

**SECTION -A***** MCQ'S. [20M x 20Q]**

1. Identify the reason why Otto von Bismarck is considered as the chief architect of German Unification.

- (a) He granted autonomy to Prussia with conservatives.
- (b) He allied with Italy and France for the unification process.
- (c) He carried out the nation-building process with the army and bureaucracy.
- (d) He carried along with Liberalist and Romantic scholars for cultural movement.

2. Which among the following was incorporated in England with the Act of Union 1707?

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

3. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below.

+ It is found in the Deccan trap and is made up of lava flows.

+ It develops deep cracks during the hot summer, which develops in aeration of the soil.

- (a) Forest soil
- (b) Black soil
- (c) Latente soil
- (d) Yellow soil

4. Why should an individual be worried about underemployment?

Identify the reason by choosing the correct option.

- I. It reduces the earning capacity of a person.
- II. It results in a poor standard of living.
- III. It leads to poverty.
- IV. It helps in human development.

Codes

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both II and III
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) Only IV

5. Consider the following statements on Zila Parishad and select the answer using the codes given below.

- I. Zila Parishad is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj System.
- II. Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of all the Block Samitis.
- III. Most members of the Zila Parishad are elected.
- IV. The Zila Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the Zila Parishad.

Select the correct option.

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) I, II and IV

6. Which of the following options are correct about Napoleon?

- I. He introduced the Napoleonic Code.
- II. He promoted democracy in France.
- III. He made the administrative system more rational and efficient.
- IV. The Napoleonic Code was exported to all the regions under French control.

Codes

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) III and IV

7. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. What does the given image reflect?



- (a) It shows the supreme authority of State Governments.
- (b) It shows the Central Government is undermining the spirit of federalism.
- (c) It shows inequality in the distribution of powers.
- (d) None of the above

8. The following symbol "crown of oak leaves", represents which of the following qualities? (1)

- (a) Freedom
- (b) Shows readiness to flight
- (c) Willingness to make peace
- (d) Heroism

9. Which of the following options are correct regarding the various developments which happened in the wake of the fleeing of Louis Philippe in the year 1848?

- I. National Assembly was proclaimed a republic.
- II. National workshops were set up to provide employment.
- III. Suffrage to all women.
- IV. Right to work was guaranteed.

Codes

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

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Codes

- (a) Only I (b) Both II and III (c) I, II and III (d) Only IV

11. Which of the following statements held that workers are exploited in the unorganised sector? Identify the correct option.

I. There is no fixed number of working hours.

II. They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.

III. They can be asked to leave the job at any time.

IV. Workers are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.

Codes

- (a) Both I and II (b) Both I and III (c) I, II and III (d) Only IV

12. In what sense federations are contrasted with unitary form of government? Identify the correct option.

(a) Powers in the federations are not concentrated in single hands but distributed among the units.

(b) In a federation, the Central Government can pass orders to the provincial or local Government in an effective manner as compared to Unitary Government.

(c) In a federation, State Governments are answerable to the Central Government for every decision.

(d) In a federation, the State Government's powers are in the hands of the Central Government.

13. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism.

Reason (R) The spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became a shared ideal in our country.

Codes

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true. but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

14. Identify the correct statements about the Civil War of Sri Lanka.

Statement I: Sri Lankan Tamils caused struggles because their demands of an autonomous state were disapproved.

Statement II: It caused a lot of bloodshed among the civilians and the military.

Statement III: It ended in 2009.

Statement IV: It was fought between Sri Lankan Muslim Tamils and Buddhist Sinhalese.

Codes

(a) Statement I and II are right

(b) Statement I and III are right

(c) Statement III and IV are right

(d) Statement I, II and III are right

15. Vienna Congress was convened in 1815 for what purpose?

(a) To declare completion of German Unification.

(b) To restore conservative regime in Europe.

(c) To declare war against France.

(d) To start the process of Italian unification.

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

A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.

B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

(a) Band C

(b) A and C

(c) A and D

(d) Band D

17. Who ruled France in the 1830s and was forced to flee after unemployment caused workers to revolt on roads?

(a) King Emmanuel II

(b) King William I

(c) King Louis Philippe

(d) King Wilhelm

18. Following image is a caricature of a personality in the German Reichstag (Parliament) from Figaro, Vienna. Identify.



(a) King Victor Emmanuel II

(c) Giuseppe Mazzini

(b) Otto von Bismarck

(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

19. Identify the soil with the help of given clues.

It is acidic in nature.

It is rich in iron.

It is found in hill summits of Eastern, Western Ghats and Assam Hills.

(a) Red soil

(b) Laterite soil

(c) Black soil

(d) Alluvial soil

20. The tricolour flag had a spinning wheel in the center of a red, green, and white banner. The red stripe was for Hindus and the green was for Muslims. The white band represented peace and the rest of the communities living in India. Who was the designer of this flag?

(a) Abanindranath Tagore

(b) Rabindranath Tagore

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Natesa Sastri

@ Very Short Answers. [2M X 4Q]

1. Why is Power Sharing Desirable?

2. What do you understand by 'conservation of resources'? Why is it necessary to conserve our resources? Give three reasons.

3. Write a brief note on the language policy adopted in India.

4. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement start in 1920?

@ Answer the following questions in short. [3M X 5Q]

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

2. How does industrial pollution degrade environment?

3. What are the duties of a Central and State governments?

4. Identify any three local issues in which Gandhiji experimented his technique during the years 1917-1918.

5. In which sector metropolitan cities provide employment opportunities? State any two reasons due to which this sector is gaining importance.

@ Case Study. [4M X 3Q]

1. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

What we know today as Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, Duchies and Cantons whose ruler had their autonomous territories. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups. The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions-the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peoples Bohemians and Slovaks to the North, Slovenes in Camiola, Coasts to the South and Romans to the East in Transylvania.

Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie in these diverse groups together was common allegiance to the emperor.

(i) What was the reason behind Germany, Italy and Switzerland not being a nation-state?

(ii) Were there any nation-states in Europe till the mid-18th century. How?

(iii) Describe the Habsburg Empire.

2. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed.

Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to

launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor. The spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta Session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

(i) What has been the most appropriate reason for launching a more broad-based movement by Gandhiji?

(ii) What was the most strong objective for establishing the Khilafat Committee in 1919?

(iii) Why was the Khilafat Movement launched and what was it?

3. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

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 \$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US \$ 955 or less are called Low-income countries. India comes in the category of low-middle-income countries because its Per capita income in 2017 was just US \$ 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

(i) Which factors are not considered while calculating total income? What is the significance of classification of countries by the World Bank?

(ii) The World Development Report has categorised India as a low middle-income country. Do you agree with the results of this report.

@ Long Answer based Questions. [5M X 4Q]

1. How did plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain.

2. How did the Belgians resolve the ethnic conflict?

OR

2. Describe the division of powers between Central Government and State Governments in India.

3. Explain any five fields other than income where development is needed.

4. Discuss anthropogenic factors of land degradation.

OR

4. Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of the 19th century.

@ MAP. [5Q X 1M]

On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

B. The place where the Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha was conducted.

C. Locate regions famous for tea cultivation.

D. Locate Kaziranga National Park.

E. Locate Nagarjuna Sagar Dam.