

9. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:

- (a) the state law prevails.
- (b) the central law prevails.
- (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

Ans. (b)

10. Development of a country can generally be determined by it:

- (a) per capita income.
- (b) average literacy level.
- (c) health status of its people.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a)

11. Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as

- (a) Capital Income
- (b) National Income
- (c) Per capita income
- (d) GDP

Ans. (c)

12. Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called as

- (a) Knowledge rate
- (b) Literacy rate
- (c) Attendance rate
- (d) Excellence rate

Ans. (b)

Assertion-Reasoning Type MCQs

In the given questions (Q.13-Q.24), there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- (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.

13. **Assertion (A):** Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.

Reason (R): To remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.

Ans. (a)

14. **Assertion (A):** By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends.

Reason (R): The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.

Ans. (b)

15. Assertion (A): Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Austria and joined by very few of the German states.

Reason (R): The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation.

Ans. (c)

16. Assertion (A): There were tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s in Belgium.

Reason (R): French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful, which was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.

Ans. (a)

17. Assertion (A): The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another.

Reason (R): Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power-sharing.

Ans. (b)

18. Assertion (A): All States in the Indian Union have identical powers.

Reason (R): Some States enjoy a special status.

Ans. (d)

19. Assertion (A): All resources are not exhaustible.

Reason (R): Renewable resources can become non-renewable.

Ans. (b)

20. Assertion (A): The renewable resources take millions of years in their formation.

Reason (R): Solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc. are the examples of non-renewable resources.

Ans. (d)

21. Assertion (A): Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Reason (R): Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

Ans. (a)

22. Assertion (A): For development, people look at a mix of goals.

Reason (R): The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Ans. (a)

23. Assertion (A): For comparison between countries, total income is always and the only useful measure.

Reason (R): Since, countries have different population, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

Ans. (d)

24. Assertion (A): Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services.

Reason (R): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.

Ans. (b)

Case-Based MCQs

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

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. 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. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.

25. Which of the following statements correctly describes the long history of political fragmentation of Italy?

- (a) The Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.
- (b) The failure of revolutionary uprisings.
- (c) Italy was ruled by the multi-national Habsburg Empire for long.
- (d) The Italian population was illiterate and unaware of liberal nationalist ideology.

Ans. (c)

26. Identify the reason behind the unification of Italy.

- (a) The wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite wanted Italy to be unified.
- (b) Unified Italy offered possibility of economic development and political dominance.
- (c) It would boost many regional and local variations of Italian language.
- (d) Habsburg Empire had been financially weakened.

Ans. (b)

27. The responsibility of unifying Italy fell on Victor Emmanuel II due to the

- (a) tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour.
- (b) joining of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi.
- (c) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
- (d) the failure of revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 1848 led by Giuseppe Mazzini.

Ans. (d)

28. For which of the following reasons was the secret society like Young Italy founded?

- (a) Unification of Germany**
- (b) Unification of Italy**
- (c) Proclaim Victor Emmanuel II as the king of Italy**
- (d) To support the multi-national Habsburg Empire**

Ans. (b)

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

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and 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 Dutch speaking.

Just imagine what could happen in situations like this. In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population.

29. Problem in Brussels was more special. Choose the correct option to support the statement.

- (a) Dutch-speaking and French speaking population was same in Brussels.**
- (b) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in Brussels.**
- (c) People in Wallonia region had same population of Dutch-speaking and French speaking.**
- (d) German-speaking population was in majority in Brussels.**

Ans. (b)

30. The Dutch-speaking community resented the French-speaking community because

- (a) French-speaking community was more close to German-speaking community.**
- (b) French-speaking community was in majority in Brussels.**
- (c) French-speaking community was growing in population.**
- (d) French-speaking community though in minority was relatively rich and powerful.**

Ans. (d)

31. The Belgian model of power sharing was based on the principle of

- (a) Civil War**
- (b) Majoritarianism**
- (c) Accommodation**
- (d) Regional autonomy**

Ans. (c)

32. What would have happened if the Dutch community took advantage of its numeric majority?

- (a) Dutch would have suppressed the French speakers by imposing majoritarianism policies.
- (b) It would have pushed the conflict further leading to a messy partition of Belgium.
- (c) German community would have taken advantage of the conflict.
- (d) Belgium would have become a democracy country.

Ans. (b)

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

Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above mentioned rabi crops.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October.

33. In which one of the following seasons are the rabi crops sown?

- (a) Summer
- (b) Winter
- (c) Spring
- (d) Autumn

Ans. (b)

34. In which months the rabi crops are harvested?

- (a) April to June
- (b) October to December
- (c) January to March
- (d) July to September

Ans. (a)

35. Which of the following are important rabi crops?

- (a) Wheat, barley and peas
- (b) Cotton, jute and mustard
- (c) Watermelon, muskmelon and gram
- (d) Barley, gram and hemp

Ans. (a)

36. Which one of the following crops is a kharif crop?

- (a) Paddy
- (b) Maize
- (c) Jowar
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d)

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

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

37. GDP refers to

- (a) the value of only final goods produced in each sector during a particular year.
- (b) the sum of total goods and services produced in the three sectors during a particular year.
- (c) the value of intermediate goods produced in each sector during a particular year.
- (d) the value of services produced in the tertiary sector during a particular year.

Ans. (b)

38. The value of all intermediate goods are included in the

- (a) value of final goods.
- (b) value of final services.
- (c) Gross Domestic Product.
- (d) sum of final goods.

Ans. (a)

39. GDP is estimated by taking into account the

- (a) total volume of intermediate goods and services and their prices.
- (b) total volume of consumer goods.
- (c) total volume of goods and services and their prices.
- (d) total volume of goods and services produced in the last five years.

Ans. (c)

40. Which of the following statements regarding GDP is incorrect?

- (a) The sum of production in the three sectors gives the GDP of a country.
- (b) It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
- (c) GDP shows how big the economy is.
- (d) It is the value of all final goods produced within and outside a country during a particular year.

Ans. (d)

2

PRACTICE PAPER

[Time Allowed: 90 Minutes]

[Maximum Marks: 40]

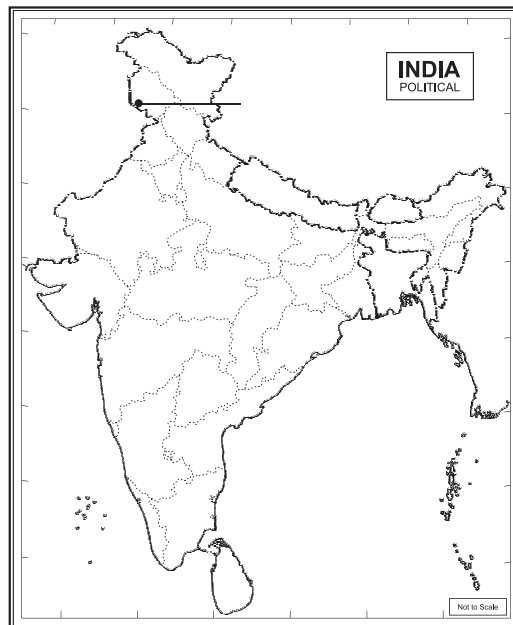
General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries 1 mark.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Power sharing is:
(a) the very spirit of democracy
(b) separation of powers at different levels.
(c) system of checks and balances.
(d) a type of balancing powers.
2. 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
3. The word 'ethnic' signifies
(a) different religions.
(b) social division on shared culture.
(c) a violent conflict between opposite groups.
(d) a careful calculation of gains and losses.
4. The service sector includes activities such as
(a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry.
(b) making sugar, gur and bricks.
(c) transport, communication and banking.
(d) None of the above
5. Choose the correct meaning of organised sector:
(a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.
(b) It is outside the control of the government.
(c) Jobs are not regular.
(d) It provides low salaries.

6. Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services in this sector
 (a) Private Sector (b) Public Sector
 (c) Organised Sector (d) Tertiary Sector
7. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure
 (a) cloth (b) thread
 (c) land (d) height
8. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?
 (a) French Revolution (b) Russian Revolution
 (c) Glorious Revolution (d) The Revolution of the liberals
9. Romanticism refers to a
 (a) cultural movement (b) religious movement
 (c) political movement (d) literary movement
10. Kerala is the largest producer of rubber in India because
 (a) soil in Kerala is well-drained and fertile.
 (b) Kerala has frost free climate for the most part of the year.
 (c) farmers in Kerala use higher doses of modern inputs like high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
 (d) Kerala lies in the moist and humid tropical region with rainfall more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C, which is best suited for rubber cultivation.
11. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is a
 (a) Shifting agriculture (b) Intensive agriculture
 (c) Commercial agriculture (d) None of the above
12. Identify the major dam.



- (a) Salal
 (b) Tehri
 (c) Hirakud
 (d) Rana Pratap Sagar

Assertion-Reasoning Type MCQs

In the given questions (Q.13-Q.24), there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- (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.

13. **Assertion (A):** Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

Reason (R): The relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

14. **Assertion (A):** In Belgium, the leaders took a path of mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power.

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

15. **Assertion (A):** All States in the Indian Union have identical powers.

Reason (R): Some States enjoy a special status.

16. **Assertion (A):** Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.

Reason (R): The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free.

17. **Assertion (A):** Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason (R): They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.

18. **Assertion (A):** The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Reason (R): The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

19. **Assertion (A):** For development, people look at a mix of goals.

Reason (R): The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

20. **Assertion (A):** Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the organised sector.

Reason (R): A large number of workers are forced to enter the organised sector jobs, where they are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. Their earnings are low and not regular.

- 21. Assertion (A):** There are several things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector easily provides at a reasonable cost.
Reason (R): Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.
- 22. Assertion (A):** Controlling on mining activities controls land degradation.
Reason (R): In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to overgrazing, not mining.
- 23. Assertion (A):** Tea cultivation is a labour-intensive industry.
Reason (R): Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate.
- 24. Assertion (A):** Organic farming is much in vogue.
Reason (R): In organic farming, crops are grown using high doses to increase production.

Case-Based MCQs

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

On the bitterly cold morning of 18 January 1871, an assembly comprising the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von Bismarck gathered in the unheated Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.

- 25.** After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. How?
- (a) Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.
 - (b) Opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded.
 - (c) Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe.
 - (d) Liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- 26.** How did Prussia take on the leadership of the movement for German unification?
- (a) Middle-class professionals and businessmen of Germany wanted Prussian leadership for the unification movement.
 - (b) Prussia was interested in expanding its empire.
 - (c) The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to Prussia.
 - (d) The liberal initiative to nation-building was, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.

27. Earlier Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia rejected the German crown. Why?
- (a) Friedrich Wilhelm IV opposed the system of monarchy.
 - (b) Friedrich Wilhelm IV wanted Germany to be ruled under Prussian crown.
 - (c) Friedrich Wilhelm IV opposed the idea of elected assembly and favoured independent monarchy.
 - (d) Aristocracy and military leaders opposed this move of Friedrich Wilhelm IV.
28. The nation-building process in Germany demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. How?
- (a) Germany accepted the Prussian sovereignty.
 - (b) Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.
 - (c) Prussian currency was circulated in Germany.
 - (d) Germany was put under the Prussian military rule.

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

An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger. Therefore, resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.

29. Which of the following problems is a result of indiscriminate use of resources by human beings?
- (a) Depletion of resources
 - (b) Division of the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots
 - (c) Global ecological crises
 - (d) All of the above
30. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to which global ecological crises?
- (a) Global warming
 - (b) Ozone layer depletion and land degradation
 - (c) Environmental pollution
 - (d) All of the above
31. What do you understand by resource planning?
- (a) Strategy for judicious use of resources
 - (b) Tool to check the availability of resources
 - (c) A complex technology to save resources
 - (d) Method to make every area self sufficient in terms of resources
32. What is the meaning of sustainable development?
- (a) Development which concern about the needs of the present generation only
 - (b) Development should take place without any concern about the environment

- (c) Development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations
- (d) Development should focus only on increasing the national income and exhaust all the resources in the present

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

For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country?

Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

33. What is per capita income?
- (a) It is the total population of the country divided by its total income.
 - (b) It is the total income of the country divided by its total population.
 - (c) It is the total income of the country multiplied by its total population.
 - (d) It is the addition of the total income of the country and its total population.
34. According to World Bank Report, countries with per capita income of _____ in 2017, are called rich countries.
- (a) US\$ 12,056 per annum and above
 - (b) US\$ 12,736 per annum and above
 - (c) US\$ 12,560 per annum and above
 - (d) US\$ 12,650 per annum and above
35. In which of the following categories does India come?
- (a) Developed countries
 - (b) Low-income countries
 - (c) Low middle-income countries
 - (d) Rich countries
36. What gives us the total income of the country?
- (a) The income of all the government sectors of the country
 - (b) The income of all the industries and agricultural income of the country
 - (c) The income of all the public-private sector of the country
 - (d) The income of all the residents of the country

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

Many of these States are internally very diverse. There is thus a need for power sharing within these States. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the State governments. This is the rationale for decentralisation of power. Thus, resulted a third-tier of government, called local government.

37. What is the main indention behind decentralisation?
- (a) There are many problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
 - (b) To settle disputes between state government and local government
 - (c) To maintain the administrative hierarchy
 - (d) None of the above
38. Local government helps to inculcate a habit of _____ among people.
- (a) living in harmony
 - (b) democratic participation
 - (c) manage things more efficiently
 - (d) deliver public services easily
39. To decentralise power to the level of villages and towns, _____ were set up in all the States.
- (a) Panchayats in villages
 - (b) Municipalities in urban areas
 - (c) Councils
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
40. In which year, the Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective?
- (a) 1982
 - (b) 1990
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1992

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (d) | 40. (d) |

3

PRACTICE PAPER

[Time Allowed: 90 Minutes]

[Maximum Marks: 40]

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries 1 mark.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
(a) Wilhelm Wolff - Monarch
(b) Lord Byron - English poet
(c) Johann Gottfried Herder - German philosopher
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi - Italian freedom fighter
2. By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed?
(a) Treaty of Versailles
(b) Act of Union
(c) Treaty of Paris
(d) Treaty of Vienna
3. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?
(a) England, France, Italy and Russia
(b) England, Austria, Spain and Russia
(c) Austria, Prussia, Russia and Britain
(d) Britain, Prussia, Russia and Italy
4. Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
(A) Union Territory	(i) Decision-making body for the entire village
(B) Local self	(ii) An alliance of more than government two parties
(C) Coalition	(iii) Representatives' government body at the district level
(D) Zila Parishad	(iv) Area which is run by the Union / Central government

- (a) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (iv) and D – (i)
- (b) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (iii) and D – (ii)
- (c) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (ii) and D – (iii)
- (d) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (ii) and D – (i)

5. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list?
(a) Law and order (b) National defence
(c) Education (d) Agriculture
6. The Constitution of India
(a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.
(b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists.
(c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.
(d) specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.
7. 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
8. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio?
(a) 6 – 10 (b) 7 – 11
(c) 5 – 9 (d) 14 – 15
9. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option.
(a) Utility of groundwater.
(b) Water is a renewable resource, so it can be overused.
(c) Present type and levels of development are not sustainable.
(d) Decline of groundwater reserve due to pollution.
10. 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
11. "There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed". Who said this?
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Atal Bihari Vajpai
(c) M. K. Gandhi (d) Sunder Lal Bahuguna

- Reason (R):** The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.
- 15. Assertion (A):** We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier.
Reason (R): We have a fixed stock of non-renewable resources on earth which cannot be replenished.
- 16. Assertion (A):** Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.
Reason (R): To remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
- 17. Assertion (A):** In the areas conquered by Napoleon, the reactions of the local people were mixed.
Reason (R): Increased taxation, censorship etc. outweigh the advantages of administrative changes.
- 18. Assertion (A):** Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
Reason (R): Zollverein was formed to preserve conservatism.
- 19. Assertion (A):** All States in the Indian Union have identical powers.
Reason (R): Some States enjoy a special status.
- 20. Assertion (A):** The arrangements made in Sri Lanka helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.
Reason (R): The example of Sri Lanka shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.
- 21. Assertion (A):** In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.
Reason (R): The judiciary oversee the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
- 22. Assertion (A):** Terrace cultivation does restrict erosion.
Reason (R): The shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and the desert in western India.
- 23. Assertion (A):** Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.
Reason (R): Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.
- 24. Assertion (A):** Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining expensive production.
Reason (R): Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.

Case-Based MCQs

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

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Take, for example, the cultivation of cotton. It takes place within a crop season. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. The product of this activity, cotton, is a natural product.

25. The cultivation of cotton is considered an example of primary sector because
- (a) it requires less capital investment.
 - (b) it is the basic component for manufacturing cloth.
 - (c) the growth of cotton plant depends mainly on natural factors like rain, sunlight.
 - (d) it is a less beneficial economic activity.
26. Which of the following activities come under the category of primary sector?
- (a) The activities that are undertaken to raise the living standard of the people.
 - (b) The activities that are undertaken to increase the income level of the people.
 - (c) The activities that do not directly help in production of goods.
 - (d) The activities that are undertaken to produce a good by using natural resources.
27. What is another name of primary sector?
- (a) Industrial sector
 - (b) Agriculture and related sector
 - (c) Service sector
 - (d) Public sector
28. Primary sector is called so because
- (a) it is a very simple economic activity.
 - (b) this activity can be done in the rural areas.
 - (c) large number of people are engaged in this activity.
 - (d) it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.

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

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

29. What were the principles of French Revolution?
- (a) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
 - (b) Socialism, Liberalism, Religion
 - (c) Freedom, Inequality and Economic progress
 - (d) None of the above
30. What was the political situation in France at that time?
- (a) Democracy
 - (b) Republic
 - (c) Sovereign State
 - (d) Absolute Monarchy
31. What measures the French revolutionaries took during struggle for democracy?
- (a) They spread the ideas of 'la patrie' and 'le citoyen'.
 - (b) Tricolor flag was chosen to replace former royal standard.
 - (c) Formulated uniform laws for all citizens.
 - (d) All of the above
32. What actions were taken in the name of the nation?
- (a) Army was formed.
 - (b) Social work was done.
 - (c) Hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated and custom duties were abolished.
 - (d) Regular meetings were held.

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

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards; in 2010-11 about 52 per cent of the total workforce was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian Population dependent on agriculture for sustenance.

33. What is the growth rate of agriculture in 2015-16?
- (a) 7.3%
 - (b) 9.2%
 - (c) 1.1%
 - (d) 4.5%
34. Which of the following sectors of the Indian economy has decelerating growth rate since 1951?
- (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Industry
 - (c) Services
 - (d) Mining

35. What is the result of the farmers being withdrawing their investment from agriculture?
- (a) Increase in the employment in agriculture
 - (b) Downfall in the employment in agriculture
 - (c) Increase in the share of agriculture in the GDP
 - (d) GDP growth rate becomes constant
36. Why is the declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern?
- (a) Because it will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society.
 - (b) Because it will lead to a decline in the employment in manufacturing sector.
 - (c) Because it will lead to a decline in the income of the service sector.
 - (d) All of the above

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

You might find the Belgian model very complicated. It indeed is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

37. How did Belgium deal with the question of power sharing?
- (a) The feelings and interests of different communities and regions were ignored.
 - (b) The existence of regional differences and cultural diversities were recognised and accommodated.
 - (c) The majority community forced its dominance over others and refused to share power.
 - (d) The country was divided on linguistic lines.
38. What are the two major communities of Belgium?
- (a) Dutch speaking and French speaking
 - (b) Dutch speaking and German speaking
 - (c) French speaking and German speaking
 - (d) German speaking and Spanish speaking
39. Between 1970 and 1993, how many times Belgian Constitution was amended in order to make an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country?
- (a) Eight times
 - (b) Five times
 - (c) Four times
 - (d) Three times

40. Which of the following elements of complex Belgian model is incorrect?
- (a) The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
 - (b) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
 - (c) There is a third kind of government called ‘community government’ which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
 - (d) The state governments are subordinate to the Central Government.

ANSWERS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (d) | 31. (d) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |