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 एतत् सर्वं धर्मस्य अङ्गम्
 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

1. **Name the French artist, who prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics.**
 - (a) Mazzini
 - (b) Napoleon
 - (c) Frederic Sorrieu
 - (d) Metternich
2. **Which color was not represented in the flag of Germany?**
 - (a) Green
 - (b) Black
 - (c) Red
 - (d) Gold
3. **What do you mean by La patrie?**
 - (a) The citizen
 - (b) The motherland
 - (c) The fatherland
 - (d) The brother land
4. **When did French revolution take place?**
 - (a) 1798
 - (b) 1789
 - (c) 1779
 - (d) 1797
5. **When was civil code introduced in France?**
 - (a) 1803
 - (b) 1804
 - (c) 1805
 - (d) 1806
6. **What do you mean by plebiscite?**
 - (a) An indirect vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (b) Right to vote in general elections.
 - (c) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (d) None of these
7. **Tree of liberty was planted in Zweibrucken. Name the country where Zweibrucken is located ?**
 - (a) France
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Austria
 - (d) Prussia

8. When did Greek war of independence begin?

- (a) 1820
- (b) 1822
- (c) 1821
- (d) 1819

9. What do you mean by liber?

- (a) Free
- (b) Slave
- (c) Privileges
- (d) Suffrage

10. What do you mean by suffrage?

- (a) Right to play
- (b) Right to sing
- (c) Right to vote
- (d) None of these

11. What do you mean by Elle?

- (a) The measure of cloth
- (b) The measure of road
- (c) The measure of speed
- (d) The measure of sound

12. When was Zollverein established by the initiative of Prussia?

- (a) 1835
- (b) 1836
- (c) 1834
- (d) 1833

13. In which year Napoleon was defeated?

- (a) 1816
- (b) 1815
- (c) 1814
- (d) 1813

14. Name the battle in which Napoleon was defeated in 1815?

- (a) Battle of rose
- (b) Battle of Leipzig
- (c) Battle of Waterloo
- (d) Battle of Eton

15. Which among the following European powers collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815?

- (i) Britain
 - (ii) Russia
 - (iii) Prussia
 - (iv) Austria
-
- (a) i, ii, iii
 - (b) ii, iii, iv
 - (c) i, iii, iv
 - (d) i, ii, iii, iv

16. Name the treaty that was signed in 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles
- (b) Treaty of Vienna
- (c) Treaty of Constantinople
- (d) None of these

17. Who hosted the treaty of Vienna in 1815?

- (a) Bismarck
- (b) Mazzini
- (c) Duke Metternich
- (d) William I

18. Name the secret society joined by Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (a) Young Europe
- (b) Young Italy
- (c) Carbonari
- (d) None of these

19. Which among the following societies were formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (i) Young Italy
 - (ii) Carbonari
 - (iii) Young Europe
-
- (a) i, ii
 - (b) i, ii, iii
 - (c) i, iii
 - (d) None of these

20. Where was young Italy founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (a) Bern
- (b) Poland
- (c) Marseilles
- (d) None of these

- 21. Where was young Europe founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?**
- (a) Bern
 - (b) Marseilles
 - (c) Poland
 - (d) None of these
- 22. Who describe Giuseppe Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order?**
- (a) Metternich
 - (b) Bismarck
 - (c) Garibaldi
 - (d) Victor Emmanuel II
- 23. Name the English poet who raised funds for Greek independence?**
- (a) Lord William
 - (b) Lord Byron
 - (c) Lord Victor
 - (d) Metternich
- 24. Name the Treaty that recognized Greece as an independent nation?**
- (a) Treaty of Versailles
 - (b) Treaty of Vienna
 - (c) Treaty of Constantinople
 - (d) None of these
- 25. In which year Treaty of Constantinople was signed?**
- (a) 1832
 - (b) 1831
 - (c) 1833
 - (d) 1830
- 26. Who claimed that the true German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk)?**
- (a) Lord Byron
 - (b) Johann Gottfried Herder
 - (c) Frederic Sorrieu
 - (d) Ernst Renan
- 27. Who was the chief architect in the unification of Germany?**
- (a) Bismarck
 - (b) Mazzini
 - (c) Garibaldi
 - (d) William I

28. In which year unification of Germany occurred?

- (a) 1870
- (b) 1871
- (c) 1872
- (d) 1873

29. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871?

- (a) Victor Emmanuel II
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) William I
- (d) Mazzini

30. Which among the following were not the countries that fought war against Prussia in the process of German unification?

- (i) Britain
- (ii) Denmark
- (iii) Austria
- (iv) France
- (a) Only i
- (b) Only ii
- (c) i, ii, iii
- (d) All of these

31. In which year unification of Italy occurred?

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

32. Who was proclaimed as the king of united Italy on 1861?

- (a) Victor Emmanuel II
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) William I
- (d) Mazzini

33. During the middle of 19th century Italy was divided into how many states?

- (a) 06
- (b) 05
- (c) 07
- (d) 08

34. In which year act of union signed between England and Scotland?

- (a) 1708
- (b) 1706
- (c) 1707
- (d) 1710

35. In which year English parliament seized the power from the monarchy?

- (a) 1678
- (b) 1668
- (c) 1688
- (d) 1658

36. In which year Ireland was forcibly merged in United kingdom?

- (a) 1801
- (b) 1802
- (c) 1803
- (d) 1804

37. Who said “When France sneezes rest of Europe catches cold?”

- (a) Metternich
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Garibaldi
- (d) Victor Emmanuel II

38. What was the name of female allegory of France?

- (a) Germania
- (b) Marianne
- (c) Rhine
- (d) Wolf Tone

39. What was the name of female allegory of Germany?

- (a) Germania
- (b) Marianne
- (c) Rhine
- (d) Wolf Tone

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Reason and Assertion questions.

Direction: - In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

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

40. Assertion(A): Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1815.

Reason(R): The main objective was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars.

41. Assertion(A): Initially Napoleon was welcomed by people but later people lost faith in him.
Reason(R): Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies created hostile situation.
42. Assertion(A): Civil code of 1805 is also known as Napoleonic Code.
Reason(R): Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
43. Assertion(A): The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of united community.
Reason(R): German revolutionaries introduced measures that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
44. Assertion (A): A customs union or zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia.
Reason(R): Tariff barriers were abolished and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
45. Assertion(A): Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.
Reason (R) : Metternich described him as ' the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

Case based questions:



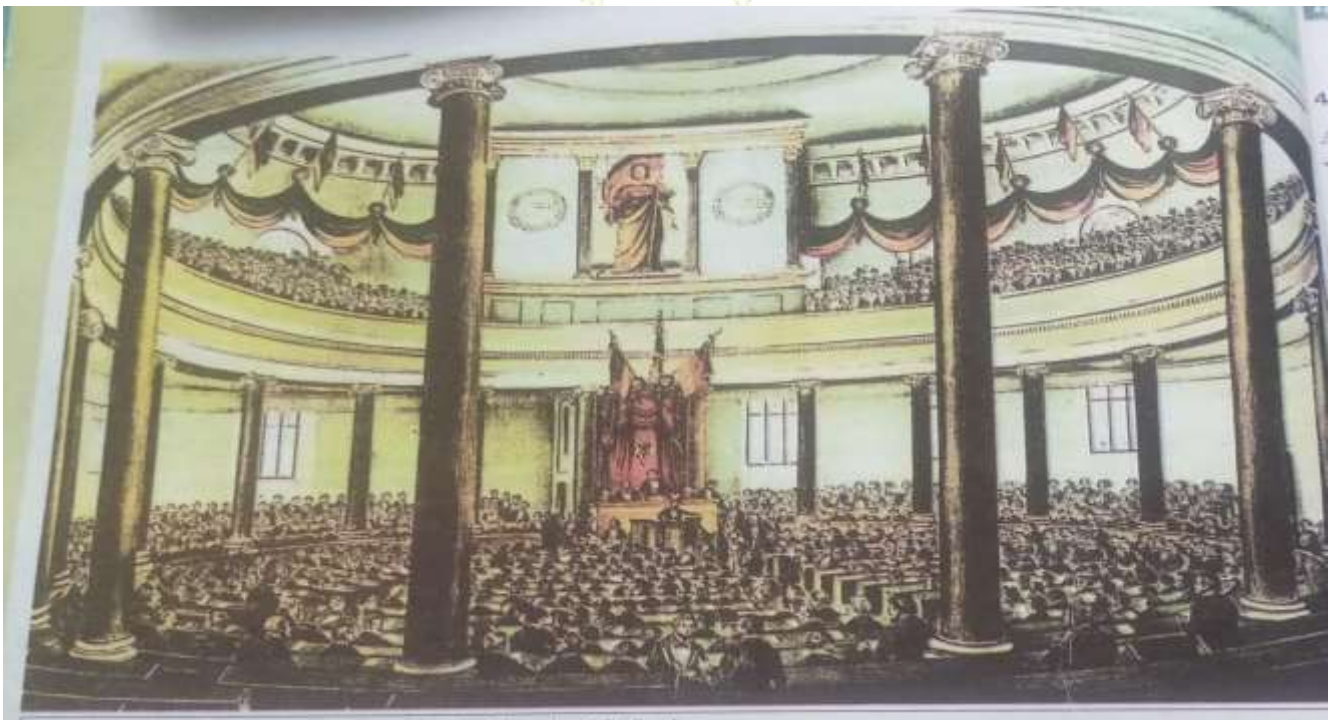
46. Who is shown with hunter in this picture?
47. Name the parliament in which this person is standing?

Case based question: -

In 2021 Mr. X read about a coastal country in Europe during 1830. The country was divided into seven states. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

48. Name the country which Mr. X was reading about?
49. Name the princely house that ruled Sardinia- Piedmont?

Case Based Question



The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly.

In the Frankfurt parliament women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitor's gallery

50. Name the Church in which Frankfurt parliament was convened?

1. **Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization is known as**
 - (a) Potential resource
 - (b) Stock
 - (c) Developed resources
 - (d) Reserves
2. **Which one of the following statements is correct as regard to international resources?**
 - (a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
 - (b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.
 - (c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.
 - (d) Resources which are not yet developed.
3. **The first International Earth Summit was held in**
 - (a) Geneva
 - (b) New York
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Rio de Janeiro
4. **Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilized**
 - (a) Renewable
 - (b) Developed
 - (c) National
 - (d) Potential
5. **Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources?**
 - (a) Resources are free gifts of nature.
 - (b) They are the functions of human activities.
 - (c) All those things which are found in nature.
 - (d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.
6. **The red soil is red in colour because**
 - (a) it is rich in humus.
 - (b) it is rich in iron compounds.
 - (c) it is derived from volcanic origin.
 - (d) it is rich in potash.
7. **Which among the following is a type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility?**
 - (a) Biotic and abiotic
 - (b) Renewable and non-renewable
 - (c) National and individual
 - (d) Potential and reserves

8. Which one of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?
- (a) Regur Soil
 - (b) Laterite Soil
 - (c) Desert Soil
 - (d) Mountainous Soil
9. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?
- (a) Biotic and Abiotic
 - (b) Renewable and Non-renewable
 - (c) Individual and Community
 - (d) Potential and Reserves
10. In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation?
- (a) Jharkhand and Orissa
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
 - (c) Punjab and Haryana
 - (d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
11. There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed," who among the following has given the above statement?
- (a) Vinoba Bhave
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Atal Behari Vajpayee
12. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
- (a) Intensive Cultivation
 - (b) Overgrazing
 - (c) Deforestation
 - (d) Over-irrigation
13. Soil formed by intense leaching is:
- (a) alluvial soil
 - (b) red soil
 - (c) laterite soil
 - (d) desert soil
14. Which of the following methods does not help in soil conservation?
- (a) Contour ploughing
 - (b) Strip cropping
 - (c) Creating shelter belts
 - (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

15. takes place when the running water cut the deep ravines in the absence of vegetation.
- (a) Wind erosion
 - (b) Sheet erosion
 - (c) water erosion
 - (d) Gully erosion
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A): Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
- Reason (R): It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature
- Options:
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A .
 - (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A .
 - (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 - (d) A is wrong but R is correct
17. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A): Black soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils.
- Reason (R): Black soils are made up of lava flows
- Options:
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A .
 - (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A .
 - (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 - (d) A is wrong but R is correct
18. What is the primary reason for maintaining forests?
- (a) For enjoying the tree shade in summer
 - (b) To provide wood for paper industry
 - (c) For maintaining an ecological balance
 - (d) Beautifying the countryside
19. Which one of the following statements is correct as regard to international resources?
- (a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
 - (b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.
 - (c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.
 - (d) Resources which are not yet developed.
20. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?
- (a) Replenish able
 - (b) Human-made
 - (c) Abiotic
 - (d) Non-renewable

- 21. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:**
- (a) Net sown area
 - (b) Forest cover
 - (c) Waste land
 - (d) Gross cropped area
- 22. The total degraded land in our country is:**
- (a) 133 million hectares
 - (b) 130 million sq. km.
 - (c) 140 million hectares
 - (d) 130 million hectares
- 23. In which of the following States mining has caused severe land degradation?**
- (a) Gujara
 - (b) Jharkhand
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Uttaranchal
- 24. Which is the most common soil of Northern India?**
- (a) Black soil
 - (b) Laterite soil
 - (c) Alluvial soil
 - (d) Red soil
- 25. Red soil is reddish in colour due to:**
- (a) high clay content
 - (b) presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil
 - (c) diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks
 - (d) high moisture content
- 26. Black soil is also called:**
- (a) Bangar
 - (b) Khadar
 - (c) Regur
 - (d) Humus
- 27. Laterite soil is very useful for growing:**
- (a) Rice, wheat and mustard
 - (b) Tea, coffee and cashewnut
 - (c) Pulses, sugarcane and resin
 - (d) None of the above

28. Black soil is deficient in

- (a) Calcium carbonate
- (b) Magnesium
- (c) Potash
- (d) Phosphoric contents

29. Which of the following soils has self-aeration capacity?

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

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 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 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.

30. The source given above relates to which of the following options?

- (a) Resource depletion
- (b) Resource planning
- (c) Conservation of resources
- (d) Soil erosion

31. Resource planning is a complex process which involves

- (a) Identification and inventory of resources
- (b) Evolving a planning structure
- (c) Matching the resource development plans with national plans
- (d) All of the above

32. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the county involve

- (a) surveying
- (b) Mapping
- (c) Quantitative and qualitative estimation
- (d) All of the above

33. From which Five-Year Plan, India made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning?

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Five

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, 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, plateau, plains and islands. About 43 percent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provides facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 percent area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

34. The source given above relates to which of the following options?

- (a) Minerals
- (b) land resources
- (c) Renewable resources
- (d) Human resources

35. Land resource supports which of the following?

- (a) Human Life
- (b) Economic activities
- (c) Vegetation
- (d) All of the above

36. About 43 percent of the land area is under which relief feature?

- (a) Mountains
- (b) Plains
- (c) Plateau
- (e) Island

37. Identify the percentage of land area which belongs to different relief features.

	Relief feature	Percentage
A	Plateau	43%
B	Plains	30%
C	Mountains	27%

Codes

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

38. Which of the following statements is not true about terrace cultivation?

- (a) It is practiced along the line of slope.
- (b) It reduces the speed of water.
- (c) It ultimately reduces the soil erosion caused by wind.

39. Match the following

no List A

A Human and coal

B Parks and burial grounds

C Coal mines and railway

D Running water and wind

List B

1. National resources

2. community owned resources

3. Continuous resources

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

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

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.

एतत् सर्वं दूषणं क्षयकारकम्
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

1. **Precipitation, surface run off and ground water are the sources of**
 - (a) Saline water
 - (b) fresh water
 - (c) impure water
 - (d) pure water
2. **Fresh water is being renewed through**
 - (a) Hydrological cycle
 - (b) geological cycle
 - (c) bio geo-chemical cycle
 - (d) biological cycle
3. **Who proclaimed dams as the 'temples of modern India'?**
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (c) Indira Gandhi
 - (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
4. **By which year India will join the countries having absolute water scarcity?**
 - (a) 2020
 - (b) 2025
 - (c) 2035
 - (d) 2050
5. **A barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment is referred to as**
 - (a) Baoli
 - (b) dam
 - (c) tanka
 - (d) kul
6. **Rapid increase in the population, intensive industrialization and urbanization are some of the main regions of**
 - (a) water availability
 - (b) water scarcity
 - (c) water conservation
 - (d) water abundance
7. **The main objective of rain water harvesting is?**
 - (a) to reduce surface run off
 - (b) to recharge the water table
 - (c) to avoid flooding of roads
 - (d) all of these

8. **How much of the earth surface is covered with water?**
(a) about $\frac{1}{4}$
(b) about $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) about $\frac{3}{4}$
(d) about $\frac{2}{3}$
9. **Which of the following is not the cause of water scarcity?**
(a) Rapid growth of population
(b) Uneven distribution of water resources
(c) Construction of dams and reservoir
(d) Increase in demands
10. **Which of the following is not an adverse effect of dams**
(a) Inter-state water dispute
(b) Excessive sedimentation of reservoir
(c) Displacement of population
(d) Flood control
11. **In India the Highest dam is _____**
(a) Hirakund Dam
(b) Bhakra Nangal Dam
(c) Salal
(d) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
12. **In the question given below there are two types of statements assertion (A) and Reason(R) Read the statement and choose the correct option:**
Assertion (A): Dams are called multipurpose projects
Reason (R) : Dams are now built not only for irrigation but for generation of electricity, water supply for domestic use, flood control, recreation inland navigation and fish - breeding
- Options:**
(a) both a and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong but R is correct.
13. **Which of the following statements is not in favor of multipurpose river projects?**
(a) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
(b) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow helps to control floods.
(c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
(d) Multi -purpose project generate electricity for our industries and for our homes.
14. **Which of the following is not a method of water harvesting used in Rajasthan?**
(a) Johads
(b) Khadins
(c) Guls
(d) Tanka

15. Which state has made roof top Rain water harvesting structure compulsory to all house across the state?

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

16. One which of the following rivers Tehri Dam is constructed?

- (a) Chenab
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Bhagirathi

17. Source A: Bamboo Drip Irrigation System in Meghalaya, a 200 -year old system of tapping stream and spring water by using pipes, is prevalent. About 18-20 liter of water enters the bamboo pipe system, gets transported over hundreds of meters, and finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the sight of the plant.

(i) in which state, bamboo drip irrigation system prevalent?

Answer. -----

(ii) About _____ liters of water enter the bamboo pipe system.

Answer. _____

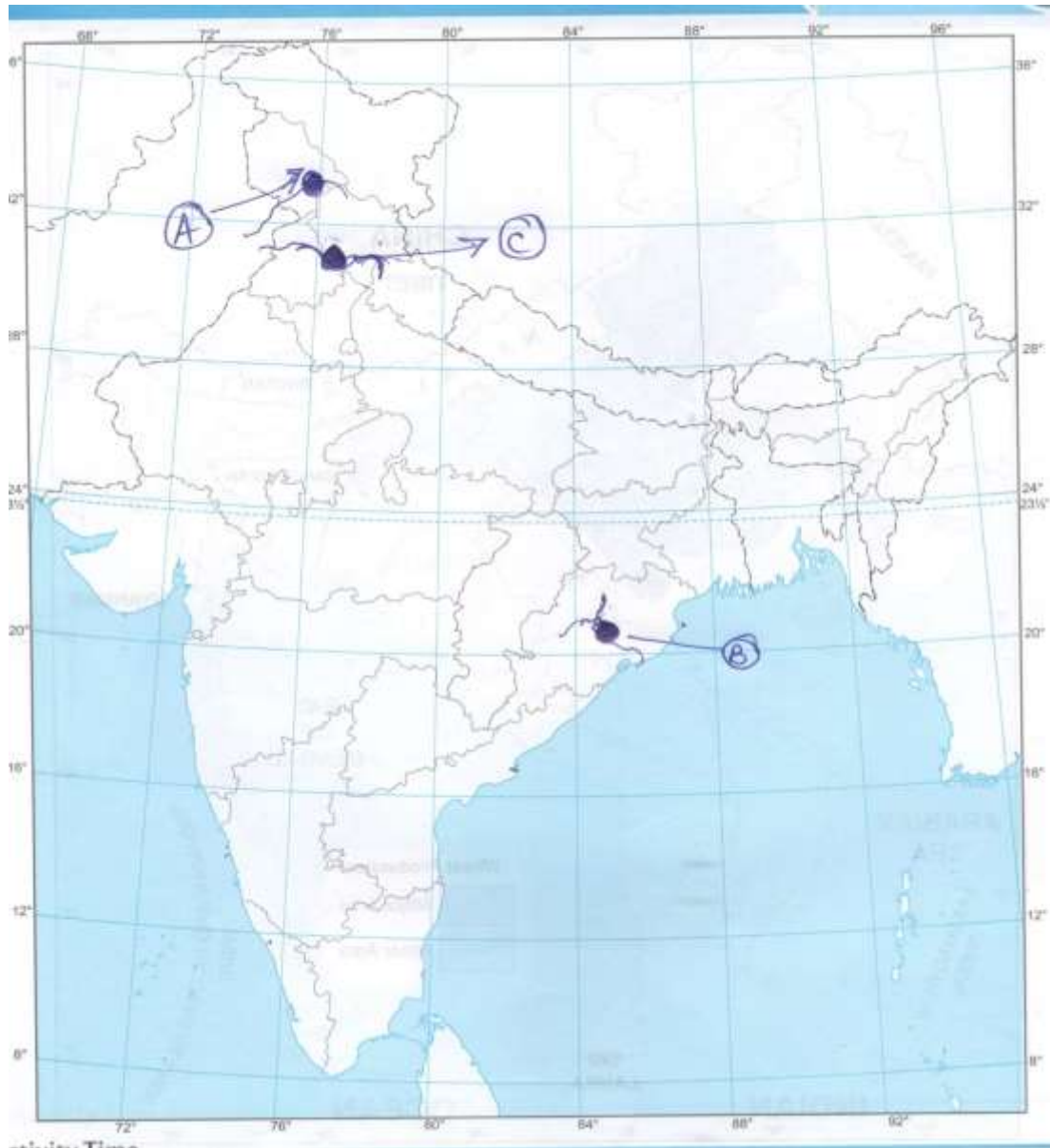
(iii) bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in Assam. (True / False)

18. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) Bhakra Nangal | (i) Narmada |
| (B) Hirakund | (ii) Tungabhadra |
| (C) Sardar Sarovar | (iii) Mahanadi |
| (D) Nagarjuna | (iv) Satluj |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (a) (A)-(iv) | (B)- (iii) | (C)- (i) | (D)- (ii) |
| (b) (A)- (iii) | (B)- (ii) | (C)- (i) | (D)- (iv) |
| (c) (A)- (i) | (B)- (iii) | (C)- (ii) | (D)- (iv) |
| (d) (A)- (iv) | (B)- (ii) | (C)- (iii) | (D)- (i)/ |

(MAP SKILLS)



19. Identify the dam marked by the letter A .

- (a) Tehri dam
- (b) Rana Pratap Sagar
- (c) salal Dam
- (d) Tungabhadra

20. Identify the dam marked by the letter B.

- (a) Hirakud
- (b) Sardar Sarover
- (c) Nagarjuna Sagar
- (d) Tehri Dam

21. Identify the dam marked by the letter C

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

1. **Which of the following are plantation crops?**
 - (a) Rice and maize
 - (b) Wheat and pulses
 - (c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane
 - (d) None of the above
2. **The three major cropping seasons of India are:**
 - (a) Aus, Aman and Boro
 - (b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
 - (c) Baisakh, Paus and Chait
 - (d) None of the above
3. **Rabi crops are:**
 - (a) sown in winter and harvested in summer
 - (b) sown during rainy season and harvested in winter
 - (c) sown in summer and harvested in winter
 - (d) None of the above
4. **Kharif crops are grown:**
 - (a) with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October
 - (b) with the onset of winter and harvested in summer
 - (c) with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
 - (d) None of the above
5. **The main food crop of Kharif season is:**
 - (a) Mustard
 - (b) Pulses
 - (c) Rice
 - (d) Wheat
6. **The main food crop of Rabi season is:**
 - (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Maize
 - (d) Jowar
7. **Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?**
 - (a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area
 - (b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
 - (c) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
 - (d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops

- 8. A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:**
- (a) Aus
 - (b) Boro
 - (c) Zaid
- 9. Important non-food crops of our country are:**
- (a) Tea and coffee
 - (b) Millets and pulses
 - (c) Cotton and jute
 - (d) None of the above
- 10. Which is the main food crop of the eastern and southern part of the country?**
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Maize
 - (d) Sugarcane
- 11. The two main wheat growing regions are:**
- (a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap
 - (b) North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains
 - (c) Deccan plateau and Konkan coast
 - (d) None of the above
- 12. Wheat requires annual rainfall between:**
- (a) 50 and 75 cm
 - (b) about 200 cm
 - (c) 200 and 300 cm
 - (d) less than 20 cm
- 13. The third most important food crop of our country is:**
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Jowar
 - (d) Ragi
- 14. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?**
- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Haryana
- 15. Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?**
- (a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil
 - (b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil
 - (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
 - (d) None of the above

- 16. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?**
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Pulses
 - (d) Oilseeds
- 17. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?**
- (a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season
 - (b) Pulses are leguminous crops
 - (c) They are grown in rotation with other crops
 - (d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities
- 18. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of sugarcane?**
- (a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm
 - (b) Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall
 - (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
 - (d) none of the above
- 19. What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?**
- (a) 21
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 4
- 20. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crop?**
- (a) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year
 - (b) Frost free climate
 - (c) Deep fertile well drained soil
 - (d) Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity
- 21. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:**
- (a) Himalayas
 - (b) Aravalli Hills
 - (c) Garo Hills
 - (d) Baba Budan Hills
- 22. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?**
- (a) Pulses
 - (b) Ragi
 - (c) Rubber
 - (d) None of the above

- 23. Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as:**
- (a) Sericulture
 - (b) Aquaculture
 - (c) Apiculture
 - (d) Pisciculture
- 24. Which of the following is known as golden fibre?**
- (a) Cotton
 - (b) Jute
 - (c) Hemp
 - (d) Silk
- 25. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?**
- (a) Shifting agriculture
 - (b) Plantation agriculture
 - (c) Horticulture
 - (d) Intensive agriculture
- 26. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?**
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Millets
 - (c) Gram
 - (d) Cotton
- 27. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?**
- (a) Pulses
 - (b) Jawar
 - (c) Millets
 - (d) Sesamum
- 28. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?**
- (a) Maximum support price
 - (b) Minimum support price
 - (c) Moderate support price
 - (d) Influential support price
- 29. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as:**
- (a) Mixed farming
 - (b) Cooperative farming
 - (c) Slash and burn agriculture
 - (d) Commercial farming

- 30. Plantation agriculture is a type of:**
(a) Subsistence farming
(b) Commercial farming
(c) Mixed farming
(d) None of the above
- 31. Rabi Crops are harvested in the months of ____:**
(a) October to December
(b) April to June
(c) July to September
(d) January to March
- 32. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?**
(a) Shifting Agriculture
(b) Plantation Agriculture
(c) Horticulture
(d) Intensive Agriculture
- 33. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?**
(a) Rice
(b) Gram
(c) Millets
(d) Cotton
- 34. What part of total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities:**
(a) $\frac{2}{3}$
(b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{2}{5}$
(d) $\frac{1}{4}$
- 35. Which one of the following is not an Agro-based industry:**
(a) Cement Industry
(b) Jute Industry
(c) Cotton textile Industry
(d) Sugar Industry
- 36. Which one of the following is 'Kharif' crop:**
(a) Wheat
(b) Mustard
(c) Maize
(d) None of these

- 37. Maximum consumption of natural rubber is made of:**
(a) Auto tyres & tubes
(b) Footwear
(c) Beats and hoses
(d) Dipped goods
- 38. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of the world:**
(a) Wheat
(b) Maize
(c) Pulses
(d) Millets
- 39. The oilseed in India grown in both Rabi and Kharif seasons is:**
(a) Groundnut
(b) Coconut
(c) Castor-seed
(d) Mustard
- 40. Commercial farming is practiced the most in the states of:**
(a) Punjab and Haryana
(b) Orissa and West Bengal
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Himachal Pradesh

Assertion and Reason:

DIRECTION: In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as:

- a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) If Assertion is true but reason is false
- d) If both assertion and reason are false

- 41. Assertion: India's primary activity is Agriculture.**

Reason: Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

- 42. Assertion: Agriculture is not an old economic activity.**

Reason: Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

- 43. Assertion: Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.**

Reason: Crops are also grown according to availability of water.

44. Assertion: Ample food crop in India is rice and requires less rain.

Reason: Our country is the fourth largest producer of rice in the world.

45. Assertion: Tea cultivation, is a labor-intensive industry.

Reason: Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate.

Source based questions:

46. Identify the plant shown in picture below:



- a) Mango
- b) Banana
- c) Grapes
- d) Apple

Case based:

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh a patch of land in the next season.

47. Where did Rinjha live?

- a) Bihar
- b) Punjab
- c) Assam
- d) Bengal

48. Where did Rinjha get water to irrigate the fields?

- a) Well
- b) Stream
- c) Spring
- d) Canal

49. What is Rinjha's family searching for next season?

- (a) Source of water to irrigate the land
- (b) Fresh patch of land
- (c) Fertilizers
- (d) Seeds

50. Rinjha had no idea about what?

- a) Increase in population
- b) Declining fertility of soil
- c) Water levels going down
- d) Increase in pollution



1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows:

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 speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutchspeaking. 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.

Answer the following questions-**A. Brussels presented a special problem: What was it?**

- (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 dominant.
- (d) None of the above

B. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

- (a) French and English
- (b) Dutch and English
- (c) French and Dutch
- (d) Dutch and Sinhala

C. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?

- (a) German
- (b) French
- (c) Dutch
- (d) none of the mentioned above

D. What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s?

- (a) Both the communities demanded special powers
- (b) The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community.
- (c) The majority Dutch-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority French-speaking community
- (d) Both the communities were equal in socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the French-speaking community

E. Brussels is the capital of

- (a) Belgium
- (b) the Netherland
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) West Indies

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows: -

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. 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 governments 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

Answer the following questions:

A. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:

- (a) Power Sharing
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Majoritarianism
- (d) Community Government

B. A war like conflict between two opposite groups in a country is called-

- (a) Cold war
- (b) Civil war
- (c) Ethnic war
- (d) None of the above

C. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?

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

D. The term Eelam stands for

- (a) government
- (b) state
- (c) country
- (d) political part

E. Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggle?

- (a) to adopt majoritarianism
- (b) to recognize Sinhalese as the only official language
- (c) to recognize Tamil as an official language
- (d) to dominate other language

3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows: -

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognized 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 What's wrong if the majority community rules? If Sinhalas don't rule in Sri Lanka, where else will they rule? single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. 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.
- Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

Answer the following questions:

A. Who elects the community government in Belgium?

- (a) People belonging to one language community only.
- (b) By the leader of Belgium.
- (c) The citizens of the whole country.
- (d) The community leaders of Belgium.

B. 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

C. How many times was the Constitution of Belgium amended between 1970 and 1993?

- (a) Two times
- (b) Three times
- (c) Five times
- (d) Four times

D. The 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking. What powers does it hold?

- (a) Cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- (b) Political issues
- (c) Defence related issues
- (d) All of the above

E. Accommodation in Belgium: Find out the odd one out:

- (a) Number of Dutch and French speaking ministers will be proportion to their population in the central government.
- (b) Many powers of the central government given to the state governments.
- (c) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- (d) Separate community government elected by people belonging to the language community of Dutch, French and German no matter where they lived.

Section B

Assertion and Reason based question:

Options:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

1. Assertion: Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government in Belgium.

Reason: 'Community government' is not elected by people belonging to one language community.

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

Reason: Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

3. Assertion: Power sharing is desirable.

Reason: It leads to violence and political instability.

4. Assertion: The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex.

Reason: Dutch speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital.

5. Assertion: Srilanka has a diverse population.

Reason: The major social groups are the Sinhala speakers and the Tamil speakers.

6. Assertion: In Srilanka among Tamils there are two sub groups.

Reason: Tamil natives of the country are called 'Indian Tamil'.

- 7. Assertion:** Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their community.
Reason: Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of Sri Lanka.
- 8. Assertion:** In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language.
Reason: Government give equal representation to both communities.
- 9. Assertion:** The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
Reason: Government measures not increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- 10. Assertion:** Government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
Reason: The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language.
- 11. Assertion:** Belgium amended their constitution four times.
Reason: Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- 12. Assertion:** The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex.
Reason: In Belgium many powers of the central government have been given to the state governments.
- 13. Assertion:** Belgium model was very complicated.
Reason: It create civic strife between the two major communities.
- 14. Assertion:** Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.
Reason: Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic communities.
- 15. Assertion:** There was a feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.
Reason: The Sri Lankan government denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities.
- 16. Assertion:** Power should reside with one person and group at one place in a democracy.
Reason: If power is dispersed, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it.
- 17. Assertion:** Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.
Reason: Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all communities
- 18. Assertion:** French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.
Reason: Belgium government favoured French speaking community.
- 19. Assertion:** Social conflicts often leads to violence and political instability.
Reason: It brings disharmony among the social groups and destroys the peace of the society.
- 20 Assertion:** In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public opinion.
Reason: India has federal system.

(Section C)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- 1. Which one of the following statements about coalition Government is true?**
- (a) Power is shared among the different organs of the government
 - (b) Power is shared among governments at different levels
 - (c) Power is shared by different social groups
 - (d) Power is shared by two or more political parties

2. **Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called:**
(a) Sri Lankan Tamils
(b) Indian Tamils
(c) Muslim Tamils
(d) None of the above
3. **Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?**
A. It leads to conflict between different groups.
B. It ensures the stability of the country.
C. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Both A and B are true
(d) Both B and C are true
4. **Choose the incorrect statement.**
(a) Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies
(b) Both of them dealt with the question of power-sharing similarly
(c) In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country was possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of all communities
(d) In Sri Lanka, majority community forced its domination over others and refused to share power.
5. **Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?**
A. It leads to conflict between different groups.
B. It ensures the stability of the country.
C. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
(a) Only A is true
(b) Only B is true
(c) Both A and B are true
(d) Both B and C are true
6. **A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:**
(a) Power Sharing
(b) Central Government
(c) Majoritarianism
(d) Community Government
7. **A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements:**
(a) Power sharing among different social groups.
(b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.
(c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.
(d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

8. Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct?

- (a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.
- (b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries the have regional divisions.
- (c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.
- (d) Power sharing is not necessary at all

9. Match the columns:

(a) Coalition Government	(i) Each organ of the government checks the other
(b) Civil War	(ii) Government of more than two political parties
(c) Check and Balance	(iii) Power may also be shared among different social groups
(d) Community Government	(iv) A violent conflict between opposing groups

10. Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce to the possibility of conflict between social groups. This is an example of which reason of power sharing.

- (a) Prudential
- (b) Moral
- (c) Legal
- (d) None of these

11. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- (a) It ensures the political stability of the political order.
- (b) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- (c) It gives a fair share to minority
- (d) It is the very spirit of democracy

Which of the above statement is correct?

- (a) a,b
- (b) a,c and d
- (c) All correct
- (d) a,b and c

12. Modern democracies maintain a check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

- (a) Central government, state government and local bodies
- (b) Legislature, executive and judiciary
- (c) Among different social groups
- (d) Among different pressure groups.

13. What led to non-sharing of power?

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

14. What percentage of Srilankan Population is Tamil Speaking?

- (a) 50%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 16%

15. Which of the following is not a valid reason for power sharing?

- (a) For majoritarian
- (b) Being part and parcel of democracy
- (c) To reduce tensions
- (d) For political stability



1. **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
2. **In the 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 few citizens.
(C) State Government has all the powers.
(D) Power is concentrated with the Central Government.
3. **Which one of the following statements is not correct regarding Federalism?**
(A) There are two or more level of Government.
(B) Sources of revenue for each level of Government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
(C) Different tiers of Government govern the same citizens.
(D) Federalism let to distribution of power in families.
4. **Which one of the following is not an example of coming together Federalism?**
(A) U.S.A
(B) Switzerland
(C) Australia
(D) Sri Lanka
5. **Where a large country decides to divide its power between the Constituent states and the National Government, it is called 'Holding Together' federations. Which countries practice this system?**
(A) India, Pakistan, Italy.
(B) India, Spain, Belgium.
(C) Canada, Italy, Germany.
(D) Australia, Canada, USA.
6. **When Independent states come 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 are practiced by which countries?**
(A) Switzerland & Canada.
(B) USA and Britain.
(C) USA, Australia and Switzerland.
(D) Britain, Canada, USA.
7. **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

8. **Power to interpret the constitution is with the:**
(A) courts
(B) Judiciary
(C) state government
(D) none of the above
9. **Which one comes under the Union List in India?**
(A) Police
(B) Agriculture
(C) Banking
(D) Trade
10. **Which one comes under the State List in India?**
(A) Defence
(B) Currency
(C) Communications
(D) Police
11. **On which given subject can both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws?**
(A) Education
(B) Defence
(C) Trade Unions
(D) Agriculture
12. **What is meant by Residuary Subjects?**
(A) Subjects under union list.
(B) Subjects under state list.
(C) Subject under both state and union list.
(D) Subjects which are not under any list.
13. **Give an example of a subject under the residuary list?**
(A) Police
(B) Irrigation
(C) Computer software
(D) Commerce
14. **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.
15. **States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371), under which context do they get these provisions?**
(A) Because of trade and commerce.
(B) Protection of land rights of indigenous people.
(C) Special provisions for agriculture.
(D) For Defence purposes.

- 16. Give one feature of Union territories.**
(A) They have powers of a state.
(B) They enjoy independent power.
(C) The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
(D) These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which can be merged with any of the existing States.
- 17. How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?**
(A) 15
(B) 22
(C) 25
(D) 21
- 18. Which language has status of the National Language in India?**
(A) Tamil
(B) Hindi
(C) English
(D) None of these
- 19. Which of the three reactions to following 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) None of above.
- 20. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least majority?**
(A) 50 %
(B) Three- fourth
(C) Two- third
- 21. Third tier of Government in India was added through -**
(A) 1st Constitution Amendment 1951.
(B) 73rd Constitution Amendment 1992.
(C) 100th const. amendment 2015.
(D) None of above.
- 22. Consider the following two statements.**
1. In a federation, the powers of the Federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
2. 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.
3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

23. **Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of Government below that of the State governments, it is called.....**
(A) State offices
(B) District government
(C) Local government
(D) Tehsils
24. **When was the constitution amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective?**
(A) 1990
(B) 1992
(C) 1989
(D) 1993
25. **In the local Government elections , at least of all positions are reserved for women.**
(A) One – third
(B) Two- third
(C) 50%
(D) 25%
26. **When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government, it is called:**
(A) Distribution
(B) Centralization
(C) Reorganization
(D) Decentralization
27. **Both the Union and the State Government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the:**
(A) Union list
(B) State list
(C) Concurrent list
(D) None of the above
28. **Who among the following is the head of a Municipal Corporation?**
(A) Home Minister
(B) Sarpanch
(C) Governor
(D) Mayor
29. **Who among the following is called Head of the state at the state level?**
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
(C) Governor
(D) Mayor
30. **Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list?**
(A) Banking
(B) Trade
(C) Police
(D) Education

- 31. Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?**
(A) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
(B) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.
(C) Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
(D) State Election Commission looks after these elections.
- 32. Which is not true regarding changes in power-sharing arrangement between the Centre and the States?**
(A) The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement.
(B) Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses with at least two-third majority.
(C) Then, it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states.
(D) The Parliament alone has the power to amend the provisions regarding power-sharing.
- 33. Which are the basic objectives of a federal system?**
(A) To safeguard and promote unity of the country.
(B) To accommodate regional diversity.
(C) To share powers among different communities.
(D) Both (a) and (b).
- 34. 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 always answerable to the Central government.
- 35. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?**
(A) Horizontal division of power.
(B) Vertical division of power.
(C) Division of power among various communities.
(D) Sharing of power among political parties.
- 36. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. Which are they?**
(A) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
(B) Second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the States and the national Government.
(C) Both of the above.
(D) None of the above.
- 37. The Constitution Declare India as:**
(A) Federation
(B) Unitary government
(C) Union of State
(D) All of above
- 38. Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?**
(A) Period after 1990.
(B) Period after 2000.
(C) Period after 1980.
(D) Period after 1970.

39. Which body conducts the elections to panchayats and municipalities?

- (A) Election Commission
- (B) State Election Commission
- (C) State High Court
- (D) Parliament

40.

Assertion: Hindi is identified as the official language of India.

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

DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) If both assertion and reason are false.

41.

Assertion: India is a federation.

Reason: Power resides with the central authority

DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) If both assertion and reason are false.

42.

Assertion: A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.

Reason: Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and active

DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) If both assertion and reason are false.

43.

Assertion: India has a federal system.

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

DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) If both assertion and reason are false

“The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal”

44. The grouping of Panchayats grouped together is usually called....

- a. Gram Panchayat
- b. Municipal corporations
- c. Panchayat samiti
- d. Municipalities

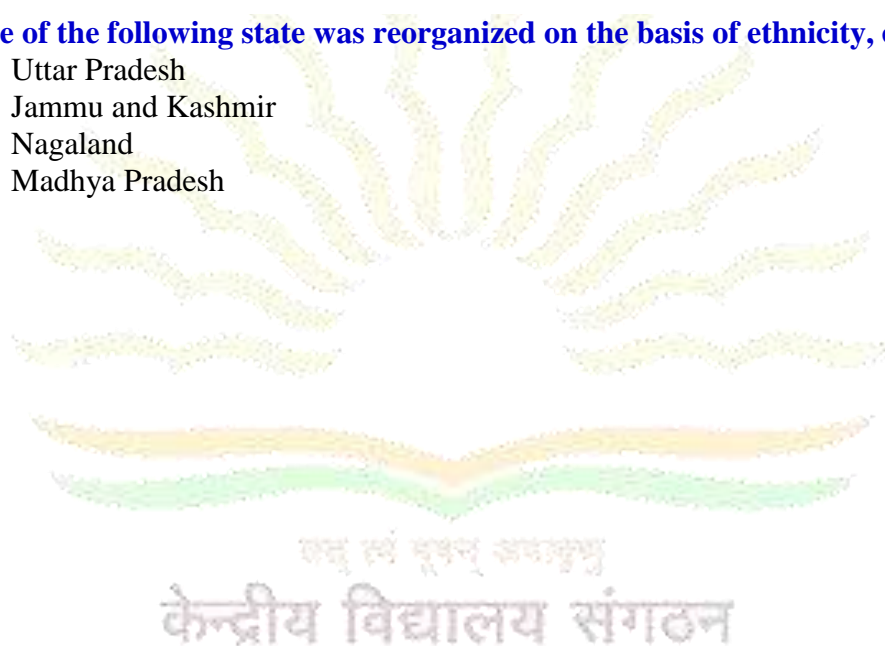
“The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. If you look at the political map of India when it began its journey as a democracy in 1947 and that of 2019, you will be surprised by the extent of the changes. Many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.”

45. Till 2019 which was the youngest state of India?

- a. Jharkhand
- b. Uttarakhand
- c. Chattisgarh
- d. Telangana

46. Which one of the following state was reorganized on the basis of ethnicity, culture ?

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Jammu and Kashmir
- c. Nagaland
- d. Madhya Pradesh



1. **The total number of children attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called**
 - (a) Net Attendance Ratio
 - (b) literacy rate
 - (c) Gross Enrolment Ratio
 - (d) level of education
2. **Per capita income hides**
 - (a) disparities
 - (b) average income
 - (c) total population
 - (d) none of these
3. **Per capita income of Kerala is higher than that of**
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) None of these
4. **Dividing the total income of country with its population, we get**
 - I. Per-Capita income
 - II. National income
 - III. Average Income
 - IV. Total Income
 - (a) Only III
 - (b) I and II
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of these
5. **The per-capita income of different countries is counted in which currency?**
 - (a) Rupees
 - (b) Pounds
 - (c) US Dollars
 - (d) Canadian Dollars
6. **Among Haryana, Kerala and Bihar, the lowest per capita income state is Bihar. It shows that**
 - (a) Bihar has high standard of living
 - (b) People are earning less in Kerala
 - (c) Maharashtra has more number of rich people
 - (d) On an average, people in Bihar have low income

7. **Meaning of development is different for**
(a) different people
(b) alien people
(c) same people
(d) none of these
8. **Development of an individual refers to**
(a) mental development
(b) physical development
(c) spiritual development
(d) overall development
9. **Classical view of economic development includes**
(a) per capita income
(b) national Income
(c) none of these
(d) both a and b
10. **Development goal for landless agricultural labour is**
(a) high prices for crops
(b) more days of work
(c) cheap labour
(d) pollution free environment
11. **If industrialists want more dams then why do local people resist it?**
(a) They will be displaced.
(b) Their lands will be submerged.
(c) Their will be no source of earning for them.
(d) All of the above
12. **IMR stands for**
(a) Infant Mortality Ratio
(b) Indian Mortality Ratio
(c) International Mortality Ratio
(d) none of these
13. **People may have different developmental goals; what is development for one, may even be for the other.**
(a) destructive
(b) constructive
(c) same

- 14. Development criteria include**
- (a) income
 - (b) equal treatment
 - (c) freedom
 - (d) all of these
- 15. The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant mortality rate is highest in Bihar. What does it show?**
- (a) Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.
 - (b) Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life.
 - (c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.
 - (d) The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala.
- 16. The Human Development Report (HDR) published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and**
- (a) National income
 - (b) Per-capita income
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above
- 17. Full form of SED is**
- (a) sustainable economic development
 - (b) simple economic development
 - (c) sound economic development
 - (d) none of these
- 18. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their.....**
- (a) per capita Income
 - (b) human development index
 - (c) gross national income
 - (d) sustainable development
- 19. Which among the following is not a public facility?**
- (a) Transport and electricity
 - (b) Roads and bridges
 - (c) Private schools
 - (d) Government hospitals
- 20. The helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by proving food at lower cost.**
- (a) BMI body mass index
 - (b) PDS public distribution system
 - (c) GNI gross national income
 - (d) HDI human development index

- 21. Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as**
- (a) sustainable development
 - (b) planned development
 - (c) human development Index
 - (d) development
- 22. Which method is used by the word bank to classify a country?**
- (a) Human development
 - (b) Per capita income
 - (c) National income
 - (d) Economic development
- 23. Per capita income is also known as-**
- (a) Average income
 - (b) National income
 - (c) Gross income
 - (d) Personal income
- 24. Economic growth plus change means**
- (a) Economic development
 - (b) National Income
 - (c) Sustainable Development
 - (d) None of these
- 25. Sustainable development focuses on more uses of**
- (a) Renewable resources
 - (b) Abiotic resources
 - (c) Agriculture resources
 - (d) Natural resources
- 26. Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population?**
- (a) Per capita income
 - (b) Gross development product
 - (c) Human development index
 - (d) None of above
- 27. BMI stands for**
- (a) Body mass index
 - (b) Bureau mass index
 - (c) Below measure index
 - (d) None of these

- 28. What is the mainstay of Indian economy?**
(a) Manufacturing
(b) Business
(c) Public sector
(d) Agriculture
- 29. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?**
(a) Rs 7500
(b) Rs 3000
(c) Rs 2000
(d) Rs 6000
- 30. Literacy measures the proportion of the literate population in the _____ age group**
(a) 5 and above
(b) 7 and above
(c) 6 and above
(d) 8 and above
- 31. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here.**
(a) Social development
(b) Cultural development
(c) National development
(d) Economic development
- 32. What will be the aspiration of an educated urban unemployed youth?**
(a) An educated urban unemployed youth will aspire for better opportunities in agriculture.
(b) Support from government at every step-in life for his upward movement.
(c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.
(d) Better facilities of recreation for his leisure time.
- 33. Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world? Select your answer from the following statements.**
(a) Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth and always secures the future of their citizens. These countries are considered to be developed.
(b) Countries which are among the highest in the 'Human Development Index' are considered to be the developed countries.
(c) Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything needed for human beings—both material and non-material.
(d) Iran is a rich country and therefore it is a developed country.

34. A person is overweight if Body Mass Index is more than

- (a) 10
- (b) 18
- (c) 22
- (d) 25

Read the source given below 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, the greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. 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. 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 dollar 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US dollar 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 dollar 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

35. Why is total income not a useful measure for comparison between two countries?

- a. Comparing mean income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- b. Comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- c. Comparing average income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- d. Both a and c

36. According to the World Bank Report, what is the minimum per capita income in dollars) for a country to be called a low-income country?

- (a) \$ 12,056 and above
- (b) Between 12,055 and 954
- (c) \$ 955 or less
- (d) \$ 735 or less

37. Which of the given equation is incorrect?

- (a) Total Income = Per Capita Income x Total Population
- (b) Per Capita Income = Total Income / Total Population
- (c) Per Capita Income = Total Income x Total Population
- (d) Total Population = Total Income / Per Capita Income

38. _____ determines that the economy of a given country is developed or developing.

- (a) RBI
- (b) UN
- (c) WB
- (d) WTO

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in the 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. The problem does not end with Infant Mortality Rate. Half of the children aged 14-15 in Bihar are not attending school beyond Class 8. This means that if you went to school in Bihar nearly half of your elementary class would be missing. Those who could have been in school are not there! If this had happened to you, you would not be able to read what you are reading now. Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. 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 an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, PDS functions well. The Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

39. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. What could be the reason?

Find the correct answer from the following:

- (a). All the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a new born child.
- (b). Most of the girls are nurses in Kerala.
- (c). Kerala has a very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
- (d). Kerala's good climatic condition helps infants to survive.

40. 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?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A. Full protection from infectious diseases | B. High-quality education |
| C. A luxury home | D. Peace and democracy |

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

41. "In some states, PDS functions well". Which of the following is incorrect with respect to PDS?
- a. It is a food security programme initiated by the Government of India
 - b. It aimed to provide food grains at subsidised prices.
 - c. It stands for People Distribution System
 - d. It ensures the availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, etc.
42. The given extract throws light on which aspect?
- (a) Sustainability of Development
 - (b) Public Facilities
 - (c) Human Development Report
 - (d) Both a and b

ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable :

- (a) If Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) If Both assertion and reason are false.

43. **Assertion:** The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world, and the countries need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.
- Reason:** A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in the future.
44. **Assertion:** The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.
- Reason:** The income levels are highly skewed for the country.
45. **Assertion:** Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.
- Reason:** Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.
46. **Assertion:** Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.
- Reason:** More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.
47. **Assertion:** A state has a per capita income of Rs. 2, 25, 000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.
- Reason:** There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.
48. **Assertion:** A small town has a high rate of robbery; however, a locality in this town has well- maintained law and order.
- Reason:** The people in the locality are aware of the importance of having security guards, and they collectively pay to have the security guards in the locality.

49. Assertion:

A country that was extremely rich in natural resources has mainly relied on oil extraction for revenue generation for several centuries. However, the scientists predict that the country may become poor in the future if other means of generating income are not devised.

Reason:

Oil is a non-renewable resource, and it is likely to get exhausted if not used judiciously.

50. Assertion:

A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

Reason:

Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.



1. **Employment figures of a country are based on data collected from 5-yearly survey on employment and unemployment. Which organisation conducts this survey?**
 - (a) NSSO—National Sample Survey Organisation
 - (b) NREGA 2005—National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
 - (c) ILO — International Labour Organisation
 - (d) Census of India
2. **Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?**
 - (a) A farmer irrigating his field.
 - (b) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
 - (c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.
 - (d) A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.
3. **NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What are the correct number of days?**
 - (a) 200 days
 - (b) 100 days
 - (c) 30 days
 - (d) 60 days
4. **Name one type of classification of the economy?**
 - (a) Urban
 - (b) Rural
 - (c) Public/private
 - (d) state/national
5. **When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources it is called.....?**
 - (a) Tertiary sector
 - (b) Primary sector
 - (c) Service sector
 - (d) Public sector
6. **What is the secondary sector?**
 - (a) production of a good by exploiting natural resources
 - (b) activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 - (c) activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
 - (d) Mineral excavation
7. **Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur, under what sector does this activity come?**
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Private
 - (c) Industrial
 - (d) Tertiary

- 8. Those activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process, are called.....?**
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Private
 - (c) Industrial
 - (d) Tertiary
- 9. The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the of a country?**
- (a) Gross income
 - (b) Gross Domestic Product
 - (c) Net Domestic Product
 - (d) Net income
- 10. The primary sector is also called.....?**
- (a) Service sector
 - (b) Agriculture and related sector
 - (c) Pre- industry sector
 - (d) Unorganized sector
- 11. The secondary sector is also called.....?**
- (a) Organised sector
 - (b) Service sector
 - (c) Industrial sector
 - (d) Public sector
- 12. 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
- 13. Which one among the following is the most appropriate meaning of under-employment?**
- (a) Workers are not paid for their work
 - (b) Workers are working less than what they are capable of doing
 - (c) Workers are working in a lazy manner
 - (d) Workers do not want to work
- 14. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:**
- (a) Employment conditions
 - (b) The nature of economic activity
 - (c) Ownership of enterprises
 - (d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise

- 15. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in sector.**
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Information technology
- 16. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by**
- (a) A central government ministry
 - (b) Indian states
 - (c) Union territories
 - (d) All of the above
- 17. GDP is the total value of produced during a particular year.**
- (a) All goods and services
 - (b) All final goods and services
 - (c) All intermediate goods and services
 - (d) All intermediate and final goods and services.
- 18. Which of the following profession belongs to the Tertiary Sector of economy?**
- (a) Fisherman
 - (b) Farmer
 - (c) Factory worker
 - (d) Teacher
- 19. Which of the following sector is the largest contributor to the economy?**
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Information Technology
 - (e)
- 20. What is the full form of NREGA?**
- (a) National Rural Employment Government Act
 - (b) National Rural Education Guarantee Act
 - (c) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - (d) National Rozgaar Employment Guarantee Act
- 21. Percentage share of employment is highest in**
- (a) primary sector
 - (b) secondary sector
 - (c) tertiary sector
 - (d) public sector

- 22. Who carries economic activities?**
(a) individuals
(b) firms
(c) government
(d) All of the above
- 23. In which type of unemployment more people are employed than required?**
(a) seasonal unemployment
(b) disguised unemployment
(c) educated unemployment
(d) All of the above
- 24. The motive of public sector enterprises is:**
(a) Profit making
(b) Entertainment
(c) Social welfare and security
(d) None of the above
- 25. Which among the following workers are not very productive in tertiary sector?**
(a) Educated and trained professionals
(b) Repair persons and daily wage earners
(c) People in Defence services
(d) People working in health centres and hospitals
- 26. Places of work which follow rules and regulation are termed as**
(a) organised sector
(b) unorganised sector
(c) tertiary sector
(d) secondary sector
- 27. The sector in which the productive units are owned, maintained and managed by government**
(a) organised sector
(b) primary sector
(c) public sector
(d) industrial sector
- 28. Service is**
(a) tangible
(b) Intangible
(c) both a and b
(d) physical Product

29. In the last 100 years, the sector gaining produce is

- a) secondary sector
- b) primary sector
- c) tertiary sector
- d) all of them

30. Information and Technology is a part of

- (a) Tertiary sector
- (b) Primary sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) all of these

FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s)

31. Transport, communication and banking comes under sector.

32. The goods produced by exploiting natural resources comes under the category of.....

33. Another name for tertiary sector is.....

34. Another name for secondary sector is.....

35. Tertiary is a larger sector in country.

DIRECTION: Read each of the filling statements and write if it is true or false

36. Unorganised sector are registered with the government.

37. Maximum share of GDP comes from Public Sector

38. Provision of appointment letter is not there in unorganized sector

39. Tertiary sector is gaining importance in India

40. People cannot expect job security in an organized sector

Mark the option which is most suitable

- (A) If both assertion and reasons are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) If both assertion and reasons are true, but reasons is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) If Assertion is true, but reason is false
(d) II Both assertion and reason are false

41. Assertion: In India, 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.

Reason: Tertiary sector is the only organized sector in the economy so the government spends a lot of money for creating jobs in tertiary sector.

42. Assertion: Reliance industries is a privately-owned firm

Reason: Government is a major stakeholder in Reliance industries

43. Assertion: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector.

Reason: As the primary and secondary sectors develops, the demand for transport, storage structures, banks, insurance, etc., increases.

44. Assertion: An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.

Reason: When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector

45. Assertion: GDP shows how big an economy is.

Reason: GDP is the value of all goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country in a year.

46. Assertion: Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason: All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.

47. Assertion: Leela works five days a week, receives her income on the last day of each month and gets medical facilities from her firm.

Reason: Leela is working in organized sector

48. Assertion: Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year

Reason: Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganized sector.

49. Assertion: When calculating the total value of goods and services produced in a country, the value of all goods and services at each stage of production should be calculated.

Reason: At each stage of production some value is added to a good or service, therefore, the value added at each stage of production is added to derive the total value of goods and services in an economy.

50. Assertion: There are several goods and services that the society needs; however, the private sector does not produce all of them.

Reason: Private sector is profit driven.

51 Assertion: In India, the primary sector is the largest employer.

Reason: The demand for services has increased enormously.

52. Identity the Sector of Economy from the photographs.



- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

53. Identity the Sector of Economy from the photographs.



- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

54. Identity the Sector of Economy from the photographs.



- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

55. Identity the Sector of Economy from the photographs.



- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

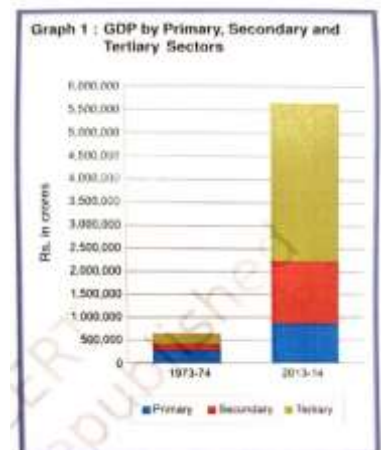
Answer the following questions by looking at the graph:

56. Which was the largest producing sector in 1973-74?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

57. Which is the largest producing sector in 2013-2021?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these



58. Can you say which sector has grown the most over forty years?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

59. What was the GDP of India in 2013-2014(in crores) ?

- (a) 5,500,000
- (b) 5,600,000
- (c) 2,100,000
- (d) 90,000





एतत् त्वं दूषणं अयानुयु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

1. (c) Frederic Sorrieu
2. (a) Green
3. (c) The fatherland
4. (a) 1789
5. (b) 1804
6. (c) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
7. (b) Germany
8. (c) 1821
9. (a) Free
10. (c) Right to vote
11. (a) The measure of cloth
12. (c) 1834
13. (b) 1815
14. (c) Battle of Waterloo
15. (d) i, ii, iii, iv
16. (b) Treaty of Vienna
17. (c) Duke Metternich
18. (c) Carbonari
19. (c) i, iii
20. (c) Marseilles
21. (a) Bern
22. (a) Metternich
23. (b) Lord Byron
24. (c) Treaty of Constantinople
25. (a) 1832
26. (b) Johann Gottfried Herder
27. (a) Bismarck
28. (b) 1871
29. (c) William I
30. (d) All of these
31. (c) 1861
32. (a) Victor Emmanuel II
33. (c) 07
34. (c) 1707
35. (c) 1688
36. (a) 1801
37. (a) Metternich
38. (b) Marianne
39. (a) Germania
40. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
41. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
42. (d) A is false but R is true
43. (c) A is true but R is false.
44. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
45. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 46. Otto Von Bismarck
- 47. Reichstag
- 48. Italy
- 49. Italian princely house
- 50. Church of St Paul



एतत् त्वं दूषन् अयाकुरु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

Q NO	ANSWER	Q NO	ANSWER	Q NO	ANSWER	Q NO	ANSWER
1	C	11	B	21	D	31	D
2	A	12	D	22	B	32	D
3	D	13	C	23	B	33	A
4	D	14	D	24	C	34	B
5	B	15	D	25	C	35	D
6	B	16	C	26	C	36	B
7	B	17	A	27	B	37	B
8	A	18	C	28	D	38	C
9	A	19	A	29	C	39	B
10	B	20	A	30	B	40	A



एतत् सर्वं दूयन् अयान्ति
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

1. (B) Fresh water
2. (A) Hydrological cycle
3. (D) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. (B) 2025
5. (B) Dam
6. (B) water Scarcity
7. (D) all of these
8. (C) About $\frac{3}{4}$
9. (C) Construction of dams and reservoirs
10. (D) Flood control
11. (B) Bhakra Nangal Dam
12. (A) both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
13. (A) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
14. (C) Guls
15. (C) Tamil Nadu
16. (D) Bhagirathi
17. (i) Meghalaya
(ii) 18-20
(iii) False
18. (A) (A)-(iv) (B)- (iii) (C)- (i) (D)- (ii)
19. (C) Salal
20. (A) Hirakud
21. (B) Bhakra Nangal

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. A
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. D
18. A
19. B
20. D
21. D
22. C
23. A
24. B
25. B
26. B
27. A
28. B
29. C
30. B
31. B
32. B
33. B
34. A
35. A
36. C
37. A
38. C
39. C
40. A
41. A
42. D
43. B
44. C
45. B
46. B
47. C
48. C
49. B
50. B



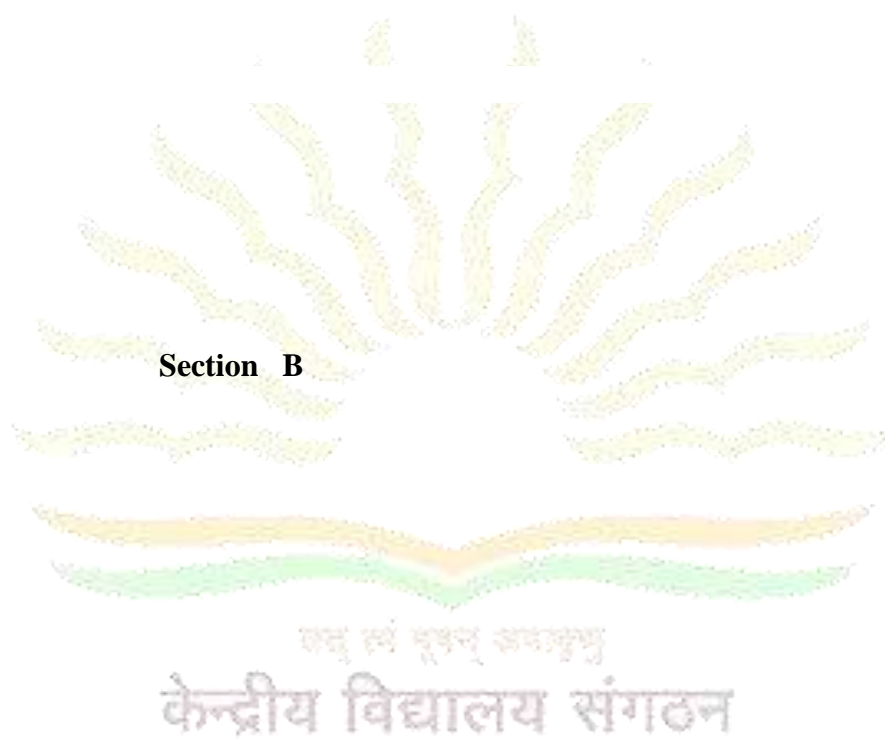
एतत् सर्वं दूषणं क्षयकृतम्
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

Section (A)

- 1.A. b
B. c
C. b
D. b
E.a
2. A. c
B. b
C. b
D. b
E.c
3. A. a
B. d
C. d
D. a
E.a

Section B

- 1.c
- 2.a
- 3.a
- 4.a
- 5.a
- 6.c
- 7.b
- 8c
- 9.c
- 10.b
- 11.a
- 12.b
- 13.c
- 14.a
- 15.a
- 16.d



- 17.c
18.a
19.a
20. b

(Section C)

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

(a) Coalition Government	(ii) Government of more than two political parties
(b) Civil War	(iv) A violent conflict between opposing groups
(c) Check and Balance	(i) Each organ of the government checks the other
(d) Community Government	(iii) Power may also be shared among different social groups

9.

- 10.a
11.d
12.b
13.d
14.c
15.a

एतत् सर्वं धृष्टं अथानुष्ठु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 44. C |
| 2. D | 45. D |
| 3. D | 46. C |
| 4. D | |
| 5. B | |
| 6. C | |
| 7. D | |
| 8. B | |
| 9. C | |
| 10. D | |
| 11. A | |
| 12. D | |
| 13. C | |
| 14. A | |
| 15. B | |
| 16. C | |
| 17. B | |
| 18. D | |
| 19. B | |
| 20. C | |
| 21. B | |
| 22. C | |
| 23. C | |
| 24. B | |
| 25. A | |
| 26. D | |
| 27. C | |
| 28. D | |
| 29. A | |
| 30. D | |
| 31. A | |
| 32. D | |
| 33. D | |
| 34. D | |
| 35. B | |
| 36. C | |
| 37. C | |
| 38. A | |
| 39. B | |
| 40. C | |
| 41. C | |
| 42. A | |
| 43. B | |



1. (a) Net attendance ratio
2. (a) Disparities
3. (a) Bihar
4. (a) Only III
5. (c) US Dollars
6. (d) On an average, people in Bihar have low income
7. (a) Different people
8. (d) Overall development
9. (a) Per capita income
10. (b) More days of work
11. (d) All of the above
12. (a) Infant Mortality Ratio
13. (a) Destructive
14. (a) Income
15. (c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.
16. (b) Per-capita income
17. (a) Sustainable economic development
18. (b) Human development index
19. (c) Private schools
20. (b) PDS public distribution system
21. (a) Sustainable development
22. (b) Per capita income
23. (a) Average income
24. (a) Economic development
25. (a) Renewable resources
26. (a) Per capita income
27. (a) Body mass index
28. (d) Agriculture
29. (d) Rs 6000
30. (b) 7 and above
31. (c) National development
32. (c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.
33. (b) Countries which are among the highest in the 'Human Development Index' are considered to be the developed countries.
34. (d) 25
35. (b) Comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
36. (c) \$ 955 or less
37. (c) $\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$
38. (c) World Bank
39. (c) Kerala has a very high female literacy rate and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children.
40. (d) (A) and (D)
41. (c) It stands for People Distribution System [Explanation- Public Distribution System is right]
42. (b) Public Facilities
43. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
44. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
45. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
46. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

47. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
48. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
49. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
50. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.



1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. A
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. A
22. D
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. A
27. C
28. C
29. C
30. A
31. Tertiary
32. Primary sector
33. Service sector
34. Industrial sector
35. Developed
36. False
37. True
38. True
39. True
40. True

41. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

There are several reasons for increased production in tertiary sector such as increase in demand for Education, health, communication and transportation development of agriculture sector, increase in level of income and development of information and technology sector.

42. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

Reliance industry is a privately-owned firm as the sets and delivery of goods and services in Reliance is controlled by private individuals.

43. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

As the primary and secondary sector develops the demand for the aforementioned tertiary activities increase. Not just the demand for mentioned services increases, but as individuals become better off, the demand for education, health services, professional training and communication also increase. Therefore, the development of primary and secondary sectors leads to the development of service or tertiary sector.

44. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in secondary sector as the products that are not manufactured directly from nature but require some manufacturing process are a part of secondary sector.

45. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country. A higher GDP is indicative of higher production level and higher economic activity. Also, a higher GDP implies people of the country are earning more so it is indicative of the size of an economy.

46.

(a) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

In India, not the entire service sector is growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

47. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

The firms in organized sector are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.

48. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

If Rakesh and Raghu were employed in organized sector, they would receive benefits such as paid leaves, medical insurance and pension schemes from the employer. Mohan is not following labour laws as he does not provide any paid leave to his employees in the year.

49. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

When calculating the total value of goods and services produced in a country, the value of final goods and services is calculated. If we add the value of goods and services at each stage of production, we will get an inflated GDP as the same value would be included multiple times.

50. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Some of the services such as defense require a lot of spending and do not provide any profit. Therefore, private sector does not invest in such activities. Also, certain services such as public transportation and irrigation facilities require massive spending which is beyond the capacity of private sector.

51. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The primary sector remains the largest employer in India because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. However, the demand for services has increased owing to increase in demand for education, health, communication and transportation, development of agriculture sector, increase in level of income and development of information and technology sector.

52. B

53. C

54. A

55. C

56. A

57. C

58. C

59. A

