

**Q1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]**

The revolutionaries were instrumental in spreading nationalism. The revolutionaries opposed monarchical forms and fought for liberty and freedom. They also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. They founded many secret societies. One such notable revolutionary was an Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini. Mazzini joined a society of Carbonari and fought for the unification of Italy. Later he founded Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1 .** What was the necessary part of struggle for freedom by the revolutionaries? [1]

- (a) Feeling of nationalism and federalism.
- (b) Creation of nation states
- (c) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**2.** An Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini mainly fought for: [1]

- (a) unification of Germany (b) liberty and freedom
- (c) unification of Italy (d) abolition of social injustice

**3.** What was opposed by the revolutionaries? [1]

- (a) Spreading of nationalism (b) Monarchical forms
- (c) Social order (d) Autocratic rule

**4.** Italy had a long history of: [1]

- (a) economic development (b) political dominance
- (c) political fragmentation (d) monarchical political system

**Q.2 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]**

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1** Which of the following statements correctly describes about resource planning? [1]

- (a) Identification and quantification of available resources
- (b) Development of available resources.
- (c) Uneven distribution of resources
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**2** Resource planning is important in a country like India due to: [1]

- (a) enormous diversity in availability of resources
- (b) deficiency in certain types of resources
- (c) abundance of water resources
- (d) rich cultural heritage

**3** The state(s) which is/are rich in minerals and coal deposits is/are: [1]

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Chattisgarh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) All of the above

**4** The states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh are rich in coal and minerals but have less development in resources as: [1]

- (a) they are economically less developed.
- (b) they have rich cultural heritage
- (c) they lack water resources
- (d) they lack technological and institutional support

**Q.3 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]**

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. This meant that the State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1** The Centre-state relations undermined the spirit of federalism in the following way: [1]

- (a) The formation of states led to the disintegration of the country.
- (b) The formation of linguistic states made the country united.
- (c) The state governments could not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units due to same ruling party at both centre and states.

(d) State government misused the constitution to dismiss the rival parties.

**2** Constitutional arrangements for sharing power work depends on: [1]

- (a) same party rule at both centre and states
- (b) how ruling parties follow them
- (c) strength of federalism
- (d) rights of state as autonomous federal units.

**3** The basic objective of a federal system is to: [1]

- (a) accomodate regional diversity
- (b) share powers among different communities
- (c) ensure fi nancial autonomy
- (d) both (a) and (b)

**4** The parties that ruled at the centre undermined the power of states because: [1]

- (a) there was no power sharing
- (b) there was no right to state governments
- (c) ruling party at the state level was different
- (d) state governments were ruled and controlled by rival parties.

**Q.4 Read the source given below and answer the following questions: [1×4]**

Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, lenders may demand collateral (security) against loans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land building, vehicle, livestock, deposit with the banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1** Which of the following statements correctly describes an agreement? [1]

- (a) Sort of contract to be agreed upon by both the lender and the borrower.
- (b) Only an interest rate is to be paid by the borrower to the lender.
- (c) Higher interest rate has to be paid by the borrower.
- (d) Only amount and rate of interest are written down on it.

**2** Identify the statement described by collateral: [1]

- (a) An asset possessed by a lender
- (b) Sort of guarantee in the form of an asset.
- (c) A guarantee to a lender for the asset.
- (d) Selling of asset to the borrower.

**3** The most common example of collateral used for borrowing is: [1]

- (a) deposits with banks (b) loan on land
- (c) principal amount (d) interest rate on property

**4** What is the condition associated with collateral? [1]

- (a) If the borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral security to obtain payment.
- (b) The lender holds the authority to sell the asset of the borrower.
- (c) The borrower use the collateral until the repayment is done.
- (d) An interest rate has to be paid by the borrower to the lender along with repayment of

**Q.5 Read the given source and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]**

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1** During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in: [1]

- (a) providing service to the nation (b) doing protest marches
- (c) fighting for struggle (d) widespread resentment

**2** The women from rural areas mainly belonged to: [1]

- (a) high caste families (b) low caste families
- (c) rich peasant households (d) dalit societies

**3** When did Gandhiji initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system? [1]

- (a) 1916 (b) 1920
- (c) 1925 (d) 1918

**4** Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's [1]

- (a) looking after home and hearth (b) service to the nation
- (c) holding position of authority (d) participating in the movement

**Q.6 Read the text given below and answer the following questions: [1×4]**

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of good services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1** The coming in of new and contemporary models after liberalisation has led to: [1]

- (a) quick transport of good services and passengers.
- (b) healthy growth of industry.
- (c) adequate domestic demand of vehicles.
- (d) global developments in India

**2** Automobile industry has experienced a quantum jump in: [1]

- (a) 10 years (b) less than 5 years
- (c) less than 15 years (d) less than 2 years

**3** Number of manufacturers of different vehicles are given. Identify the correct option: [1]

**Vehicles Number of Manufacturers (at present)**

- (A) Passenger cars 1. 15
- (B) Commercial vehicles 2. 14
- (C) Multi-utility vehicles 3. 15
- (D) Two and three wheelers 4. 9

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

**4** After liberalization and opening of foreign direct investment, there is increase in demand for: [1]

- (a) motor cycles (b) passenger cars
- (c) multi-utility vehicles (d) commercial vehicles

**Q.7 Read the given extract and answer the following questions: [1×4]**

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government.

In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political forms of power-sharing should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1** The basic principle of democracy is: [1]

- (a) people are the source of all political power.
- (b) none can exercise unlimited power.
- (c) power of a government reside in one person.
- (d) to reduce conflict between social groups.

**2** Which is a prudent reason for power-sharing? [1]

- (a) It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order.
- (b) Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**3** Which of the following options describes a good democratic system? [1]

- (a) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
- (b) Power to take quick decision and to enforce them.
- (c) All power resides in one person.
- (d) Power is shared among central and state governments

**4** Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers? [1]

- (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

**Q.8 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]**

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1** The so called first international Earth summit was convened for: [1]

- (a) addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.
- (b) addressing socio-economic development at the global level.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**2** The passage is mainly related to: [1]

- (a) Global climatic change (b) Rio-de-Janeiro Earth Summit 1992
- (c) Sustainable development (d) Agenda 21

**3** Agenda 21 is the flowchart of action to be taken by the assembled nations to: [1]

- (a) achieve environmental protection.
- (b) fulfill the needs of future generations.
- (c) combat the hurdles that debar sustainable
- (d) attain socio-economic development at global level.

**4** The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is: [1]

- (a) Socio-economic development (b) Agenda 21
- (c) Global environmental development (d) Sustainable development