

# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.2 NEEMUCH

## COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

### CLASS 10<sup>TH</sup>

#### HISTORY

#### TOPIC: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Q-1 Who said when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold?

- A. Garibaldi    B. Mazzini    C. Metternich    D. Bismarck

Q-2 Who among the following hosted the congress at Vienna in 1815-

- A. Garibaldi    B. Mazzini    C. Metternich    D. Bismarck

Q-3 Which one of the following is true about the treaty of Constantinople of 1832?

- A. Turkey as an independent nation    B. Greece as an independent nation  
C. Germany as an independent nation    D. France as an independent nation

Q-4 Which area was known as the powder keg of Europe?

- A. Ottoman Empire    B. Italy    C. Balkans    D. Germany

Q-5 What did the ideas of La patrie and Le citoyen signify in the French revolution

- A. The mother land and the children    B. The father land and the citizen  
C. Community and the citizen    D. The state and the community

Q6. Who among the following was proclaimed the first King of United Italy?

- A. Nicholas II    B. King George II    C. Wilhelm IV    D. Victor Emmanuel II

Q7. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'.

- A. Otto von Bismarck    B. Giuseppe Mazzini    C. Metternich    D. Johann Gottfried Herder

Q8. What did the crown of oak leaves symbolise?

- A. Courage    B. Heroism    C. Peace    D. Tolerance

Q9. The Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815.

- A. Brought the conservative regimes back to power.    B. Destroyed the conservative powers of Europe.  
C. Introduced democracy in Austria and Prussia.    D. Set up a new Parliament in Austria.

Q10. Romanticism refers to

- A. Cultural movement      B. Religious movement      C. Political movement      D. literary movement

**TOPIC: NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

Q.1 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) January, 1916      b) January, 1915      c) March, 1921      d) April, 1917

Q.2. Which of the following statements are true about Satyagraha?

- a) Satyagraha is not a physical force.      b) It is the weapon of the weak.  
c) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary.      d) Option (a) and (c)

Q.3. Who was the author of the book Hind Swaraj (1909)?

- a) Bhagat Singh      b) Jawaharlal Nehru      c) Subash Chandra Bose      d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q.4. At the Congress session at \_\_\_\_\_ in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

- a) Allahabad      b) Bombay      c) Nagpur      d) Calcutta

Q.5. The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission as per \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Inland Emigration Act of 1859      b) Inland Emigration Act of 1866  
c) Inland Emigration Act of 1879      d) Inland Emigration Act of 1869

Q.6. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ formed the Swaraj Party.

- a) C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru      b) Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru.  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R.Das      d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi

Q.7. Simon Commission arrived in India in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1928      b) 1930      c) 1932      d) 1942

Q.8. Which party did not boycott the council election held in the year 1921?

- a) Swaraj party      b) Justice party      c) Congress party      d) Muslim league

Q.9 Identify the person in the picture.



- a) Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy      b) J N Tata      c) Bhai Bhosle      d) Dwarknath Tagore

Q.10. Which one of the following event was related to this image of Gandhiji?



- a) Non-Cooperation Movement    b) Kheda Satyagraha    c) Dandi March    d) None of the above

### **TOPIC: THE MAKING OF THE GLOBAL WORLD**

1. Which route connected vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa?

- a. Silk Route      b. Lotus Route      c. Cotton Route      d. Rose Route .

2. Which civilization was linked with different civilizations by coastal trade?

- a. Chinese      b. Indus Valley      c. Roman      d. Egyptian

3. Which route was used by Buddhist preacher, Christian missionaries to propagate their religion?

- a. Silk Route      b. Lotus Route      c. Cotton Route      d. Rose Route

4. Why Thousands of people fled from Europe to America in the 19th century?

- a. Due to amusement    b. Due to Poverty and wide spread deadly diseases    c. Due to Jobs      d. All

5. Which two Asian countries were considered most prominent in Trade till 17-18th century?

- a. India- Bangladesh    b. India-Nepal      c. India and China.      d. All of these

6. What helped the Europeans in establishing colonial rule on American land?

- a. Weapon      b. Job      c. Education      d. Superior weapons and germs of disease.

## **TOPIC: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD**

1. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."?

(a) Charles Dickens (b) Louise-Sebastien Mercier (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Martin Luther

2. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in \_\_\_\_\_, Japan and Korea, which was a system of hand printing.

(a) India (b) Britain (c) China (d) Germany

3. \_\_\_\_\_ a term used to describe pocket-sized books that are sold by travelling peddlers called chapmen, which became popular from the time of the sixteenth-century print revolution.

(a) Chapbook (b) Almanac (c) Denomination (d) None of the above

4. Diamond Sutra is the oldest printed book of

(a) Korea (b) India (c) Japan (d) China

5. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed by the British Government in India?

(a) The Vernacular Act was passed to promote vernacular languages.

(b) The Vernacular Act was passed by the British government to put some check on vernacular newspapers which had become assertively nationalist.

(c) The Vernacular Act was passed to please the Indians who wanted to promote Indian languages.

(d) The Vernacular Act was passed to consolidate British rule in India.

6. Which book was written by Jyotiba phule?

(a) Gulamgiri (b) Discovery of India (c) Hind Savraj (d) None of these

7. Who introduced the first printing press in India?

(a) East India company (b) Arabic traders (c) Portuguese missionaries (d) None of these

8 Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?

(a) Osaka (b) Nagano (c) Edo (d) Gifu

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **TOPIC: RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Q1. Which one of the following terms is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively?

(i) Khadar & Tarai (ii) Tarai & Bangar (iii) Bangar & Khadar (iv) Tarai & Dvars

Q2. Which one of the following soils is the best for cotton cultivation?

(i) Red soil                      (ii) Black soil                      (iii) Laterite soil                      (iv) Alluvial soil

Q3. How much percentage of forest area should be in the country according to the National Forest Policy.

(i) 33%                                      (ii) 37%                                      (iii) 27%                                      (iv) 31%

Q4. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?

(i) Arid Soil                      (ii) Forest Soil                      (iii) Black Soil                      (iv) Red Soil

Q5. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?

(i) Underground water                      (ii) Wind                                      (iii) Glacier                                      (iv) over grazing

Q6. Which one of the following methods is used to break up the force of wind?

(i) Shelter belt                      (ii) Strip Cropping                      (iii) Contour ploughing                      (iv) Terrace farming

Q7. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?

(i) Mining                      (ii) Overgrazing                      (iii) Deforestation                      (iv) Over Irrigation

Q8. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?

- (i) Overall development of various resources
- (ii) Development should take place without damaging the environment.
- (iii) Economic development of people.
- (iv) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities.

Q9. In which of the following States is black soil found?

(i) Jammu & Kashmir                      (ii) Gujarat                                      (iii) Rajasthan                                      (iv) Jharkhand

### **TOPIC: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

Q1. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in?

(i) 1972                      (ii) 1971                                      (iii) 2010                                      (iv) 1982

Q2. Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as:

(i) Unclassified forest                      (ii) Permanent forest                      (iii) Open forest                      (iv) Mangrove forest

Q3. Unclassified forests are mainly found in:

(i) All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat                      (ii) Kerala and Tamil Nadu  
(iii) Punjab and Haryana                      (iv) West Bengal and Bihar

Q4. Which of the following species was included for the first time in list of protected species in 1991?

(i) Insects                      (ii) Fishes                                      (iii) Plants                                      (iv) Reptile

Q5. "Conservation of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential." Explain?

Ans. (i) Loss of cultural diversity: The loss of forest and wildlife is not just a biological issue but it is also correlated with cultural diversity. There are many forests-dependent communities, which directly depend on various components of the forests and wildlife for food, drinks, medicines, etc. (ii) Complex web of living organisms: We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produce our food without which we cannot survive. (iii) Large scale destruction of forests: Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over 26,200 sq km of forest areas were converted into agricultural lands all over India.

Q6. Describe the methods of forest conservation?

Ans. The forests can be conserved by the following ways.

- a) The cutting of trees in the forests must be stopped.
- b) Afforestation or special programmes like Vana Mahotsava should be launched on grand scale.
- c) Forest conservation Act 1980 should be strictly implemented to check deforestation.

### **TOPIC: WATER RESOURCES**

Q.1 The total volume of the world's water is estimated to exist as ocean:

- (a) 75.5%
- (b) 85.5%
- (c) 96.5%
- (d) 65.5%

Q.2 Roof top rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in-

- (a) Shillong
- (b) Guwahati
- (c) Imphal
- (d) Patna

Q.3 On which river has Nagarjuna Sager Dam been constructed?

- (a) River Coyana
- (b) River Krishna
- (c) River Godavari
- (d) River Tapi

Q.4 Q.4 How much %of the Earth's Surface is covered with water?

- (a) About 70%
- (b) About 90%
- (c) About 60%
- (d) None of these

Q.5 The first & the only state in India which has made Roof Top Rain water Harvesting Structured compulsory to all the across the state is –

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) none of these

Q6.How have intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources?

Q7. Water is available in abundance in India even then scarcity of water is experienced in many parts of the country. Explain.

Q8. Why is it important to conserve and manage our water resources? Give any three reasons

Q9. How was the water conserved in ancient India? Give some examples in support of your answer.

Q10. How is rainwater harvesting carried out in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan? Explain.

### **TOPIC: AGRICULTURE**

Q1. Rabi crops are:

(i) Sown in winter      (ii) sown during rainy season      (iii) Sown in summer      (iv) None of these

Q2. Which of the following pulses does not help in restoring soil fertility?

(i) Moong      (ii) Gram      (iii) Peas      (iv) Arhar

Q3. A short season in between Rabi and Kharif season is known as \_\_\_\_.

(i) Aus      (ii) Boro      (iii) Zaid      (iv) None of the above

Q4. Rice requires high humidity with \_\_\_\_\_ cm of rainfall.

(i) Above 100 cm      (ii) Below 100 cm

(iii) Above 75 cm      (iv) Above 10 cm Q5. Plantation agriculture is a type of:

(i) Subsistence farming      (ii) Commercial farming      (iii) Mixed farming      (iv) None of the above

Q6. Which state is a major producer of Jute?

(i) Andhra Pradesh      (ii) Maharashtra      (iii) Madhya Pradesh      (iv) West Bengal

Q7. Ragi has high nutritional value and is rich in (i) Iron, calcium (ii) Magnesium (iii) Phosphate (iv) Vitamin C

Q8. Which of the following is a leguminous crop?

(i) Pulses      (ii) Jowar      (iii) Millets      (iv) Sesamum

Q9. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in which country? (i) Indonesia (ii) Vietnam (iii) Brazil (iv) Mexico

Q10. Which of the following are plantation crops?

(i) Rice and maize      (ii) Wheat and pulses      (iii) Tea and coffee      (iv) None of these

### **TOPIC: MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES**

Q 1. Which rocks do minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints?

A. Sedimentary      B. Residual      C. Arid      D. Metamorphic

Q 2. Which mineral is used for releasing atomic or nuclear energy?

A. Bauxite      B. Thorium      C. Petroleum      D. Iron ore

Q 3. Which type of coal is the highest quality hard coal?

A. Anthracite B. Bituminous C. Metallurgical D. Lignite

Q 4. Which of the following includes non-ferrous metals?

A. Iron and manganese B. Steel and iron ore C. Haematite and magnetite D. Copper and bauxite

Q 5. Which non-conventional sources of energy is harnessed in the Parvati Valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh

A. Tidal Energy B. Geothermal Energy C. Wind Energy D. Solar Energy

Q6. Mention any three characteristics of ferrous group of minerals found in India.

Ans. Metallic minerals that have iron in them are called ferrous minerals. For example, iron ore, Manganese, nickel, cobalt etc. Three characteristics of ferrous minerals are:

1. Ferrous minerals account for about three fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.
2. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.
3. India exports substantial quantities of ferrous minerals to Japan and South Korea after meeting her internal demands.

Q7. Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional sources of energy in India?

Ans. (a) to reduce the dependency on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.

(b) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the Security of energy supply in future.

(c) Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental degradation like air pollution, water pollution etc.

Q8. Mention the major iron-ore belts of India.

Ans. A. Orissa-Jharkhand belt.

B. Maharashtra-Goa belt.

C. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

D. Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt in Karnataka.

Q9. India now ranks as a "WIND SUPER POWER" in the world. Why?

Ans. A. India gets advantage of trade winds, western lies and monsoon winds.

B. Wind energy completely pollution free and non-exhaustible that's why it becomes popular.

C. India has an ambitious program to install 250 wind driven turbines with total capacity of 45 megawatts spread over 12 suitable locations.

D. India's potential wind power generation is of 50000 megawatts of which  $\frac{1}{4}$  can be easily harnessed.

E. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have favorable conditions for wind energy.



F. Wind power plant at LAMBA in Gujarat, is the largest in Asia.

Q10. How can we conserve energy resources in India? Explain.

Ans. A. Using public transport instead of individual vehicles.

B. Switching of electricity when not in use.

C. Using power saving devices.

D. More and more use of non-conventional source of energy as they are renewable and ecofriendly.

E. In automobiles electrical motors should be introduced

F. Intensified exploration and research of new sources of energy

### **TOPIC: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

Q1. Chemical industries usually are located near

A. Iron and steel industries

B. Thermal power plant

C. Oil refineries

D Automobile industry

Q2. Atomic power plant causes

A. Water Pollution

B. Noise Pollution

C. Air Pollution

D. Heat Pollution

Q3. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Crop production

B. Fish production

C. Plantation

D. Automobile Production

Q4. Which sector is considered as the backbone of economic development?

A. Agriculture

B. Manufacturing

C. Both

D. None of them

Q5. Manufacturing Industries are placed in:

A. Primary sector

B. Secondary sector

C. Tertiary sector

D. Service sector

Q6. On the basis of raw materials used, industries are classified as \_\_\_\_\_

A. Public sector and private sector

B. Basic and consumer industries

C. Agro-based and mineral-based industries

D. None of the above

Q7. 'Industrialization and Urbanization go hand in hand.' Explain.

Ans. i). Cities provide market and provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants, and financial advice etc.

ii). Workers need houses and other facilities. The provision of these facilities can convert a small town into a big city.

Q8. Why is the manufacturing sector considering the backbone of economic development in India? Give reasons.

Ans. The manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of economic development of India mainly because:

1. Manufacturing industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
2. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
3. It also aims at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
4. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in, much needed foreign exchange.

Q9. Differentiate between agro based and mineral-based industries.

Ans. Agro based industries are those industries in which agricultural products are used as raw materials. e.g., cotton, jute, silk, sugarcane and vegetable oil industries are agro-based industries where as Mineral-based industries are those industries in which minerals are used as raw materials. Iron and Steel, Cement and Chemical industries are mineral-based industries.

Q10. Explain the physical factors for the localization of an industry in a particular area.

Ans. i). Raw materials: The location of industrial enterprises is sometimes determined simply by location of the raw materials. The jute mills in West Bengal are concentrated close to the sources of raw materials.

ii). Power: Regular supply of power is a prerequisite for the localization of industries. Most of the industries tend to concentrate at the source of power.

iii). Climate: Climate plays an important role in the establishment of industries at a place. Cotton textile industry requires a humid climate consequently majority of cotton textile mills are concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **TOPIC: POWER SHARING**

Q.1 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.

Q.2 In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?

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

Q.3 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

Q.4 Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?

B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.

C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists. Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) A, B, C

(b) A, B, D

(c) B, C, D

(d) A, B, C, D

Q.5 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

Q.6 How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?

Ans: Four times.

Q.7 Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?

Ans: French

Q.8 What was a community government?

Ans- It was elected by the people belonging to language community – Dutch French and German speaking no matter where they live. It deals with cultural, educational and language related issues.

Q.9 Consider the following two statements on power sharing.

Select the correct option:

A. Power sharing is good for democracy.

B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Which of these statements are true and false?

(a) A is true but B is false

(b) Both A and B are true

(c) Both A and B are false

(d) A is false but B is true

Q.10. Read the given statements carefully and choose the correct

Option I. Belgium amended its constitution 4 times between 1970 and 1993.

II. Belgium was successful in accommodating its social diversity.

Options a. Statements I and II both are correct.

- b. Statement I is correct and statement II is false.
- c. Statement II is correct and statement I is false.
- d. Statements I and II both are incorrect.

### **TOPIC: . FEDERALISM**

Q.1. Which one is an example of 'coming together federations'?

- A) India
- b) Spain
- c) Belgium
- d) Australia

Q.2. Name the correct group of states which were formed on the basis of culture, ethnicity and geography.

- a) Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Kerala
- b) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra
- c) Punjab , Nagaland and Kerala
- d) Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand

Q.3. The system of Panchayati Raj involves..... ,....., .....

Ans. Village, Block and District levels

Q.4. Power is concentrated with the Central Government in..... form of government.

- A) Unitary
- b) Federal
- c) A & b
- d) None of these

Q.5. Mention any one difference between Federal and Unitary Government.

Ans. In Unitary Government There is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government. While in Federal Government, there are two or more levels of government.

Q.6. Which local body has a 'Sarpanch' as its head?

- a) Gram Panchayat
- b) Block Panchayat
- c) Zila Parishad
- d) Nagar Palika

Q.7. When was the report of State Reorganisation implemented?

Ans. 01 November, 1956.

Q.8. What other factors besides politics keep the federations united?

Ans. Besides politics, other factors which keep the federations united are culture, ideology and history. Culture of trust, cooperation, mutual respect and restraint has also helped in the smooth functioning of nations.

Q.9. Analyze the role of concurrent list in Indian Federalism.

Ans. Subjects which are kept in this list are education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption etc. Both the central/Union as well as the state government can make laws on the mentioned subjects in it. If there are any conflicts between both governments, Law made by Central/Union government will be applicable.

Q10. 'The need for decentralisation was recognised in our constitution.' Why? What major step was taken towards this need in 1992?

Ans. The need for decentralisation was recognised in our country because: -

- i) Large numbers of problems and issues can be best settled at the local level.
- ii) Local people can directly participate in decision making.
- iii) They have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

### **TOPIC: . POLITICAL PARTIES**

Q.1. Political parties reflect fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve partnership.

- a. Social division
- b. Economic division
- c. Religious division
- d. Political division

Q.2. Many of the pressure groups are extensions of \_\_\_\_\_ among different sections of society.

- a. Legislature
- b. Government
- c. Political Parties
- d. Bureaucracy

Q.3. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state and wins at least \_\_\_\_\_ is recognized as a state party.

- a. two seats
- b. three seats
- c. one seat
- d. four seats

Q.4. How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?

Ans: More than 750

Q.5 What is the full form of NDA.

Ans: National Democratic Alliance

Q.6. The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Comment on the statement.

Ans:- 1. As a society becomes large and complex they also need some agencies together with different views on various issues and to present the set of the govt.

2. They need some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible govt. can be formed.

3. They need a mechanism to support and restrain the govt. make policies,

Q.7 How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples.

Q.8 It is said that, 'No meaningful choice is given to the voters.' Explain.

### **TOPIC: . OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

1. When was democracy introduced in India?

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1949

2. Among the following regimes which tops the rate of economic growth?

- (a) All democratic regimes (b) All dictatorial regimes  
(c) Poor countries under dictatorship (d) Poor countries under democracy

3. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?

- (a) Regular, free and fair elections (b) Open public debate on major policies  
(c) Citizens' right to information about the government (d) All of the above

4. The basic elements of democracy are:

- (a) Universal Adult Franchise (b) Fraternity and national unity (c) Dignity and freedom of an individual (d) All of these

5. In a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Transparency (c) Legitimacy (d) Equality

6. Consider the following statements. Which of these do not hold true for non-democratic regimes?

- (a) These do not have to bother about public opinion. (b) These take less time at arriving at a decision.  
(c) Principle of individual dignity has legal force. (d) These often suppress internal social differences.

7. What is promoted much superiorly by democracy than any other form of government?

- a) Economic growth (b) Dignity and freedom of the individual (c) Economic Equality (d) None of these

8. In which of these countries half of the population lives in poverty?

- (a) India (b) Sri Lanka (c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

9. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective?

- (a) Democratic Government (b) Non-democratic government (c) Military dictatorship (d) Monarchy

10. Which one of the following is not the way to resolve a conflict in a democracy?

- (a) Mass Mobilization (b) Using Parliament (c) Doing justice (d) Armed revolution

## **ECONOMICS**

### **TOPIC: . DEVELOPMEN**

Q1. Human Development Report is published by

- (a) UNDP (b) World Bank (c) IMF (d) WHO

Q2. The developmental goal for a girl from a rich family is:

(a) to get more days of work (b) to get as much freedom as her brother gets (c) to get electricity (d) to get better wages

Q3. Which one of the following criteria is the basis to measure the development of a country according to UNDP?

(a) Per capita income (b) Educational levels of the people (c) Health status of the people (d) All the above

Q4. Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because:

(a) It has good climatic condition. (b) It has adequate infrastructure. (c) It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. (d) It has poor net attendance ratio.

Q5. Proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group is termed as

(a) Education index (b) Mortality ratio (c) Literacy rate (d) Gross enrolment ratio

Q6. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh		
Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentages of girls are not attending school?

(a) 81% (b) 61% (c) 69% (d) 18%

Q7. Assertion (A): Kerala has low infant Mortality Rate. Reason

(R): Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

Answer: (Both A and R correct)

Q8. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Answer: The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in the following respects: The World Bank- The World Bank uses per capita income as the sole criterion for measuring development. 100 The UNDP- It uses the Human Development Index (HDI) based on a combination of factors such as health, education, and income as the criterion for measuring development. Thus, the UNDP does not rely solely on per capita income, as the criterion for measuring development, as in the case with the World Bank.

Q9. Money alone cannot provide all that makes life worth living. Discuss this statement.

Answer: Money by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of total welfare. For example, money incomes may be high in an industrial colony but the environment may be polluted. There may be insufficient provisions for health care. The educational facilities for children may be expensive. In the absence of these facilities, high money incomes alone would not be enough.

## **TOPIC: . SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

Q1. Which of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?

(a) Primary Sector      (b) Secondary Sector      (c) Tertiary Sector      (d) IT Sector

Q2. The task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the

(a) Central govt.      (b) State govt.      (c) Provincial govt.      (d) all of the above

Q3. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India. Select one from the following alternatives:

(a) Secondary sector      (b) Tertiary sector      (c) Primary sector      (d) Science and Technology sector

Q4. MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed ..... days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What are the correct numbers of days?

(a) 200 days      (b) 100 days      (c) 30 days      (d) 60 days

Q5. The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called:

(a) Gross domestic product      (b) Net domestic product      (c) National product      (d) Production of secondary sector

Q6. Discuss the historical changes in the three economic sectors.

Q7. What can be done to protect the interest of the workers in the unorganised sector?

Q8. Expand the following:

(i) GDP (ii) MGNREGA-2005.

Q9. Mention three types of services included in service sector. Give one example of each type.

Q10. What steps should be taken by the government to protect workers in the unorganized sector?

### **TOPIC: . MONEY AND CREDIT**

Q1. Which one of the following is the appropriate meaning of collateral?

(a) It is the sum total of money borrowed from banks.      (b) The amount borrowed from friends.  
(c) It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender.      (d) The amount invested in a business.

Q2. Which one of the following is the newer way of providing loans to the rural poor, particularly women?

a) Cooperative Bank      (b) Grameen Bank      (c) SHG      (d) Moneylenders

Q3. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in

(a) 1960s      (b) 1970      (c) 1980s      (d) 1990s

Q4. Which among these is an essential feature of barter system?

(a) Money can easily exchange any commodity      (b) It is based on double co-incidence of wants  
(c) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money      (d) It acts as a measure and store of value

Q5. Which state accounts for maximum percentage of SHGs (self-help groups) in bank credit?



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

Q6. Explain the major problems encountered in the barter system.

Q7. What is credit or loan?

Q8. What do you mean by debt trap?

Q9. What do you mean by term of credit?

Q10. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as nation." Examine the statement.

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