it was seen that 11000 worked in the organised sector of the economy. The total income of the city in the year 2018-19 was 2000 million. Out of this 1200 million was generated in the public sector.

Total workers	Workers in Organised sector	Total income of the city	Income generated in the organised sector	Income generated in the unorganised sector
5,00,000	150000	6000 million	3900 million	2100 million

What does the number of workers and income shared in the economy shows?

- (a) More employment in unorganised sector but income less
- (b) Less employment in organised sector and income is less
- (c) More employment in the organised sector and income is more
- (d) Less employment in the unorganised sector but income is more

25. Fill in the blanks.

The feature of unorganised sector are holidays, no fixed number of working hours and employments.

- (a) paid, secured
- (b) unpaid, assured
- (c) unpaid, no secure
- (d) paid, assured

26. Choose the incorrect option from the following.

(CBSE 2020)

List I	List II
A. Courier	1. Tertiary Sector
B. Fisherman	2. Primary Sector
C. Carpenter	3. Primary Sector
D. Banker	4. Tertiary Sector

27. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Selling Woollen Garments	1. Private Sector
B. Rearing of Sheep	2. Secondary Sector
C. Raymond Coats	3. Tertiary Sector
D. Preparing Woollen fibres	4. Primary Sector

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 1	3	2	4
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 1	4	3	2

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 28-30) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Codes

- (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

28. Assertion (A) Repair persons and daily wage earners are not very productive in tertiary sector.

Reason (R) Repair persons and daily wage earners are unskilled, therefore they are mostly unemployed on a short-term basis.

29. 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.

30. Assertion (A) The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.

Reason (R) Public sector contributes to the economic development.

Case Based MCQs

01. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

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. There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost.

- (i) In the private sector the assets are owned by
 - (a) government
 - (b) Public
 - (c) Institutions
 - (d) Individuals

- (ii) Which of the following is an example of public sector ownership?
 (a) TISCO (b) Railways (c) RIL (d) Airtel
- (iii) The purpose of the industries operating in the private sector is to
 (a) develop the country
 (b) generate employment
 (c) earn profits
 (d) Social welfare
- (iv) Why the costs of goods are more reasonable in the public sector?
 (a) Due to welfare motive of the public sector
 (b) Due to high competition from other industries operating in public sector
 (c) Due to competition from private sector
 (d) Due to lack of competition from any of the sectors
- (v) Governments sell at reasonable costs, then how do they meet their expenses?
 (a) By collection of taxes
 (b) By selling services at a high price
 (c) By raising money through charity
 (d) All of the above

02. Read the source and answer the following questions.

The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert earth into bricks and use bricks to make houses and buildings. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that come up it is also called as industrial sector.

- (i) Manufacturing activities such as making of bread from wheat flour is grouped under
 (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) Quaternary sector
- (ii) Which of the following is an important way of secondary sector?
 (a) Extraction of natural resources.
 (b) Providing services to the customers.
 (c) Distribution of goods to the market.
 (d) Manufacturing of goods.
- (iii) If a woman has stopped going to the fields for cultivation and now works as a primary health worker then she has shifted from to
 (a) Primary, Secondary (b) Primary, Tertiary
 (c) Secondary, Tertiary (d) Secondary, Primary
- (iv) In order to enhance the industrial sector, the government should
 (a) provide farm machines for tree
 (b) open more IT parks
 (c) open more manufacturing units
 (d) open more schools

03. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? There could be several reasons. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be

considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services. Third as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities. Fourth, over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

- (i) Transportation of industrial goods from factories to wholesale market is which type of activity?
 - (a) Tertiary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Primary
 - (d) None of these

- (ii) According to the source given above, the basic services are
 - (a) Post and telegraph services, hospital, transport
 - (b) Educational institutions, police station, defence
 - (c) Banks, municipal corporations, insurance companies
 - (d) All of the above

- (iii) Which factor will not result in more of tertiary activities in the economy?
 - (a) Opening shopping malls
 - (b) Making roads
 - (c) Restricting private companies
 - (d) Opening private schools

(iv) The tertiary sector is also called the sector.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) administrative | (b) construction |
| (c) production | (d) service |

04. Read the source and answer the following questions.

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. There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost.

- (i) The bifurcation into public and private sector is on the basis of
 - (a) Investment
 - (b) Number of people working
 - (c) Ownership
 - (d) Type of activity

- (ii) Which factor makes Indian railways a part of public sector?
 - (a) Owned by private individual
 - (b) Reasonable price of services
 - (c) Quick delivery of goods
 - (d) Government ownership

- (iii) If private sector operates for motive then public sector operates for motive.
 (a) welfare, profit (b) profit, welfare
 (c) welfare, welfare (d) prift, profit
- (iv) The private companies cannot do which of the following?
 (a) Sell their goods at high prices
 (b) Keep temporary workers
 (c) Provide services
 (d) Collect taxes from people

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (b)
 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
 21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (a)

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (b)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (d) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (a) (v) (a)

Passage 2

- (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (c)

Passage 3

- (i) (a) (ii) (d) (iii) (c) (iv) (d)

Passage 4

- (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (d)

EXPLANATIONS

2. Sunil is a farmer's son, which means that his family works in the primary sector. He, after studying in Agricultural University, has now taken up research work. This means that he has shifted from primary to tertiary sector, since the tertiary sector generates services. Therefore, option (c) is the answer.
12. If the value of every good or service that is produced, is counted than the problem of double counting will come up and the value of GDP will be overestimated. This is because in the value of final goods, the value of all intermediate goods that have been used in production, is included. So R is the correct explanation of A, hence option (a) is the answers.
13. Only (ii) and (iii) should be added to find out the GDP as it will include only the final goods. Purchase of sugarcane for making of sugar is the intermediate good. If it is added in GDP, the problem of double counting will arise.
19. A cobbler works in an unorganised sector. There is no specific term of employment. The work is also on short term basis. But as the option is written as tertiary and organised, so option (c) is the answer.
28. Repair persons and daily wage earners are mostly unskilled labourers. They work in the tertiary sector. Their employment is very limited as they are not needed everyday so they are employed on a short term basis. Therefore, R is the correct explanation of A, hence option (a) is correct.
30. The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price to support the farmers. Public sector is the sector that is controlled by the state. It includes public companies like LIC, BHEL, SAIL etc. It works for the economic development of the country and welfare of the people. Therefore, both A and R are correct, but the R is not the correct explanation of A. Hence, option (b) is the answer.



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PRACTICE PAPER 1

Social Science Class 10th (Term I)

Instructions

1. This paper has 40 questions, carrying 1 mark each.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Answer the questions as per the given instructions.

M.M. : 40

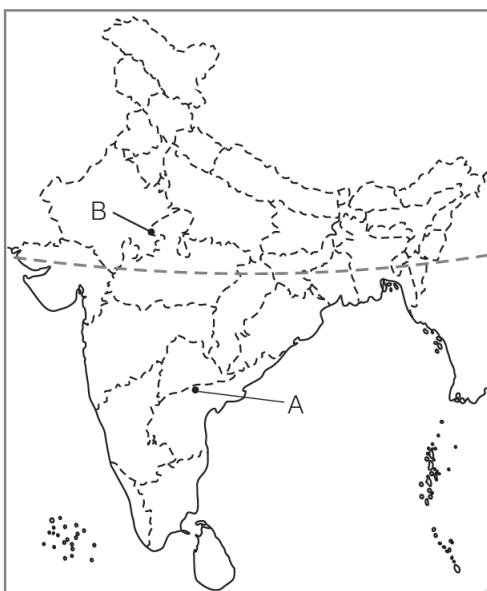
Time : 90 Minutes

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following did the Second Reform Bill of 1867 not accomplish? (1)
 - (a) Doubled the franchise
 - (b) Enfranchised skilled workers in the urban areas
 - (c) Enfranchised workers who owned property and paid poor rates in excess of 10 pounds per year
 - (d) The redistribution of seats favouring the North over the South.
2. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Civil Code of 1804' from the following options. (1)
 - (a) A new constitution with citizens enjoying equal rights was adopted.
 - (b) A centralised administrative system was formulated.
 - (c) All the privileges based on birth were abolished.
 - (d) It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
3. Which of the following is not applicable to a worker in the organised sector? (1)
 - (a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month.
 - (b) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joined the work.
 - (c) She is not paid for leave.
 - (d) She gets a medical allowance
4. Orientalism refers to (1)
 - (a) Early nineteenth-century artistic and cultural developments in the Ottoman Empire
 - (b) The heightened European interest in the east specifically Egypt
 - (c) Cultural nationalism in China and Japan
 - (d) None of the above
5. Development of an individual refers to (1)
 - (a) Physical development
 - (b) Overall development
 - (c) Mental development
 - (d) None of the above
6. The first and major test for democratic politics in our country was (1)
 - (a) Caste Problem
 - (b) Language Problem
 - (c) Creation of linguistic states
 - (d) Problems related to Union Territories
7. Hari, son of a farmer, after studying from Agricultural University, has become a research scientist and undertakes work for developing hybrid oil seeds. Analyse the information to know the sector in which he has shifted from past to present. (1)

- (a) From tertiary to primary
 (b) From secondary to primary
 (c) From primary to tertiary
 (d) From primary to secondary
- 8. In general, the significance of the Greek war was that it** (1)
- (a) helped Europe redefine its identity
 (b) abolished Ottoman rule in the Balkan
 (c) preserved an Ottoman foothold in Southeastern Europe
 (d) brought Serbia and Greece into a mutual alliance
- 9. In which one of the following states Terrace cultivation is practiced?** (1)
- (a) Punjab (b) Uttarakhand
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Haryana
- 10. Which ethnic group constituted a majority in Brussels?** (1)
- (a) French speaking
 (b) Dutch speaking
 (c) German speaking
 (d) English Speaking
- 11. On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?** (1)
- (a) On the basis of language
 (b) On the basis of culture, ethnicity
 (c) On the basis of religion
 (d) On the basis of commerce and trade
- 12. Non-sharing of power leads to** (1)
- (a) peace among all the communities
 (b) tyranny of the majority and oppression of the minority
 (c) negation of the spirit of democracy
 (d) Both(b) and(c)
- 13. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the..... .** (1)
- (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
- 14. The emancipation of the Russian Serfs in 1861** (1)
- (a) produced changes in the lives of the peasantry
 (b) led to the decline of village commune
 (c) did not require compensation to be paid to landowners for property they lost
 (d) granted legal rights to 22 million serfs
- 15. The German Confederation** (1)
- (a) did not include Austria and Prussia
 (b) included non-German territories in Poland and Hungary
 (c) was a loose organisation of thirty-nine states
 (d) had real executive power
- 16. What are the developmental goals of landless rural labourers?** (1)
- (a) More days of work and better wages
 (b) Acquisition of land for self tilling
 (c) More hours of work
 (d) Self-reliance
- 17. On which given subject can both the Union as well as the State Governments make laws?** (1)
- (a) Currency (b) Defence
 (c) Trade Unions (d) Agriculture
- 18. Developed Resources are** (1)
- (a) Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.
 (b) Resources which can be renewed or reproduced.
 (c) Those things which are composed of non-living things.
 (d) Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.
- 19. If rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, in which state is it a subsistence crop?** (1)
- (a) Madhya Pradesh
 (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Odisha
 (d) Rajasthan

- 20.** Identified the state marked as A and B on the outline map of India where Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is situated. (1)



- (a) West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan
- (c) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (d) Tamil Nadu and Assam

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct options.

Codes

- (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.

- 21. Assertion** (A) Alluvial Soil is ideal for the growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason (R) Alluvial Soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture. (1)

- 22. Assertion** (A) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason (R) The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala Community. (1)

- 23. Assertion** (A) Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian Princely house. (1)

Reason (R) The north was under the domination of the Bourbon Kings of Spain.

- 24. Assertion** (A) Arid Soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

Reason (R) Arid Soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water. (1)

- 25. Assertion** (A) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector.

Reason (R) As the primary and secondary sectors develops, the demand for transport, storage structures, banks, insurances, etc increases. (1)

Case Based MCQs

Direction (Q. Nos. 26-30) Read the following source and answer the questions that follows.

"The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling."

- 26. Zollverein was formed at the initiative of** (1)

- (a) Italy
- (b) Prussia
- (c) England
- (d) France

27. The basic objective of Zollverein was **(1)**

- (a) Political freedom (b) Economic freedom
- (c) Social freedom (d) Unification of Italy

28. Zollverein was a **(1)**

- (a) Diplomatic Constitution
- (b) Custom Union
- (c) Administrative Union
- (d) Trade Union

29. “The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation”. It was said by **(1)**

- (a) Friedrich (b) Napoleon
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Kaiser William

30. Which of the following was a step taken under Zollverein? **(1)**

- (i) Abolishing tariff barriers
- (ii) Reducing number of currencies
- (iii) Free economy
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Only (iii)

Directions (Q. Nos. 31-35) *Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.*

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.

31. Which of the following is vital for the development of a country like India which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources? **(1)**

- (i) Over utilisation of resources
- (ii) Planning of resources
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

32. Which one of the following is not a criterion for resource planning? **(1)**

- (a) Judicious use of resources diverse
- (b) Diverse resources
- (c) Equitable distribution of resources
- (d) Processing of resources

33. In India there is enormous diversity in the availability of resources. Identify to which the following resources belong to **(1)**

Column A	Column B
A. Renewable resource	1. Cars
B. International resource	2. Wind energy
C. Individual resource	3. Petroleum
D. Non-renewable resource	4. Ocean

Codes

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (b) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

34. Which of the following is not TRUE for resource planning? **(1)**

- (i) Identification of resources.
- (ii) Institutional set up for implementing resources development plan.
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

35. Assertion (A) The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.

Reason (R) Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary of any region. **(1)**

Codes

- (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 false.

Directions (Q. Nos. 36-40) *Read the following source/passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Restructuring the Centre-State relationship is one more way in which Federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the Constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. This meant that State Governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the state level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States. In those days, the Central government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State Governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of Federalism. All this changed significantly after 1990. This period saw the rise of regional parties in many states of the country.

- 36.** Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least majority? (1)
- (a) 50% (b) Three-fourth
(c) 25% (d) Two-third

37. Which political party dominated both the Center and State Governments before 1990? (1)

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Bhartiya Janata Party
- (c) Communist Party of India
- (d) None of the above

38. One of the essential features of the Federal government is (1)

- (a) Power is distributed among the Legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (b) National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- (c) Elected officials exercise Supreme power.
- (d) Governmental power is divided among different levels of government.

39. Which is not true regarding changes in power-sharing arrangement between the centre and the states? (1)

- (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) 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.

40. A regional political party is one that (1)

- (a) is given a unique Election symbol.
- (b) gets some other facilities recognized by the Election Commission.
- (c) is registered with the Election Commission of India
- (d) All of the above

PRACTICE PAPER 1

OMRSHEET

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point pens and avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet
- Multiple markings are invalid

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PRACTICE PAPER 2

Social Science Class 10th (Term I)

Instructions

1. This paper has 40 questions, carrying 1 mark each.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Answer the questions as per the given instructions.

M.M. : 40

Time : 90 Minutes

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan? **(1)**
(a) Land reforms (b) Globalisation
(c) Industrialisation (d) Free economy
2. Different arguments are usually put forth in favor of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favor of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? **(1)**
A. reduces conflict among different communities
B. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
C. delays decision-making process
D. accommodates diversities
E. increases instability and divisiveness
F. promotes people's participation in government
G. undermines the unity of a country
(a) A B D F (b) A C E F
(c) A B D G (d) B C D G
3. Liberalism meant to the new middle classes **(1)**
(a) Political freedom for them
(b) Freedom of the individual and equality of all before law
(c) End of aristocracy
(d) New political rights
4. Which new spirit guided European nations after Napoleon's defeat? **(1)**
(a) Fascism (b) Conservatism
(c) Nazism (d) Communism
5. How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? **(1)**
(a) 15 (b) 18 (c) 22 (d) 25
6. Alluvial soils are favourable for the growth of **(1)**
(a) sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops
(b) nuts
(c) palm
(d) cotton
7. A big land owner has purchased farm machinery worth 10 L to mechanise his farms. 20 small labourers and their families working in his farms are dissatisfied with this decision. Analyse the information to choose the suitable option from the given options. **(1)**
(a) Income is inadequate measure of development
(b) India has low HDI ranking
(c) Development goals differ according to situations
(d) Total income is more suitable for comparison



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- 8.** A nation-state, according to the French philosopher, Ernst Renan, was formed by (1)
 (a) a common language, race, religion or territory
 (b) a nation with a shared history or descent, of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion, wish to perform still more great deeds together.
 (c) large scale solidarity, its existence a daily plebiscite.
 (d) Both(b) and(c)
- 9.** The task of collection of data in all the three sectors of the economy is done by which of the following organisations? (1)
 (a) NSSO
 (b) BPO
 (c) KPO
 (d) UNDP
- 10.** Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? (1)
 (a) Extensive cultivation
 (b) Deforestation
 (c) Overgrazing
 (d) Over-irrigation
- 11.** Soil which is formed by intense leaching is (1)
 (a) Alluvial Soil
 (b) Red Soil
 (c) Laterite Soil
 (d) Desert Soil
- 12.** Which among the following is the prudential reason for power sharing? (1)
 (a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
 (b) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
 (c) Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system
 (d) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

- 13.** Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government? (1)
 (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 orders to the provincial government.
 (c) A state government is answerable to central government.
 (d) The powers of state government are guaranteed by the constitution.
- 14.** Read the information given below and select the correct option.
 The developed countries have gone through historic changes in the economic sector as the economic activities had gradually shifted from Primary to Secondary to Tertiary sector. Now service sector has become the most important sector. The shifting of economic activities does not mean complete elimination of previous sectors, but the importance and dominance of next sector is increased.
 History of developed countries indicates that (1)
 (a) there is production of goods and services in the three sectors.
 (b) there has been a major shift from secondary to tertiary sector.
 (c) most of the employed people in developed countries are employed in tertiary sector.
 (d) primary sector has become the most important sector of the economy
- 15.** Which among the following is a feature of unorganised sector? (1)
 (a) Fixed number of work hours
 (b) Paid Holidays
 (c) Employment is insecure
 (d) Registered with the Government
- 16.** Which of the following is not an example of 'Coming together Federations'? (1)
 (a) India
 (b) USA
 (c) Australia
 (d) Switzerland

17. What major issue was criticised by the Liberal nationalists? (1)

- (a) Censorship laws to control the press
- (b) Preservation of the church
- (c) Efficient Bureaucracy
- (d) Modern Army

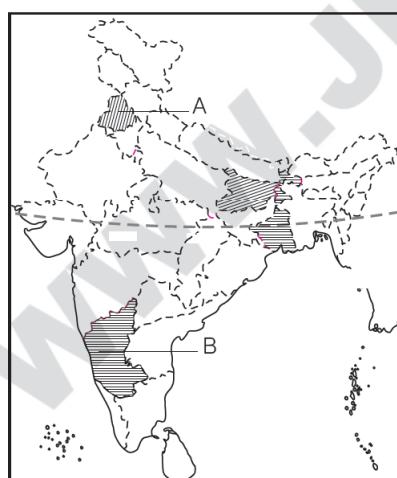
18. What does resource planning in India involve? (1)

- (a) Defining the number of resources
- (b) Surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources
- (c) Taking government permission
- (d) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans

19. Per Capita Income is (1)

- (a) Income per person (b) Income per family
- (c) Income per month (d) Annual Income

20. Identify the shaded areas marked as A and B on the political map of India which are major producer of wheat and coffee. (1)



- (a) Punjab and Bihar
- (b) Punjab and Karnataka
- (c) West Bengal and Maharashtra
- (d) Kerala and Assam

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Codes

- (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.

21. Assertion (A) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector. (1)

Reason (R) As the Primary and Secondary sectors develops the demand.

22. Assertion (A) Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. (1)

Reason (R) Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.

23. Assertion (A) A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.

Reason (R) Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. (1)

24. Assertion (A) Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in a shop. He pays them well; however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year. (1)

Reason (R) Rakesh and Raghu are employed in an unorganised sector.

25. Assertion (A) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason (R) They were closely bound to each other inspite of their autonomous rule. (1)

Case Based MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-30) *Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.*

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, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Maharashtra, 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.

26. Why is income ‘an inadequate measure of the level of development’? (1)

- (a) Because the concept of development varies for everyone
- (b) Because people have other developmental goals
- (c) Because people have different goals and aspirations
- (d) Because development is a wider concept

27. Apart from health and education, other indicators of development are

1. Standard of living
 2. Income
 3. Level of poverty
 4. GDP
- (1)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 4 |

28. Which of the following is correct for Human Development Report? (1)

- (a) It assesses the social and economic development of countries around the world.
- (b) It uses data for three indicators to reach a conclusion.
- (c) The Per Capita Income in HDR is calculated in dollars for all countries.
- (d) All of the above

29. The indicator of Health in HDR is (1)

- (a) Infant mortality rate
- (b) Life expectancy at birth
- (c) Death rate
- (d) Maternal mortality rate

30. The purpose of publishing the HDR for the UNDP is (1)

- (a) to tell how to adjust inequalities
- (b) to measure how development has improved human life.
- (c) to emphasizes the importance of individuals and their ability to unleash their maximum potential.
- (d) All of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. 31-35) *Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.*

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.



- 31.** Which of the following best describes the nature of farming being described in the source? (1)
 (a) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture
 (b) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
 (c) Plantation Agriculture
 (d) Shifting Agriculture
- 32.** farming is essential for meeting the needs of growing population. (1)
 (a) Organic (b) Intensive
 (c) Subsistence (d) Shifting
- 33.** Which of the following cannot be categorised as technical and institutional reforms? (1)
 (a) Crop insurance and minimum support price.
 (b) Collectivisation
 (c) Use of combines, thrashers and harvesters
 (d) Clearing land by destroying and burning trees.
- 34.** Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because (1)
 (a) Farmers have diversified the cropping system.
 (b) It provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population.
 (c) Hoe, Dao and digging sticks have been replaced by combines and thrashers.
 (d) Land productivity has increased due to techno - institutional reforms.
- 35.** Which of the following types of economic activity is agriculture? (1)
 (a) Primary activity
 (b) Secondary activity
 (c) Tertiary activity
 (d) None of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. 36-40) *Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.*

In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. 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 other. This 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. 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. Power can be shared among governments at different levels, a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments.

Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. ‘Community government’ in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must

have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties.

36. When power is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary in democracy it is known as **(1)**

- (a) Separation of powers
- (b) Horizontal distribution of powers
- (c) Vertical distribution of powers
- (d) None of the above

37. Ministers and government officials exercise power and judges check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature, this is known as **(1)**

- (a) Separation of powers
- (b) Checks and balances
- (c) Horizontal distribution of powers
- (d) None of the above

38. When power is shared among different social group it is known as **(1)**

- (a) Third tier government
- (b) Special government
- (c) Community government
- (d) None of the above

39. Power sharing arrangements in democracy are enjoyed by **(1)**

- (a) Political parties
- (b) Pressure groups
- (c) Movements
- (d) All of the above

40. Choose the incorrect statement. **(1)**

- (a) Belgium shifted from a unitary to federal form in 1993.
- (b) Belgium shifted from a federal form to a unitary form of government in 1993.
- (c) Belgium adopted also adopted a kind of government known as Community Government.
- (d) There were linguistic issues in Belgium.



PRACTICE PAPER 2

OMRSHEET

Instructions

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- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



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PRACTICE PAPER 3

Social Science Class 10th (Term I)

Instructions

1. This paper has 40 questions, carrying 1 mark each.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Answer the questions as per the given instructions.

M.M. : 40

Time : 90 Minutes

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their exhaustibility? (1)
(a) Biotic and abiotic
(b) Renewable and non-renewable
(c) Individual and community
(d) Potential and reserves
2. Which of the following is correct based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992? (1)
(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 SC's, ST's and OBC's.
(d) State Election Commission looks after these elections.
3. Arid soil is mainly found in (1)
(a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
(c) Assam (d) Madhya Pradesh
4. Which one of the following methods will not help in soil conservation? (1)
(a) Contour ploughing
(b) Strip cropping
(c) Creating shelter belts
(d) Ploughing up and down the slopes
5. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of (1)
(a) employment condition
(b) the nature of economic activity
(c) ownership of enterprises
(d) number of workers employed in the enterprise
6. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of which of the following crops? (1)
(a) Rice (b) Millets
(c) Pulses (d) Oilseeds
7. Identify the appropriate factors led to the rise of nationalism in Europe. (1)
(a) The spread of the ideology of liberalism.
(b) Great economic hardship in Europe.
(c) The rise of commercial class.
(d) It established traditional institutions of state and society.
8. Which among the following countries has the federal form of government? (1)
(a) Egypt (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Australia (d) England
9. Shelter Belts are..... . (1)
(a) cultivating making steps
(b) planting lines of trees to create shelter
(c) planting huge bush plants in deserts
(d) planting near water beds
10. Which of the following treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? (1)
(a) Vienna Treaty of 1815
(b) Constantinople Treaty
(c) Diplomatic Treaty of Sardinia-Piedmont
(d) None of the above



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11. Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list? **(1)**

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

12. Which of the following is the primary objective of India's food security policy? **(1)**

- (a) To ensure availability of food grains to the common people at the affordable price.
- (b) To diversify crop production to increase income of the farmers.
- (c) To provide insurance against crop failures.
- (d) To shift from food grain production to commercial crops.

13. Who led the protest movement against the Protestants in Ireland? **(1)**

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Wolfe Tone
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Cavour

14. Which of the following countries has not adopted the Holding together federation? **(1)**

- (a) India
- (b) Japan
- (c) Spain
- (d) Belgium

15. Why was the Treaty of Vienna (1815) drawn up? **(1)**

- (a) To establish the monarchies.
- (b) To divide the German Confederation of 39 states.
- (c) To establish democracies.
- (d) To establish tariff barriers.

16. What is the main reason behind global ecological crises such as global warming and environmental pollution? **(1)**

- (a) Depletion of resources
- (b) Accumulation of resources in a few hands.
- (c) Use of resources
- (d) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources

17. Population of Sri Lankan Tamils is concentrated in region of Sri Lanka. **(1)**

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

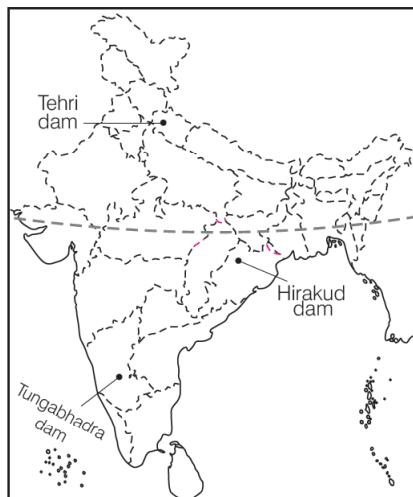
18. Which of the following regions in India possesses rich reserves of minerals and fossil fuels? **(1)**

- (a) Plains
- (b) Mountains
- (c) Plateaus
- (d) Deserts

19. Which of the following was not one of the initial demands of Sri Lankan Tamils? **(1)**

- (a) Regional autonomy
- (b) Recognition of Tamil as an official language
- (c) Creation of an independent Tamil Eelum
- (d) Equality of opportunity in securing jobs and education

20. Dams Hirakud, Tehri and Tungabhadra are marked on the given map in the state where they are situated. Identify the states. **(1)**



- (a) Odisha, Uttarakhand and Karnataka
- (b) Punjab, Rajasthan and Odisha
- (c) West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala
- (d) Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Codes

- (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.

21. Assertion (A) India has a Federal system.

Reason (R) Under a Unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to central government. (1)

22. Assertion (A) Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries. (1)

Reason (R) Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

23. Assertion (A) A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

Reason (R) Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country. (1)

24. Assertion (A) The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region. (1)

Reason (R) Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary for the development of any region.

25. Assertion (A) Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation process. (1)

Reason (R) Crops are grown according to the availability of water.

Case Based MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-30) Read the source and answer the following questions.

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.

However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the

Central Government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

26. Why there are many safeguards to protect different languages of India? (1)

- (a) Hindi is our official language.
- (b) Hindi is spoken by only 40 per cent Indians.
- (c) There is a tendency to call Hindi as our national language.
- (d) All of the above

27. The government works of the state can be done in the (1)

- (a) Official language of the state
- (b) English
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Only Hindi

28. How our language policy can favour the English speaking elite? (1)

- (a) English is only official language.
- (b) English and Hindi are our national language.
- (c) To continue English after 1965 as official language.
- (d) None of the above

29. The Central Government tries to promote Hindi but it does not mean (1)

- (a) Hindi can be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people.
- (b) Hindi can be declared as National language.
- (c) Hindi is only a State language.
- (d) None of the above

30. The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is (1)

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

Directions (Q. Nos. 31-35) *Read the source and answer the following questions.*

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Now, it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some states, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.

They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.

- 31.** The third-tier of democracy in India is a result of (1)
 (a) Demands for local self-government
 (b) Decentralisation
 (c) State List
 (d) None of the above
- 32.** Regular elections of local government is (1)
 (a) constitutionally mandatory
 (b) depends upon the State government
 (c) rare as it is not taken seriously by the State government
 (d) None of the above
- 33.** The nature of sharing powers between the State government and local government bodies depend on (1)
 (a) the policy of the specific state government
 (b) the Constitution
 (c) the policy of the centre
 (d) None of the above
- 34.** The gram panchayat always works under the supervision of (1)
 (a) Sarpanch
 (b) Block Development Officer
 (c) Gram Sabha
 (d) State government
- 35.** Which of the following is not an institution of Rural Local Government? (1)
 (a) Panchayat
 (b) Zila Parishad
 (c) Municipal Corporation
 (d) Gram Sabha

Directions (Q. Nos. 36-40) *Read the given source and answer the following questions.*

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 citizens) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolor, 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 name of the nation. A centralised 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 dialectics were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other people of Europe to become nations. When the news of the events in France reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobian clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790's.

- 36.** The political and Constitutional changes brought about by the French revolution were (1)
 (a) It ended the absolute Monarchy.
 (b) It transferred power to a body of the French citizens.
 (c) It proclaimed that people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 (d) All of the above

- 37.** The first clear expression of Nationalism came up with (1)
(a) The American revolution
(b) The French revolution
(c) The Russian revolution
(d) The Industrial revolution
- 38.** The ideas of a United Community enjoying equal rights under a constitution were expressed by French as (1)
(a) La Patrie
(b) Le Citoyen
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

- 39.** The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and it was renamed as (1)
(a) National Assembly (b) Body of Executives
(c) Rule of Directory (d) All of these
- 40.** Repression of liberal revolutionaries after 1815 in Europe led to (1)
(a) Armies being trained by revolutionaries
(b) All revolutionaries trained to overthrow Monarchy
(c) Secret societies being formed in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas
(d) All of the above

PRACTICE PAPER 3

OMRSHEET

Instructions

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- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



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- Multiple markings are invalid

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ANSWERS

Practice Paper 1

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| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (d) | 40. (d) |

Practice Paper 2

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| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) | 36. (b) | 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (d) | 40. (b) |

Practice Paper 3

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| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (d) | 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |



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