

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1000

All Chapters MCQs

For CBSE class X

2021

Prepared by Mr.Sasi Krishnan
HOD, Social Science



Sanjay Ghodawat International School , Kolhapur

SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQs

for CBSE CLASS 10

1. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? 1
(a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Ans : (b)

2. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure: 1
(a) cloth (b) thread (c) land (d) height

Ans : (a)

3. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a: 1
(a) Trade Union (b) Customs Union
(c) Labour Union (d) Farmer's Union

Ans : (b)

4. What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolise in the Utopian vision? 1
(a) Equality among people
(b) Fraternity among nations
(c) Freedom of nations
(d) Resentment against nations

Ans : (b)

5. Who were the 'Junkers'? 1
(a) Soldiers (b) Large landowners
(c) Aristocracy (d) Weavers

Ans : (b)

6. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? 1
(a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
(b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
(c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
(d) None of these

Ans : (a)

7. By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed? 1
- (a) Treaty of Versailles
 - (b) Act of Union
 - (c) Treaty of Paris
 - (d) Treaty of Vienna

Ans : (b)

8. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon? 1
- (a) England, France, Italy, Russia
 - (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia
 - (c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain
 - (d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy

Ans : (c)

9. Romanticism refers to a: 1
- (a) cultural movement
 - (b) religious movement
 - (c) political movement
 - (d) literary movement

Ans : (a)

10. Austrian Chancellor _____ hosted the Congress of Vienna. 1

Ans : Duke Metternich

11. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the _____. 1

Ans : French revolution

12. The Civil Code of 1804 was known as the _____. 1

Ans : Napoleonic Code

13. _____ became the allegory of the German nation. 1

Ans : Germania

14. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were democratic in nature. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

15. A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as la patrie. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

16. In 1861, Friedrich Wilhelm IV was proclaimed the king of united Italy. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

17. The term 'absolutist' referred to monarchical government. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

18. Match the columns. 1

Column A	Column B
(a) French Revolution	(i) brought the conservative regimes back to power
(b) Liberalism	(ii) ensured right to property for the privileged class
(c) Napoleonic Code	(iii) recognised Greece as an independent nation
(d) The Treaty of Vienna	(iv) transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(e) Treaty of Constantinople	(v) individual freedom and equality before law

Ans : (a) (iv), (b) (v), (c) (ii), (d) (i), (e) (iii)

19. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789? 1

- (a) Dictatorship
- (b) Military
- (c) Body of French Citizen
- (d) Monarchy

Ans : (d)

20. Which of the following countries is considered as the 'cradle of European civilization'? (a) England (b) France (c) Greece (d) Russia 1

Ans : (c)

21. Frederic Sorrieu was a _____. 1

Ans : French artist

22. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the _____ Empire. 1

Ans : Ottoman

23. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

24. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

25. Who was Frederic Sorrieu? 1

Ans : Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who visualised a world, made up of democratic and social republics, and put his dream down in a series of four prints.

26. What is referred to as Absolutism? 1

Ans : Unrestricted, despotic and authoritarian monarchical system of rule or government is referred to as absolutism.

27. Define Nation. 1

Ans : A body of people who are united by same past, culture, political system and common interests can be defined as a Nation.

28. What was the concept of a nation-state? 1

Ans : The concept of a nation-state was one in which people and rulers of land came together to develop a sense of common identity and shared history.

29. Define Plebiscite. 1

Ans : Plebiscite is a system of direct vote by which the people of a region, themselves decide to accept or reject a proposal.

30. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? 1
- Ans : The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. It proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
31. Name the provinces under the Habsburg Empire. 1
- Ans : The Habsburg Empire ruled over Austria-Hungary. It included the Alpine region of Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland as well as Bohemia along with Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.
32. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century? 1
- Ans : The emerging middle class of Europe demanded constitutionalism with national unification.
33. What was elle? 1
- Ans : Elle was the measure of cloth. It was different for each of the 39 states of German confederation.
34. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives? 1
- Ans : The basic philosophy of the conservatives was to preserve the traditional institutions such as church, monarchy, social hierarchies, property and family etc.
35. Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815? 1
- Ans : Duke Metternich hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815.
36. What was main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815? 1
- Ans : The main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was to undo the changes brought about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
37. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists? 1
- Ans : The liberal nationalists took up the issue of freedom of press.
38. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe? 1
- Ans : The European revolutionaries aimed at opposing the monarchical order established after the Vienna Congress and struggle for liberty and freedom.

39. Who remarked "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"? 1

Ans : These words were said by Duke Metternich.

40. How did Lord Byron contribute to the Greek war of Independence? 1

Ans : Lord Byron, an English poet, organised funds for the Greek struggle against the Ottoman Empire and also participated in the war.

41. What is Romanticism? 1

Ans : Romanticism refers to cultural movement that sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment through emotions, folk songs, poetry and dances.

What is meant by das volk? 1

Ans : Das volk is a German word meaning common people.

43. Where was the Frankfurt Parliament convened? 1

Ans : The Frankfurt Parliament was convened at the Church of St Paul.

44. Why did the middle class lose its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament? 1

Ans : The middle class lost its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament because they resisted the demands of the workers and the artisans.

45. Who were referred as 'Junkers' in Prussia? 1

Ans : Junkers, in Prussia, the large land owning class.

46. Which state led the unification of Germany? 1

Ans : Prussia led the unification of Germany.

47. Who holds the credit of unifying Germany? 1

Ans : Otto von Bismarck holds the credit of unifying Germany.

48. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871? 1

Ans : Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the emperor of Germany after its unification in 1871.

49. Who headed Sardinia-Piedmont? 1

Ans : King Victor Emmanuel II headed Sardinia-Piedmont.

50. What was the result of the Act of Union (1707)? 1

Ans : The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain with the incorporation of Scotland.

51. Which Italian patriot organised a group of soldiers known as 'Red Shirts'? 1

Ans : Giuseppe Garibaldi, an Italian patriot, organised a group of soldiers known as Red Shirts.

52. What was Germania? 1

Ans : It was an allegory of Germany.

53. Who were the Slavs? 1

Ans : The inhabitants of the regions under the Ottoman Empire like modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro were called the Slavs.

54. What made the Balkan area explosive? 1

Ans : The spread of romantic nationalism and disintegration of Ottoman Empire made the Balkan area very explosive.

55. What do you mean by nationalism? 1

Ans : Devotion, love, and patriotic feelings for one's own nation is called nationalism. It is a feeling of political consciousness and unity among the people of a state.

56. Duke metternich was the Chancellor of which country? 1

Ans : Duke Metternich was the Chancellor of Austria.

57. What decisions were taken at the Congress of Vienna? 1

Ans : In France, the Bourbon dynasty was restored to power with a number of states set up on its boundaries. Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got control of northern Italy and Russia was given part of Poland.

58. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? 1

Ans : The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

59. Why 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe? 1

Ans : 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe because of increase in population, unemployment, migration, price rise, stiff competition in the market and bad condition of peasants.

60. What was the allegory of France called? 1

Ans : Allegory of France was called Marianne.

61. Why did Gandhiji organise Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat? 1

- (a) To support the plantation workers
- (b) To protest against high revenue demand
- (c) To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand
- (d) To demand loans for the farmers

Ans : (b)

62. Why was Satyagraha organised in Champaran in 1916? 1

- (a) To oppose the British laws
- (b) To oppose the plantation system
- (c) To oppose high land revenue
- (d) To protest against the oppression of the mill workers

Ans : (b)

63. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? 1

- (a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
- (b) To choose members of Indian Council
- (c) To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
- (d) To set up a government organisation

Ans : (a)

64. Why was Alluri Sitarama Raju well known? 1

- (a) He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) He led a peasant movement in Avadh.
- (c) He led a satyagraha movement in Bardoli.
- (d) He set up an organisation for the upliftment of the dalits.

Ans : (a)

65. Why did General Dyer open fire on peaceful crowd in Jallianwalla Bagh? Mark the most important factor. 1

- (a) To punish the Indians
- (b) To take revenge for breaking martial laws

- (c) To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians
- (d) To disperse the crowd

Ans : (c)

66. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudam Hills in Andhra Pradesh? 1
- (a) Satyagraha Movement
 - (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
 - (c) Non-Violent Movement
 - (d) None of the above

Ans : (b)

67. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement? 1
- (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
 - (b) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
 - (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
 - (d) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans : (a)

68. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? 1
- (a) Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.
 - (b) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
 - (c) Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Councils.
 - (d) Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.

Ans : (b)

69. Who were the 'Sanatanis'? 1
- (a) Saints (b) Dalits
 - (c) Labours (d) High-caste Hindus

Ans : (d)

70. The main problem with the Simon Commission was that: 1
- (a) It was an all British commission.
 - (b) It was formed in Britain.
 - (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
 - (d) It supported the Muslim League.

Ans : (a)

71. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by: 1
- (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Sardar Patel (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans : (b)

72. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act? 1
(a) It introduced the Salt Law.
(b) It increased taxes on land.
(c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
(d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

Ans : (c)

73. Gandhiji's march from Sabarmati to Dandi is called the _____. 1

Ans : Salt March

74. The Depressed Classes Association was formed by _____. 1

Ans : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

75. The Muslim League was started by _____. 1

Ans : Muhammad Ali Jinnah

76. The Statutory Commission that arrived in India in 1928 was led by _____. 1

Ans : John Simon

77. The Swaraj Party was set up by _____ and _____. 1

Ans : Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das

78. During the First World War, the Indian Industrialists suffered huge loss. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

79. Gandhiji's idea which emphasized truth and nonviolence is referred as Swaraj. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

80. Khilafat Movement was led by the Ali Brothers. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

81. Baba Ramchandra and JawaharLal Nehru headed Oudh Kisan Sabha. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

82. The term 'begar' means homeless labour. (True/False)

1

Ans : False

83. Match the columns.

1

Column A	Column B
(a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(i) Depressed Classes Association
(b) B.R Ambedkar	(ii) Famous image of Bharat Mata
(c) Sir Mohammad Iqbal	(iii) The Folklore of Southern India
(d) Abanindranath Tagore	(iv) President of the Muslim League
(e) Natesa Sastri	(v) Vande Matram

Ans : (a) (v), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (ii), (e) (iii)

84. Due to the effect of the Non-Cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam, they:

1

- (a) left the plantations and headed home.
- (b) went on strike.
- (c) destroyed the plantations.
- (d) None of these

Ans : (a)

85. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which session?

1

- (a) Karachi Congress
- (b) Haripur Congress
- (c) Lahore Congress
- (d) Lucknow Congress

Ans : (c)

86. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?

1

- (a) Lord Mount batten
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Irwin
- (d) None of these

Ans : (c)

87. The Indian tricolor was first designed at the time of _____.

1

Ans : Swadeshi Movement

88. _____ presided over the Lahore session of Congress in 1929.

1

Ans : Jawaharlal Nehru

89. Alluri Sitarama Raju could perform miracles. (True/False)

1

Ans : True

90. The four volume collection of Tamil folktales – “The folklore of Southern India” was published by Natesa Sastri. (True/False)

1

Ans : True

91. Violation of Salt Tax by Gandhi led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. (True/False)

1

Ans : True

92. Match the columns.

1

Column A	Column B
(a) Hartal	(i) Refused to deal with or associate with someone or with something
(b) Boycott	(ii) To strike off work, a form of demonstration
(c) Begar	(iii) Form of salutation
(d) Salam	(iv) Deprive some one of the service of washer man
(e) Dhobi-bandh	(v) Forced or bonded labour without payment

Ans : (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (v), (d) (iii), (e) (iv)

93. Which of the following statements is/ are true about the Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) It started on 11 March, 1930 and ended on 6 April, 1930
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi marched over 240 miles with 78 of his trusted followers covering 10 miles a day
- (c) On 6th April, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

94. Who was the first writer to create the image of 'Bharat Mata' as an identity of India and how?

- a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870, by writing the song "Vande Mataram" and later including it in his novel 'Anand Math'**
- b) Rabindranath Tagore through his collection of ballads, nursery rhymes and myth
- c) Mahatma Gandhiji during his salt march and satyagraha.
- d) Ravi Verma

95. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:

- I. Coming of Simon Commission to India
- II. Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
- III. Government of India Act 1919
- IV. Champaran Satyagraha

a) i—iv—iii—ii

b) iv—iii—i—ii

c) iv—i—ii—iii

d) iii—iv—ii—i

96. Arrange the following historical events in a chronological sequence

- I. Rowlatt Act
- II. Kheda Satyagraha
- III. Champaran Movement
- IV. Ahmedabad Mill Strike

Choose the Correct option:

a) I, II, III, IV

b) II, I, III, IV

c) III, I, IV, II

d) III, II, IV, I

97. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh**
- (d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

98. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in

(a) January 1921

(b) February 1922

(c) December 1929

(d) April 1919

99. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of

- (a) abolition of Salt Tax
- (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence**
- (c) boycott of Simon Commission
- (d) separate electorate for the 'dalits'

100. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
- (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**

101. Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (b) C.R. Das
- (c) M.R. Jayakar
- (d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar**

102. Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?

- (a) Swaraj Party
- (b) Justice Party**
- (c) Muslim League
- (d) Congress Party

103. Why did General Dyer order to open fire on a peaceful demonstration at Jallianwala Bagh? Choose from the given options.

- (a) He wanted to show his power.
- (b) Firing was ordered because it was an unruly crowd.
- (c) Because his object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect' to create fear in the minds of 'satyagrahis'.**
- (d) He ordered to fire because he noticed a sudden unrest in the crowd.

104. Why did Gandhiji organize Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat?

- (a) To support the plantation workers
- (b) To protest against high revenue demand**
- (c) To support the mill workers to fulfill their demand
- (d) To demand loans for the farmers

105. Why was Satyagraha organized in Champaran in 1916?

- (a) To oppose the British laws
- (b) To oppose the plantation system**
- (c) To oppose high land revenue
- (d) To protest against the oppression of the mill workers

106. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India?

- (a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform**
- (b) To choose members of Indian Council

- (c) To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
- (d) To set up a government organization

107. Why was Alluri Sitarama Raju well known?

- (a) He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.**
- (b) He led a peasant movement in Avadh.
- (c) He led a satyagraha movement in Bardoli.
- (d) He set up an organisation for the upliftment of the dalits.

108. Why did General Dyer open fire on peaceful crowd in Jallianwalla Bagh? Mark the most important factor.

- (a) To punish the Indians
- (b) To take revenge for breaking martial laws
- (c) To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians**
- (d) To disperse the crowd

109. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudam Hills in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Satyagraha Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement**
- (c) Non-Violent Movement
- (d) None of the above

110. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?

- (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali**
- (b) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
- (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru

111. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? [Delhi 2011]

- (a) Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.
- (b) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.**
- (c) Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Councils.
- (d) Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.

112. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?

- (a) Saints
- (b) Dalits
- (c) Labours
- (d) High-caste Hindus**

113. The main problem with the Simon Commission was that:

- (a) It was an all British commission.**
- (b) It was formed in Britain.
- (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
- (d) It supported the Muslim League.

114. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by:

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad

- (b) **Mahatma Gandhi**
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

115. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- (b) It increased taxes on land.
- (c) **It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.**
- (d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

116. Due to the effect of the Non-Cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam, they:

- (a) **left the plantations and headed home.**
- (b) went on strike.
- (c) destroyed the plantations.
- (d) None of these

117. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which session?

- (a) Karachi Congress
- (b) Haripur Congress
- (c) **Lahore Congress**
- (d) Lucknow Congress

118. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929? [All India 2012]

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) **Lord Irwin**
- (d) None of these

119. Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi's novel method of fighting against the British?

- (a) He used violent method of stone pelting.
- (b) He used arson to burn down government offices.
- (c) He fought with the principle of 'an eye for an eye'.
- (d) **He practised open defiance of law, ; peaceful demonstration, satyagraha and non-violence.**

120. What does satyagraha mean? Choose one from the following options.

- (a) 'Satyagraha' means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.
- (b) **'Satyagraha' does not inflict pain, it is a : non-violent method of fighting against oppression.**
- (c) 'Satyagraha' means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.
- (d) 'Satyagraha' was a racist method of mass agitation.

121. What was the purpose of imposing the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) The Rowlatt Act forbade the Indians to : qualify for administrative services.
- (b) The Rowlatt Act had denied Indians the right to political participation.
- (c) The Rowlatt Act imposed additional taxes on Indians who were already groaning under the burden of taxes.

(d) The Rowlatt Act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law

122. Where did the brutal 'Jallianwala Massacre' take place?

- (a) Amritsar**
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Lucknow

123. Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of

- (a) Bombay**
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Amritsar

124. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in

- (a) January 1921**
- (b) February 1922
- (c) December 1929
- (d) April 1919

125. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?

- (a) Pressure from the British Government
- (b) Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Gandhiji's arrest
- (d) Chauri-Chaura incident**

126. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh**
- (d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

127. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (b) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra**
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

128. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of

- (a) abolition of Salt Tax
- (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence**
- (c) boycott of Simon Commission
- (d) separate electorate for the 'dalits'

129. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because

- (a) there was no British Member in the Commission.
- (b) it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.**

- (c) **there was no Indian Member in the Commission.**
- (d) it favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.

130. A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is

- (a) Boycott
- (b) Begar
- (c) **Picketing**
- (d) Bandh

131. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru
- (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**

132. Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (b) C.R. Das
- (c) M.R. Jayakar
- (d) **Dr B.R. Ambedkar**

133. Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?

- (a) Swaraj Party
- (b) **Justice Party**
- (c) Muslim League
- (d) Congress Party

134. What do you mean by the term 'Begar'?

- (a) An Act to prevent plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- (b) The forced recruitment of soldiers in rural areas during World War I.
- (c) **Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.**
- (d) Refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities as a form of protest.

135. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous 'Salt March' on 12th March 1930?

- (a) Dandi
- (b) Chauri-Chaura
- (c) **Sabarmati**
- (d) Surat

136. Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Dinshaw Petit
- (b) **Purshottamdas Thakurdas**
- (c) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (d) Seth Hukumchand

137. Who visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (b) **Rabindranath Tagore**

- (c) Natesa Sastri
(d) **Abanindranath Tagore**

138. Who was the President of Muslim League in 1930?

- (a) **Sir Muhammad Iqbal**
(b) Shaukat Ali
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(d) Maulana Azad

139. Civil Disobedience Movement started with which main demand.

- a) Abolition of Dowry
b) Abolition of Untouchability
c) **Abolition of Salt Law**
d) None of the above options

140. Which of the following is true with reference of Satyagraha?

- (A) It emphasized the muscle power
(B) It emphasized the Power of truth
(C) Gandhiji successfully fought the racist regime of South Africa with the novel method.
a) Only A is true b) Only B is true c) Both A and B are true d) Both B and C are true

141. At which place congress session of September 1920 held.

- a) Nagpur b) Calcutta c) Lahore d) Madras

142. Who was the leader of the Peasant Movements of Awadh?

- a) Alluri sitaram Raju b) Baba Ramchandra c) Mahatma Gandhi d) None of the above

143. Under which act the Plantations workers of Assam were not permitted to leave the tea garden?

- a) The Rowlatt Act b) Cripps Mission
c) The Inland Migration act d) The Inland Emigration act

144. Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party?

- a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru b) CR Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
c) CR Das and Gandhiji d) CR Das and Dr B.R Ambedkar

145. At which of the following place did Gandhiji make salt out of sea water

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Wardha (c) Sabarmati (d) Dandi

146. Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj'?

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Sardar Patel

147. Which incident forced Gandhiji to halt the Non – cooperation movement?

- A) Jallianwala Bagh massacre b) The Rowlett act
c) Chauri Chaura d) Arrest of Alluri Sitaram Rammaya

148. Who among the following led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar ?

- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad b) Mohamad Ali
c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan d) None of the above

149. Who first created the image of Bharatmata?

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(C) Rabindra nath Tagore d) None of the above

150. Which of the following method was not adopted by Dr B.R. Ambedkar to uplift the Dalits?

- (a) He signed Poona pact
- (b) He called them Harijans
- (C) He demanded separate electorates for them
- (d) He organized them into Depressed classes association in 1930

151. 'Forced recruitment' means a process by which

- (a) Indians were forced by the British rulers to finance the British army
- (b) The Indian princes had to supply soldiers to fight for the British
- (c) The colonial state forced people in rural areas to join the army
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

152. The growth of modern nationalism in India, as in Vietnam, is closely connected to :

- (a) A sense of oppression under colonialism
- (b) An anti-colonial movement
- (c) A discovery of unity in their struggle against colonialism
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

153. Which of the following statements is not true about the Jallianwalla Bagh incident?

- (a) General Dyer blocked all exit points, and opened fire on the peaceful crowd, killing hundreds
- (b) Gandhiji went on indefinite fast to stop the repression by the British
- (c) As a reaction, crowds took to the streets in many Indian towns, attacking the police and government buildings.
- (d) Dyer's aim was to produce a moral effect of great terror and awe in the minds of the satyagrahis

Ans. (b)

154. Which of the following was not a part of Gandhiji's satyagraha?

- (a) Emphasis on the power of truth and search for truth
- (b) Satyagraha as a pure soul-force
- (c) A physical force which sought destruction of the enemy
- (d) Not a weapon of the weak but a weapon which forced the adversary to accept the truth without violence

Ans. (c)

155. The first three successful Satyagraha movements by Gandhiji in India were :

- (a) Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Khilafat
- (c) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers
- (d) Khilafat movement, Non-Cooperation and Quit India movement

Ans. (c)

156. When was the Non-Cooperation programme adopted by the Congress?

- (a) At Surat in December 1920
- (b) At Nagpur in December 1920
- (c) At Calcutta in January 1921
- (d) At Bombay in December 1920

Ans. (b)

157. The various social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement of 1921, were :

- (a) The rich in the cities, the poor in the villages and the workers in plantations
- (b) The middle class in cities, the peasants and the tribals in the countryside and plantation workers
- (c) The students in cities, the farmers in villages and the workers in the plantations
- (d) The Brahmans in cities, the peasants in the villages and workers in plantations

Ans. (b)

158. Why did Gandhiji urge the Congress to join the Khilafat Movement?

- (a) He wanted to support the Khilafat
- (b) He saw this as an opportunity to bring the Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement
- (c) He knew that without Hindu-Muslim unity no broad-based movement could be launched
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d)

159. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in support of :

- (a) Khilafat
- (b) Swaraj
- (c) Khilafat and Swaraj
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

160 . Why was the tribals' chanting of Gandhiji's name and raising slogans demanding "Swatantra Bharat" important ?

- (a) It showed the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) They were going beyond their own locality and emotionally identifying with an all-India movement
- (c) They were a unifying force of the Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) The various ways in which 'Swaraj' was interpreted by different people

Ans. (b)

161. "There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed". Who said this? 1
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Atal Bihari Vajpai
(c) M. K. Gandhi
(d) Sunder Lal Bahuguna

Ans : (c)

162. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as 1
(a) Potential resources
(b) Stock
(c) Developed resources
(d) Reserves

Ans : (c)

163. Which one of the following statements is correct as regard to international resources? 1
(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.

Ans : (a)

164. The first International Earth Summit was held in 1
(a) Geneva (b) New York
(c) Japan (d) Rio de Janeiro

Ans : (d)

165. The most widespread relief feature of India is 1
(a) Mountains (b) Forests
(c) Plains (d) Plateaus

Ans : (c)

166. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised 1
(a) Renewable (b) Developed
(c) National (d) Potential

Ans : (d)

167. Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources? [CBSE 2011] 1

(a) Resources are free gifts of nature.

(b) They are the functions of human activities.

(c) All those things which are found in nature.

(d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.

Ans : (b)

168._____ and _____ are the methods of soil conservation in hilly areas. 1

Ans : Terrace farming and contour ploughing

169.Old alluvial soil is called_____. 1

Ans : bangar

170._____ is a method of growing rows of trees in arid regions. 1

Ans : Shelter belts

171.Landuse pattern of India is lopsided. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

172.The Alluvial Soil is the most widespread soil of India. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

173.Red soils are found in Thar Desert. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

174.Fossil fuels are examples of non-recyclable resources. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

175.Matching the columns. 1

Column A	Column B
(a) Uppermost layer of soil	(i) Black soil
(b) New alluvial	(ii) Topsoil
(c) Regur soil	(iii) Over grazing

(d) Land with many gullies and ravines	(iv) Khadar
(e) Land degradation	(v) Bad Land

Ans : (a)–(ii), (b)–(iv), (c)–(i), (d)–(v), (e)–(iii)

176.The red soil is red in colour because

1

- (a) it is rich in humus.
- (b) it is rich in iron compounds.
- (c) it is derived from volcanic origin.
- (d) it is rich in potash.

Ans : (b)

177.Soil formed by intense leaching is

1

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil
- (c) Laterite soil (d) Desert

Ans : (c)

178._____ soil has high water retaining capacity.

1

Ans : Black

179.Land consisting of many gullies and ravines are called _____.

1

Ans : bad lands

180.Protection of soil from erosion is called soil conservation. (True/False)

1

Ans : True

181.Solar energy is an example of non-recyclable resource. (True/False)

1

Ans : False

182.Which of the following crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the months of September-October?

1

- (a) Rabi (b) Kharif
- (c) Zadi (d) None of the above

Ans : (b)

183. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is a 1
(a) Shifting agriculture
(b) Intensive agriculture
(c) Commercial agriculture
(d) None of these

Ans : (a)

184. Grapes are mainly produced in the state of _____. 1
(a) Meghalaya (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Mizoram (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans : (d)

185. Bhoomdan – Gramdan movement was initiated by 1
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Vinoba Bhave (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans : (c)

186. Grouping of small land holdings into a bigger one is called 1
(a) ceiling on land holdings.
(b) collectivisation.
(c) cooperative farming.
(d) consolidation of land holdings.

Ans : (d)

187. Oranges are mainly produced in the state of _____. 1
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (b)

188. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in area of _____. [CBSE 2012] 1
(a) high population (b) low population
(c) deserts (d) thick forests

Ans : (a)

189. Which one of the following statements is incorrect as regards to commercial farming? 1
(a) Use of heavy doses of modern inputs.
(b) Crops are grown for sale.
(c) Family members are involved in growing crops.
(d) Practised on large land holdings.

Ans : (c)

190. Which one of the following is a rabi crop? 1
(a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Bajra (d) Jowar
- Ans : (b)
191. The largest tea producing state of India is 1
(a) Karnataka (b) Assam
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Arunachal Pradesh
- Ans : (b)
192. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is _____. 1
(a) Bajra (b) Rajma
(c) Jowar (d) Ragi
- Ans : (d)
193. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after _____. 1
- Ans : Brazil
194. _____ is the Golden fibre of India. 1
- Ans : Jute
195. _____ is a programme introduced by the Government that has resulted in increased production of food grains. 1
- Ans : Green Revolution
196. Kerala is the largest producer of _____ in India. 1
- Ans : rubber
197. The crop grown in black soil is Rice. (True/False) 1
- Ans : False
198. Castor seed is grown both as Rabi and Kharif crop. (True/False) 1
- Ans : True

199.

1

Ans : True

200. Watermelon is grown during Zaid season. (True/False)

1

Ans : True

201. Match the columns

1

Column A	Column B
(a) Leading producer of Maize	(i) Kerala
(b) Leading rice producing state	(ii) Karnataka
(c) Leading sugarcane producing state	(iii) West Bengal
(d) Leading producer of rubber	(iv) Uttar Pradesh

Ans : (a) (ii), (b) (iii), (c) (iv), (d) (i)

202. Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called

1

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Horticulture
- (c) Sericulture
- (d) Pisciculture

Ans : (b)

203. Punjab and Haryana grow rice mainly due to

1

- (a) availability of cheap labour.
- (b) development of canals irrigation and tubewells.
- (c) fertile soil.
- (d) development of transport network.

Ans : (b)

204. Rabi crops are sown in

1

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

Ans : (a)

205. The slash and burn agriculture is known as _____ in the north-eastern states of India.

1

Ans : Jhumming

206. India is the largest producer and consumer of _____ in the world. 1

Ans : pulses

207. Terrace cultivation leads to increase in the level of soil erosion. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

208. Minerals need to be conserved because 1

- (i) They are renewable.
- (ii) They are depleting rapidly.
- (iii) They are needed for country's industrial development.
- (iv) Their formation is very fast.
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) All of the above

Ans : (b)

209. Which of the following statements are incorrect with regard to placer deposits? 1

- (i) They occur as alluvial deposits.
- (ii) They are corroded by water.
- (iii) They occur in ocean beds.
- (iv) They are found in sands of the valley floors and the base of hills.
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

Ans : (b)

210. The Hazira – Vijaipur – Jagdishpur pipeline does not pass through this state. 1

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Gujarat
- (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

Ans : (d)

211. Low grade brown coal is called 1

- (a) Magnetite (b) Bauxite
- (c) Lignite (d) Limonite

Ans : (c)

212. Which of the following states is the oldest producer of oil? 1

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam
- (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Gujarat

Ans : (b)

213. Metallurgical coal used in the smelting of iron ore is 1
(a) Anthracite (b) Bituminous
(c) Lignite (d) Peat

Ans : (b)

214. Which one of the following states is the leading producer of Iron ore? 1
(a) Chhattisgarh (b) Jharkhand
(c) Karnataka (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans : (c)

215. Kakrapar nuclear power station is located in the state of 1
(a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

Ans : (d)

216. Nearly 10 kg of _____ is required to manufacture one tonne of steel. 1

Ans : manganese

217. _____ in India has ideal conditions for utilising tidal energy. 1

Ans : Gulf of Kutch

218. _____ is the most important lignite mine of Tamil Nadu. 1

Ans : Neyveli

219. Kalpakkam is the nuclear power plant located in Tamil Nadu. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

220. The plant using cow dung is known as Gobar Gas Plant. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

221. Parvati Valley is the leading producer of Solar energy. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

222. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral? 1
(a) Lead (b) Copper
(c) Tin (d) Limestone

Ans : (d)

223. Kudremukh is an important Iron Ore mine of 1
(a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans : (c)

224. Which of the following minerals is mined at Balaghat mines? 1
(a) Manganese (b) Aluminium
(c) Copper (d) Limestone

Ans : (a)

225. Which of the following is an offshore oil field? 1
(a) Ankaleshwar (b) Digboi
(c) Kalol (d) Mumbai High

Ans : (d)

226. Minerals are generally found in _____. 1

Ans : ores

227. About 63% of India's petroleum production comes from _____. 1

Ans : Mumbai High

228. The Bailadila Hills look like the hump of a camel. 1
(True/False)

Ans : False

229. The full form of CNG Compressed Natural Gas. 1
(True/False)

Ans : True

230. Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
(a) Manganese	(i) Electrical industries

(b) Copper	(ii) Karnataka
(c) Mica	(iii) West Bengal
(d) Limestone	(iv) Madhya Pradesh
(e) Coal	(v) Cement

Ans : (a) (ii), (b) (iii), (c) (i), (d) (v), (e) (iv)

231. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India? [All India 2012] 1

- (a) Delhi (b) Kolkata
- (c) Bengaluru (d) Hyderabad

Ans : (c)

232. Which one of the following factors plays the most important role in the location of an industry in a particular region? 1

- (a) Raw material
- (b) Market
- (c) Least production cost
- (d) Transport

Ans : (c)

233. Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry? 1

- (a) Cotton textile (b) Cement
- (c) Iron and Steel (d) Ship building

Ans : (a)

234. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.? 1

- (a) Cement
- (b) Iron and Steel
- (c) Electronic
- (d) Chemical

Ans : (c)

235. Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh? 1

- (a) Bokaro Steel Plant
- (b) Bhilai Steel Plant
- (c) Durgapur Steel Plant
- (d) Rourkela Steel Plant

Ans : (b)

236.Which one of the following agencies, markets steel for the public sector plants? 1
(a) HAIL (b) SAIL
(c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC

Ans : (b)

237.Which one of the following is not a centre of Automobile industry ? 1
(a) Chennai (b) Bengaluru
(c) Jamshedpur (d) Coimbatore

Ans : (d)

238.SAIL is an example of _____industry. 1

Ans : Public Sector

239.The first textile mill was set up at _____. 1

Ans : Mumbai

240.India exports jute goods to _____. 1

Ans : France

241.Silencers can be used to control_____. 1

Ans : Noise pollution

242.The sugar industry is well suited to the cooperative sector. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

243.Coir industry is an example of cooperative sector.
(True/False) 1

Ans : True

244.India is the largest producer of Sponge Iron.
(True/False) 1

Ans : True

245.Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
----------	----------

(a) Leading centre of Automobile industry	(i) Mumbai
(b) A software technology park	(ii) Gurgaon
(c) Software Technology Park in Kerala	(iii) Chhattisgarh
(d) A leading centre of cotton textile industry	(iv) Bhubaneswar
(e) Bhilai Steel Plant	(v) Thiruvananthapuram

Ans : (a) (ii), (b) (iv), (c) (v), (d) (i), (e) (iii)

246. Leading centre of woollen textile industry in Punjab

1

- (a) Kanpur (b) Ludhiana
(c) Murshidabad (d) Panipat

Ans : (d)

247. TISCO is

1

- (a) Joint Sector Industry
(b) Private Sector Industry
(c) Co-operative Sector Industry
(d) Public Sector Industry

Ans : (b)

248. Iron and Steel industry requires Iron ore, coking coal and limestone in which of the following proportions?

1

- (a) 2 : 3 : 1 (b) 4 : 2 : 1
(c) 1 : 2 : 3 (d) 2 : 3 : 4

Ans : (b)

249. The employees employed in the manufacturing of the car belongs to the _____.

1

Ans : Secondary Sector

250. _____ region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

1

Ans : Chhotanagpur region.

251. The Dabur industry is a public sector industry.

1

(True/False)

Ans : False

252. Edible oil industry is an example of the agro based industry. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

253. What is the name given to the International Airport at Kolkata? 1

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Meenambakkam
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans : (d)

254. Which one of the following means of transport is used for carrying solids in a slurry form? 1

- (a) Trucks (b) Railways
- (c) Pipelines (d) Ships

Ans : (c)

255. Which one of the following is an inland riverine port? 1

- (a) Kandla (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai (d) Tuticorin

Ans : (b)

256. Which one of the following is not the means of mass communication? 1

- (a) Cards and envelopes
- (b) Radio
- (c) Newspaper
- (d) Films

Ans : (a)

257. The longest pipeline connects 1

- (a) Hazira to Kanpur
- (b) Salaya to Jalandhar
- (c) Hazira to Jagdishpur
- (d) Koyali to Haldia

Ans : (c)

258. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? 1

Column I	Column II
(a) First port	(i) Kandla

(b) Biggest port	(ii) Mumbai
(c) A port located at the entrance of a lagoon	(iii) Tuticorin
(d) An inland riverine port	(iv) Kolkata
(e) Oldest artificial port	(v) Chennai

Ans : (c)

259. Difference between the total value of exports and imports is called _____.

1

- (a) Balance of Payment
- (b) Balance of Trade
- (c) Surplus Budget
- (d) Deficit Balance

Ans : (b)

260. Which one of the following countries has the largest telecom network in Asia?

1

- (a) China (b) Japan
- (c) Pakistan (d) India

Ans : (d)

261. STD refers to

1

- (a) Suburban Telephone Dialing
- (b) Subscriber Trunk Dialing
- (c) Social Telephone Distributor
- (d) Speed Telephone Dialing

Ans : (b)

262. The first train was steamed off from

1

- (a) Mumbai to Kalyan
- (b) Mumbai to Delhi
- (c) Mumbai to Thane
- (d) Mumbai to Satara

Ans : (c)

263. _____ is the largest producer of feature films in the world.

1

Ans : India

264. _____ has the lowest density of roads in India.

1

Ans : Jammu and Kashmir

265.The two important navigable rivers of India are the _____ and the _____. 1

Ans : Ganga and Yamuna

266.The Raja Sansi is the southernmost International Airport. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

267.Marmagao is the premier iron ore exporting port of Goa. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

268.International Trade is considered as economic barometer for a country. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

269.Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
(a) Indira Gandhi International Airport	(i) Odisha
(b) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	(ii) Mumbai
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji	(iii) Kolkata
(d) Kandla	(iv) Gujarat
(e) Paradwip	(v) Delhi

Ans : (a) (v), (b) (iii), (c) (ii), (d) (iv), (e) (a)

270.Which one of the following is a subsidiary port of Kolkata? 1

- (a) Tuticorin (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Haldia (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans : (c)

271.The first class mail includes which one of the following? 1

- (a) Book packets
- (b) Registered newspapers
- (c) Envelopes and cards
- (d) Periodicals and journals

Ans : (c)

272.The people who make the products come to the consumers by transportation are called _____. 1
(a) Businessman (b) Retailers
(c) Traders (d) Industrialists

Ans : (c)

273.Which one of the following commodities does not belong to items of export? 1
(a) Gems and jewellery
(b) Agriculture and allied products
(c) Fertilizers
(d) Engineering Goods

Ans : (c)

274._____maintains the District Roads. 1

Ans : Zila Parishad

275.Maximum numbers of newspapers published in India are in _____. 1

Ans : hindi

276.Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, medical tourism, adventure tourism and business tourism. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

277.Andhra Pradesh has the maximum road density in India. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

278.Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power? 1
(a) Power sharing between different states.
(b) Power sharing between different organs of the government.
(c) Power sharing between different levels of the government.
(d) Power sharing between different political parties.

Ans : (b)

279.Who elects the community government in Belgium? 1
(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.

Ans : (a)

- 280.The Community Government signifies: 1
- (a) The powers of government regarding community development.
 - (b) The powers of the government regarding law making for the community.
 - (c) The powers of the government regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.
 - (d) The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community.

Ans : (c)

- 281.The word 'ethnic' signifies: 1
- (a) different religions.
 - (b) social division on shared culture.
 - (c) a violent conflict between opposite groups.
 - (d) a careful calculation of gains and losses.

Ans : (b)

- 282.Power sharing is: 1
- (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.

Ans : (a)

- 283.Sinhala was recognised as the only official language by the _____. 1

Ans : Act of 1956

- 284.A government for the entire country is usually called _____. 1

Ans : Federal Government

- 285.A belief that the majority community should be able to rule country in whichever way they want, by disregarding the wishes and needs of minority is known as _____. 1

Ans : Majoritarianism

- 286.Power sharing is the distribution of powers at only one level of government. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

- 287.Power sharing arrangement among the different organs of the government is known as horizontal sharing. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

288.Belgium successfully solved its problem by Community Government. (True/False)

1

Ans : True

289.Match the columns

1

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

Ans : (a) (ii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii)

290.Choose the correct option:

1

Power sharing is desirable because it helps:

- (a) To increase pressure on government.
- (b) To reduce possibilities of conflicts.
- (c) To generate awareness among people.
- (d) To increase percentage of voters.

Ans : (b)

291.System of 'checks and balances' means:

1

- (a) Horizontal distribution of powers.
- (b) Separation of powers.
- (c) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions.
- (d) Federal division of powers

Ans : (c)

292._____ is referred to as social division based on culture and language.

1

Ans : Ethnic group

293.Community government is a very specific type of government in _____.

1

Ans : Belgium

294._____ was amended four times between 1970 and 1993.

1

Ans : Belgium Constitution

295.Two languages spoken in Sri Lanka are English and Sinhalese. (True/False)

1

Ans : False

296.The System of Panchayati Raj involves

1

- (a) The village, block and district levels
- (b) The village, and state levels
- (c) The village district and state levels
- (d) The village, state and Union levels

Ans : (a)

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

1

- (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)

298.Match the following:

1

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)

Ans : (c)

299. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list? 1

(a) Law and order (b) National defence
(c) Education (d) Agriculture

Ans : (b)

300. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the: 1

(a) Union list (b) State list
(c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary subjects

Ans : (b)

301. The Constitution of India 1

(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.

Ans : (a)

302. The system of government in which there is only one level of government is known as _____ 1

Ans : Unitary Government

303. Banking and Defence are the subjects of _____. 1

Ans : Union list

304. In 1947 the boundaries of several old states were changed on the basis of _____. 1

Ans : language

305. Local self-government exists only in urban areas. 1
(True/False)

Ans : False

306.The popular name of rural government is Panchayati Raj. 1

Ans : True

307.The chairperson of the municipal corporation is known as the Sarpanch. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

308.Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
(a) National Defence	(i) rural areas
(b) Education	(ii) District
(c) Local selfgovernment	(iii) urban areas
(d) Municipal Corporation	(iv) State list
(e) Zila Parishad	(v) Union list

Ans : (a) (v), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii), (e) (ii)

309.Which of the following government has two or more levels? 1

- (a) Community Government
- (b) Coalition Government
- (c) Federal Government
- (d) Unitary Government

Ans : (c)

310.Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”? 1

- (a) U.S.A (b) India
- (c) Spain (d) Belgium

Ans : (a)

311.The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural areas is _____. 1

Ans : Zila Parishad

312.The chairperson of the municipal corporation is known as the_____. 1

Ans : Mayor

313.Union Territories are the areas run by both the Union and the State Government. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

314. 'Feminist movements' are aimed at:

1

- (a) Liberty (b) Equality
- (c) Participation (d) Power

Ans : (b)

315. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?

1

- (a) Religion is taken as the basis of the nation
- (b) When one religion is discriminated against other
- (c) State has no official religion
- (d) Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another

Ans : (c)

316. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?

1

- (a) Gender division (b) Caste division
- (c) Economic division (d) Religious division

Ans : (b)

317. Select the laws enacted by the Parliament for the welfare of women.

1

- (a) Special Marriage Act of 1955
- (b) Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961
- (c) Equal Remuneration Act of 1976
- (d) All the above

Ans : (d)

318. Women in India are discriminated in;

1

- (a) Political life (b) Social life
- (c) Economic life (d) All of the above

Ans : (d)

319. "Sexual Division of labour signifies, that

1

- (i) Gender division emphasises division on the basis of nature of work.
- (ii) Division between men and women.
- (iii) Caste is the basis of Gender Division.
- (iv) Work decides the division between men and women.
- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (iv) and (i)

Ans : (b)

320. In local self-government institutions, at least one third of all positions are reserved for:

1

- (a) men (b) women

(c) children (d) scheduled tribes

Ans : (b)

321.Shift from _____ areas to urban areas is known as occupational mobility. 1

Ans : rural

322._____ needs to be expressed in politics. 1

Ans : Gender Division

323.At present, caste continues to be closely linked to _____. 1

Ans : economic status

324.Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

325.People within the same caste or community have different interests depending on their economic condition. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

326.Communalism signifies an ideology which stands for regional harmony and economic equality. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

327.Inequality of women states equal treatment to women as compared to men. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

328.Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
(a) Number of girl children per thousand boys in a given period	(i) Secularist
(b) Laws that deal with family related matters such as marriages, divorce, etc.	(ii) Communalist
(c) A person who does not	(iii) Family

discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs	laws
(d) A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community	(iv) Child sex ratio

Ans : (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (i), (d) (ii)

329. "A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women." Select the correct option for the definition. 1
 (a) Feminist (b) Patriarchy
 (c) Caste hierarchy (d) Social change

Ans : (a)

330. 'Equal Wages Act' signifies; 1
 (a) Law that deals with family related matters.
 (b) Law provides that equal wages should be paid for equal job for both men and women.
 (c) An Act which signifies that all work inside the home is done by the women of the family.
 (d) A radical law against the discriminatory attitude and sexual division of labour.

Ans : (b)

331. Which leaders worked for the elimination of caste system in India? 1
 (a) Jotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker
 (b) Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Jotiba Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) Swami Vivekanand, Jotiba Phule and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Ans : (a)

332. The concept of _____ refers to a system that values men more and gives them power over women. 1

Ans : patriarchy

333. Social division based on _____ is peculiar to India. 1

Ans : Caste

334. Shifting of population from rural areas to urban areas for better opportunity is called _____. 1

Ans : urbanisation

335. Indian Constitution advocates an official language for India. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

336. Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

337. Give the meaning of 'Alliance'. 1

- (a) Two parties together form the government.
- (b) Leftist and Rightist together form the government.
- (c) When state and national parties together form the government.
- (d) When several parties in a multi-party system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.

Ans : (d)

338. The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is 1

- (a) Nationalist Congress Party.
- (b) Communist Party of India.
- (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
- (d) Bahujan Samaj Party

Ans : (b)

339. Which one of the following is considered the best form of government? 1

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Dictatorship
- (c) Monarchy
- (d) Military Rule

Ans : (a)

340. Select the statement related to the advantages of multi-party system 1

- (a) Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.
- (b) There is a chance of conflict.
- (c) Provides choice to the voters.
- (d) In Multi-party system regional parties get the representation.

Ans : (c)

341. Political parties are allotted symbols by _____. 1

- (a) The government of India
- (b) The constitution of India
- (c) The party leaders
- (d) The Election Commission

Ans : (d)

342.A recognised political party is one that 1
(a) is registered with the Election Commission of India.
(b) is given a unique Election symbol
(c) gets some other facilities recognised by the Election Commission
(d) All of these

Ans : (d)

343.A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the_____. 1

Ans : ruling party

344.The UK and USA have _____ party system. 1

Ans : two party

345.The Constitution was amended to stop _____. 1

Ans : defection

346.Communist Party of India is the oldest political party. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

347.Opposition parties are known as political minority.
(True/False) 1

Ans : True

348.Trinamool congress is a regional party of Odisha.
(True/False) 1

Ans : False

349.An Affidavit signifies (Legal); 1
(a) Signed document where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her antecedents.
(b) A law to check the menace.
(c) Legal document to declare the academic qualification.
(d) All of the above

Ans : (a)

350.What is an ideological one-party system? 1
(a) Party based on suppression of other parties.
(b) Party based on coercion.

- (c) Party based on ideological reasons; coercion and suppression of other parties.
- (d) Party based on communist ideology.

Ans : (c)

351.Name the oldest political party of India.

1

- (a) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (b) Indian National Congress (Congress Party)
- (c) The Communist Party
- (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

Ans : (b)

352.Recognised political parties stand for:

1

- (a) Parties recognised by the Election Commission with all the privileges and facilities.
- (b) Parties that are present in only one of the federal units.
- (c) Parties that are present in several and all units of the federation.
- (d) Communal parties based on regional diversities.

Ans : (a)

353._____ is the tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.

1

Ans : Partisan

354.One of the demerits, of multiparty is that it often appears very messy and leads to political _____.

1

Ans : instability

355.Bahujan Samaj Party was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984. (True/False)

1

Ans : True

356.The UK and USA have a Two Party system.
(True/False)

1

Ans : True

357.Economic growth depends on which of the following?

1

- (a) Size of the population of the country
- (b) Territory or area of the country
- (c) Global scenario
- (d) Co-operation among various nations

Ans : (d)

358. Social outcomes cover the areas like 1

- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
- (ii) Untouchability and discrimination
- (iii) Gender equality
- (iv) Ban on child labour

(a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (ii), (i) and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (i) only

Ans : (b)

359. The basic outcome of democracy is 1

- (a) Political, social and economic outcome
- (b) Military outcome
- (c) Restricted and limited welfare policies.
- (d) Elimination of poverty

Ans : (a)

360. If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is 1

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsible government
- (c) A transparent government
- (d) A stable government

Ans : (a)

361. What do democracies ensure regarding decision making? 1

- (a) Process of transparency
- (b) Decisions taken by the head of the country
- (c) Decision by the Council of Ministers
- (d) Restricted popular participation in decision making

Ans : (a)

362. Which of the following is not true about democracy? 1

- (a) It always worries about majorities and public opinion.
- (b) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (c) Decision making is faster and quicker.
- (d) It allows a room to correct mistakes.

Ans : (c)

363. Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship? 1

- (a) Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.
- (b) Never allows room to correct mistakes.
- (c) Majority community rule
- (d) Provides methods to resolve conflicts

Ans : (a)

364. Growth and development of the country in the way of providing better facilities and services to the individual signifies _____. 1

Ans : economic development

365. Denial of opportunities to lead a long health, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living is related to _____. 1

Ans : poverty

366. Decisions taken through the correct procedure by involving the people is known as _____. 1

Ans : transparency

367. A democratic government is an accountable government. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

368. Democracies have successfully eliminated conflicts among people. (True/False) 1

Ans : False

369. The disadvantaged and discriminated castes have gained in strength due to democracy. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

370. Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
(a) A democratic government is a	(i) idea of political inequality
(b) A democracy is attentive to the needs of	(ii) improves the quality of decision making
(c) Democracies have successfully eliminated	(iii) legitimate government
(d) Democracy is considered a better form of government as it	(iv) all citizens

Ans : (a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (ii)

371. Political outcome signifies:

1

- (i) Accountable and responsible government
- (ii) Military rule
- (iii) Legitimate government
- (iv) Restricted popular participation
- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (iii), (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (i) and (iii)

Ans : (d)

372. A government that takes decision by following norms and a proper procedure is:

1

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsible government
- (c) A transparent government
- (d) A stable government

Ans : (c)

373. A democratic government is:

1

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsive government
- (c) A legitimate government
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (d)

374. The government ruled by the monarch or king of the country is known as _____.

1

Ans : monarchy

375. Privileges and rights to be valuable and important for the functioning of democratic society are called _____.

1

Ans : civil liberties

376. Political outcome signifies Military rule.
(True/False)

1

Ans : False

377. Development of a country can generally be determined by its:

1

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

Ans : (a)

378. 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. 1
- (a) Social development
 - (b) Cultural development
 - (c) National development
 - (d) Economic development

Ans : (c)

379. Countries with higher income are _____ than others with less income. 1
- (a) Less developed (b) More developed
 - (c) Less stronger (d) More organized

Ans : (b)

380. Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as: 1
- (a) Capital Income (b) National Income
 - (c) Per capita income (d) GDP

Ans : (c)

381. Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called as: 1
- (a) Knowledge rate (b) Literacy rate
 - (c) Attendance rate (d) Excellence Rate

Ans : (b)

382. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio? 1
- (a) 6 – 10 (b) 7 – 11
 - (c) 5 – 9 (d) 14 – 15

Ans : (d)

383. For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the person is divided by the: 1
- (a) Square of the weight
 - (b) Square of the height
 - (c) Square root of the height
 - (d) Square of the sum of height and weight

Ans : (b)

384. _____ is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty, illiteracy, crime rate, etc. 1

Ans : Development

385._____ indicates the number of years a new born is expected to live. 1

Ans : Life expectancy at birth

386.The development that should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations is known as _____ . 1

Ans : Sustainable Economic Development

387._____ means sustained increase in real per capita income that promotes economic welfare by reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities in distribution of income. 1

Ans : Economic development

388.Two important aspects of our lives other than income are _____ and _____. 1

Ans : Equal treatment; freedom

389._____ ensures availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils and kerosene, etc. to the consumers through a network of outlets or fair price shops. 1

Ans : Public Distribution System (PDS)

390.Economic development is a wider term as compared to human development. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as economic development is a narrower term.

391.According to recent World Development Report, countries which had per capita income of US dollar 12236 per annum are rich countries. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

392.Kerala has low infant mortality rate. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

393.A decent standard of living is a variable of Human Development Index. (True/False) 1

Ans : True

- 394.If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered: 1
(a) over weight (b) long height
(c) under nourished (d) short height
- Ans : (c)
- 395.What proportion of the country is over using their groundwater reserves? 1
(a) One-Fourth (b) One-Tenth
(c) One-Third (d) half
- Ans : (c)
- 396.Resources which will get exhausted after years of use are: 1
(a) Renewable resources
(b) Non-durable resources
(c) Non-renewable resources
(d) Competing resources
- Ans : (c)
- 397.The two developmental goals of landless rural labourers are _____ and _____. 1
- Ans : More days of work; better wages
- 398.The level of efficiency and productivity is low in a _____ country. 1
- Ans : Developing
- 399.Longevity implies how long a newborn is expected to live. (True/False) 1
- Ans : True
- 400.The Human Development Index (HDI) rank of India in the world is 151 as per 2016. (True/False) 1
- Ans : False, as the HDI rank of India in the world is 131 as per 2016.
- 401.The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: 1
(a) Employment conditions
(b) The nature of economic activities
(c) Number of workers employed
(d) Ownership of enterprises
- Ans : (d)
- 402.When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the: 1
(a) Secondary sector (b) Tertiary sector

(c) Primary sector (d) Organised sector

Ans : (c)

403.The service sector includes activities such as:

1

- (a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry
- (b) making sugar, gur and bricks
- (c) transport, communication and banking
- (d) None of these

Ans : (c)

404.Choose the correct meaning of organised sector:

1

- (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.

Ans : (a)

405.Which of the following is included in tertiary sector?

1

- (a) ATM booths (b) Call centres
- (c) Internet cafe (d) All of them

Ans : (d)

406.Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services:

1

- (a) Private Sector (b) Public Sector
- (c) Organised Sector (d) Tertiary Sector

Ans : (b)

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

1

- (a) Gross Domestic Product
- (b) Net Domestic Product
- (c) National Product
- (d) Production of Tertiary Sector

Ans : (a)

408._____ refers to the activities which are undertaken by people with the object of earning money.

1

Ans : Economic activities

409.A housewife looking after the household is an example of _____ .

1

Ans : non-economic activities

410.All goods which are used as raw material for further production of other goods or for resale in the same year are called _____. 1

Ans : intermediate goods

411.The Act guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year or unemployment allowances to the people should be provided by the government is known as _____. 1

Ans : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005)

412._____ sector is governed by various laws such as Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc. 1

Ans : Organised

413.There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays etc. in unorganized sector. (True/False) 1

Ans : True, as the jobs are not regular and lack in security.

414.The objective of public sector is to maximize profits. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as the objective of public sector is to promote public welfare and not to maximize profits.

415.Railways comes under public sector. (True/False) 1

Ans : True, as the government owns them.

416.Capital is the only factor of production. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as labour and land are also factors of production.

417.A situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required is: 1

(a) Structural unemployment

(b) Disguised unemployment

(c) Cyclical unemployment

(d) Seasonal unemployment

Ans : (b)

418.Out of 200 million children in the school going age group, how many are attending schools? 1
(a) One-fourth (b) Half
(c) Two-thirds (d) One-fifth

Ans : (c)

419.Central government in India made a law, implementing the Right to Work in how many districts of India? 1
(a) 150 districts (b) 200 districts
(c) 250 districts (d) 625 districts

Ans : (d)

420._____ includes production by exploiting natural resources. 1

Ans : Primary sector

421._____ and _____ are the two factors of production. 1

Ans : Capital; labour

422.The goods which are meant either for consumption by consumers or for investment by firms are called final goods. (True/False) 1

Ans : True, as they are produced either for consumption or investment.

423.Under NREGA 2005, the government guaranteed 120 days of work to rural household. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as under NREGA 2005, the government guaranteed 100 days of work to rural household.

424.When more persons are employed in a job rather than optimally required is seasonal unemployment. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as when more persons are employed in a job rather than optimally required it is a case of disguised unemployment.

425.Which one of the following statements is most appropriate regarding transaction made in money? 1
(a) It is the easiest way.

- (b) It is the safest way.
- (c) It is the cheapest way.
- (d) It promotes trade.

Ans : (a)

426. Which one of the following is a modern form of currency? 1

- (a) Gold (b) Silver
- (c) Copper (d) Paper notes

Ans : (d)

427. Which among the following authorities issues currency notes on behalf of the government? 1

- (a) Government of India
- (b) The State Bank of India
- (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- (d) Reserve Bank of India

Ans : (d)

428. In which of the following systems exchange of goods is done without use of money? 1

- (a) Credit system (b) Barter system
- (c) Banking system (d) Collateral system

Ans : (b)

429. Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which of the following accounts? 1

- (a) Saving account
- (b) Current account
- (c) Fixed deposits for long period
- (d) Fixed deposits for very short period

Ans : (c)

430. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to: 1

- (a) Keep as reserve so that people may withdraw
- (b) Meet their routine expenses
- (c) Extend loans
- (d) Meet renovation of bank

Ans : (c)

431. According to Crowther, "_____ can be defined as anything that is generally accepted as a means of exchange and at the same time acts as a measure and as a store of value." 1

Ans : Money

432. The modern forms of money include _____ and _____. 1

Ans : Paper notes; coins

433.A _____ is the apex institution of monetary system of a country. 1

Ans : Central Bank (RBI in case of India)

434.Currency (coins and notes) is a _____ which cannot be refused in payment for transactions. 1

Ans : Legal tender money

435.The deposits in a bank which are payable on demand are called _____. 1

Ans : Demand deposits

436._____ is an agreement whereby a financial institution agrees to lend a borrower a maximum amount of money over a given period of time. 1

Ans : Credit

437.Money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. (True/False) 1

Ans : True, as money acts as the medium of exchange.

438.Credit card is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name it has been made. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as it is cheque which is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name it has been made.

439.Informal sector credit includes loans from banks and cooperatives. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as informal sector credit includes loans from friends, relatives, moneylenders, traders etc.

440.Rich households largely depend on informal sources of credit. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as rich households largely depend on formal sources of credit.

441.In formal sector, higher rate of interest is charged. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as higher rate of interest is charged in informal sector and not in the formal sector.

442. What percentage of their deposits is kept as cash by the banks in India? 1
(a) 25% (b) 20%
(c) 15% (d) 10%
- Ans : (c)
443. The informal source of credit does not include which one of the following? 1
(a) Traders
(b) Friends
(c) Cooperative Societies
(d) Moneylenders
- Ans : (c)
444. Which one of the following is the new way of providing loans to the rural poor? 1
(a) Co-operative societies
(b) Traders
(c) Relatives and friends
(d) SHGs
- Ans : (d)
445. 'Low rate of interest' is a feature of _____ credit. 1
- Ans : Formal
446. _____ includes details regarding interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of payment. 1
- Ans : Terms of Credit
447. The situation when it becomes impossible to repay the loan and the borrower adds on a new debt to pay the existing one is known as _____. 1
- Ans : Debt-trap
448. In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for building houses. (True/False) 1
- Ans : False, as in rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production.
449. 'Inculcating saving habits in community' is an objective of Self Help Groups. (True/False) 1
- Ans : True, as the SHGs try to organise rural poor especially to promote the saving habit.
450. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called: 1
(a) Liberalisation (b) Investment

(c) Favourable trade (d) Free trade

Ans : (a)

451. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as: 1
(a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation
(c) Liberalisation (d) Socialisation

Ans : (b)

452. Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions: 1
(a) of all the people
(b) of people in the developed countries
(c) of workers in the developing countries
(d) none of the above.

Ans : (c)

453. Which one of the following Indian industries has been hit hard by globalisation? 1
(a) Information Technology (IT)
(b) Toy making
(c) Jute
(d) Cement

Ans : (b)

454. World Trade Organisation (WTO) was started at the initiative of which one of the following 1
group of countries?
(a) Rich countries
(b) Poor countries
(c) Developed countries
(d) Developing countries

Ans : (c)

455. Which of the following organisations lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign 1
investment?
(a) International Labour Organisation
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) World Health Organisation
(d) World Trade Organisation

Ans : (d)

456. Investments made by MNCs are termed as: 1
(a) Indigenous investment
(b) Foreign investment
(c) Entrepreneur's investment
(d) None of the above

Ans : (b)

457. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multi-National Company? 1
- (a) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.
 - (b) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.
 - (c) It organises production in complex ways.
 - (d) It employs labour only from its own country.

Ans : (d)

458. _____ refers to all those different economic reforms or policy measures and changes which aim at increasing the productivity and efficiency by creating an environment of competition in the economy. 1

Ans : New Economic Policy

459. Indian government felt the need for removing barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment in _____ . 1

Ans : 1991

460. A _____ is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation/country. 1

Ans : Multinational Corporation (MNC)

461. _____ refers to exchange of goods, i.e., purchase and sale, across geographical boundaries of the countries. 1

Ans : Foreign trade

462. Tax on imports is an example of: 1
- (a) Terms of Trade
 - (b) Collateral
 - (c) Trade Barriers
 - (d) Foreign Trade

Ans : (c)

463. Which one of the following is not characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone'? 1
- (a) They do not have to pay taxes for long period.
 - (b) Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws.
 - (c) They have world class facilities.
 - (d) They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

Ans : (a)

464. Companies who set up production units in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of: 1
(a) 2 years (b) 5 years
(c) 4 years (d) 10 years

Ans : (b)

465. It refers to the globalisation which creates opportunities for all and ensures that its benefits are better shared. 1
(a) Privatisation
(b) Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
(c) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
(d) Fair globalisation

Ans : (d)

466. The main aim of World Trade Organisation is _____. 1

Ans : To liberalise international trade

467. 'Increased job opportunities' is an impact of _____. 1

Ans : Globalisation

468. The industrial zones which are set up to attract the foreign investment are known as _____. 1

Ans : Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

469. 'Ensuring that rules are being followed' is a function of World Trade Organisation. (True/False) 1

Ans : True, as it is an international body looking after the free-trade between the numbers.

470. As on July 2016, 175 countries are the members of World Trade Organisation. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as on July 2016, nearly 165 countries are the members of World Trade Organisation.

471. UNICEF is one such organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade. (True/False) 1

Ans : False, as WTO is one such organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade and not UNICEF.

472. What was the most important feature of the satyagraha movement advocated by Gandhiji? 1

Ans : Gandhiji's advocacy of truth and non-violence was the most important feature of satyagraha.

473. Why was satyagraha organised in Champaran in 1916? 1

Ans : A satyagraha was organised in Champaran to oppose the oppressive plantation system.

474. Why did Gandhiji organise satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat? 1

Ans : Gandhiji organised satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat to protect against high revenue demand from the peasants even after crop failure and crop epidemic.

475. With what object did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwalla Bagh on 13th April, 1919? 1

Ans : General Dyer's objective was to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of the satyagrahis.

476. What does the term Khalifa refer to? 1

Ans : The term Khalifa refers to the spiritual leader of the Muslim community.

477. Who led the Khilafat movement in Bombay? 1

Ans : Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali led the Khilafat movement in Bombay.

478. In which Indian National Congress session, the idea of Khilafat–Non-Cooperation Movement was accepted? 1

Ans : The idea of Khilafat–Non-Cooperation was accepted at the Indian National Congress Session in Calcutta (Kolkata) in September 1920.

479. Who wrote Hind Swaraj? 1

Ans : Hind Swaraj was written by Mahatma Gandhi.

480. What was the outcome of Congress Session at Nagpur in 1920? 1

Ans : The adoption of Non-Cooperation programme was the outcome of Congress session at Nagpur in 1920.

481. What is meant by begar? 1

Ans : Forced labour without payment is called begar.

482.Which act did not permit plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission? 1

Ans : Inland Emigration Act of 1859 did not permit the plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission.

483.What did 'Swaraj' mean to the plantation workers in Assam? 1

Ans : For the plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant retaining a link with their villages.

484.By whom was the Swaraj Party formed? 1

Ans : The Swaraj Party was formed by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das.

485.Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? 1

Ans : The Simon Commission was sent to India to look into Indian constitutional matters and suggest reforms.

486.Why was the Simon Commission boycotted? 1

Ans : Simon Commission was boycotted because there was no Indian member in the Commission.

487.At which session of Congress was the resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' adopted? 1

Ans : The resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' was adopted at the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929.

488.Why did Gandhiji oppose the Salt Law? 1

Ans : The British government acquired monopoly rights over manufacture and sale of salt. It led to increase in the price of salt. Therefore, Gandhiji opposed the salt law.

489.Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement in Peshawar? 1

Ans : Abdul Gaffar Khan, also known as Frontier Gandhi, led the Civil Disobedience Movement in Peshawar.

490.Name two industrial organisations which were established by Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests. 1

Ans : The two industrial organisations which were established by the Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests were:
(a) The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920.
(b) The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 1927.

491.Which movement saw the active participation of women for the first time? 1

Ans : The active participation of women was first seen during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

492.Who organised the dalits into Depressed Classes Association in 1930? 1

Ans : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the dalits into Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

493.Why did Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhiji clash in the second Round Table Conference? 1

Ans : Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for dalits. He thought that a share in political power would help in their upliftment. Gandhiji opposed separate electorates as it would create disunity. So, their viewpoint clashed at the second Round Table Conference.

494.Why was Gandhiji against the demand for separate electorates? 1

Ans : Gandhiji was against the demand for separate electorates for dalits because he felt that this would slow down the process of integration of dalits into the mainstream of the society.

495.Which agreement gave seats to the depressed classes in provincial and central legislative councils? 1

Ans : Poona Pact of September 1932 gave seats to the depressed classes in provincial and central legislative councils.

496.What was the main point of difference between the Congress and Muslim League? 1

Ans : The main point of difference between the Congress and the Muslim League was over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected.

497.By whom was the first image of Bharat Mata painted? 1

Ans : The first image of Bharat Mata was painted by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

498.Who wrote Vande Mataram? 1

Ans : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Vande Mataram.

499. Why did the nationalists in India tour villages? 1

Ans : Nationalists in India toured villages to gather folk songs and legends so as to produce a true picture of traditional Indian culture to discover one's identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

500. Why is Alluri Sitaram Raju well-known? 1

Ans : Alluri Sitaram Raju is well-known for leading the militant movement of tribal peasants in the Gudam Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

501. Name the viceroy who announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929. 1

Ans : Lord Irwin announced the vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929.

502. Why was the Congress reluctant to include workers' demand as part of its programme of struggle? 1

Ans : Congress was reluctant to include workers' demand as part of its programme of struggle because it thought that by doing so, they would lose the financial assistance and support from the industrialists.

503. What was the significance of Poona Pact, 1932? 1

Ans : The Poona Pact, 1932 led to the compromise between Ambedkar and Gandhiji on the issue of separate electorates.

504. Who wrote the famous novel Anandamath? 1

Ans : The famous novel Anandamath was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

505. The leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra was :

- (a) Baba Ramchandra
- (b) Venkata Raju
- (c) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

506. Baba Ramchandra was :

- (a) A sanyasi, who was earlier an indentured labourer
- (b) Leader of the peasants revolt in Awadh
- (c) Founder of the Kishan Sabha of Awadh in October 1920 along with J.L. Nehru
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

507. Who started the Swaraj Party and why ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose to oppose Gandhiji's policies
- (b) The young leaders in Congress who were against mass struggles
- (c) Nehru and Bose who wanted full independence
- (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. Because they wanted to enter the Provincial Councils and oppose British policies

Ans. (d)

508. The two events which shaped Indian politics in the 1920s were :

- (a) The setting up of the Simon Commission by the Tory Government in Britain which had not a single Indian member
- (b) The worldwide economic depression which led to a fall in agricultural prices
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) The division within the Congress

Ans. (c)

509. Why did production of Indian textiles and handloom go up during the Non- Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires
- (b) People discarded imported clothes and wore only Indian ones
- (c) The import of foreign clothes was halved between 1921-22 and the value dropped from Rs 102 crores to Rs 57 crores
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

510. Which of the following statements are not associated with the Non- Cooperation Movement in the towns?

- (a) Only the Brahmans and the rich took part in the movement
- (b) The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools; headmasters and teachers resigned; lawyers gave up their practice

Ans. (c)

511. Who presided over the December 1929 Session of the Congress at Lahore and what was its demand?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru. The demand was for Poorna Swaraj or full independence
- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose and "Poorna Swaraj" was its demand
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi. He asked for peaceful transfer of power by the British
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru, the demand was for more representation of Indians in the Councils

Ans. (a)

512. The two reasons why Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference of December 1931, were :

- (a) The arrest of Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Violence of the Indian people against symbols of the British Raj like railways, police posts
- (c) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d)

513. Name two industrial organizations established by Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests.

- (a) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- (b) The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (1922)
- (c) The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 1927
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d)

514. The business groups and industrialists lost enthusiasm for the Civil Disobedience Movement because :

- (a) They lost faith in Gandhiji's methods
- (b) They were frightened by the British repression
- (c) The spread of violent activities worried them about prolonged disruption of business and the failure of the Round Table Conference made them afraid
- (d) All the above

Ans. (c)

515. One important feature of Civil Disobedience Movement was :

- (a) Gandhiji's belief that women should not join it and remain at home.
- (b) The complete change in the status of women in society.
- (c) The large-scale participation of women in the movement, in protest marches, manufacturing salt, picketing, boycotting foreign cloth and even going to jail
- (d) The large-scale participation of the Dalits or Harijans

Ans. (c)

516. Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930?

- (a) Mr M.A. Jinnah
- (b) Maulana Azad
- (c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (d) Sir Muhammad Iqbal

Ans. (d)

517. Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about the status of Muslims as a minority within India, because :

- (a) There was distrust and suspicion between the two communities
- (b) They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority
- (c) Their leaders differed with the policies of the Congress
- (d) The Congress was not ready to grant them a separate electorate

Ans. (b)

518. People belonging to different communities, regions or language groups developed a sense of collective belonging through

- (a) Experiences of united struggles
- (b) A variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination
- (c) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all developed nationalism
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

519. How did history help in creating a feeling of nationalism in India by the end of the 19th century?

- (a) By reinterpreting history and refuting the British portrayal of Indians as backward, primitive and incapable of governing themselves
- (b) By writing about India's glorious past and urging people to take pride in their achievements
- (c) By urging them to struggle and change the miserable conditions of life under British rule
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

520. Who was the first writer to create the image of 'Bharat Mata' as an identity of India and how?

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore by his paintings of a mother figure in 1905
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore through his collection of ballads, nursery rhymes and myths
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870, by writing the song "Vande Mataram" and later including it in his novel 'Anand Math'
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

521. The two great writers of Bengal and Madras, who contributed to nationalism in the late nineteenth century through folklore were :

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore and Ravi Verma
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore and Natesa Sastri
- (c) Jamini Roy and Ravi Verma
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

521. Name a leader of the Dalits and the association formed by him.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi and 'Harijan' Association
- (b) Baba Amte, 'Dalit Association'
- (c) Dr B.R. Ambedkar, Depressed Classes Association in 1930
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

522. The reason for Mahatma Gandhiji's fast unto death in 1932, was

- (a) the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) the public resort to violence during the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) the clash with Dr Ambedkar over his demand for a separate electorate for Dalits which he thought would halt their integration into society
- (d) the failure of the Second Round Table Conference

Ans. (c)

523. The main features of the Poona Pact of September 1932 were :

- (a) No separate electorates for Dalits, to be voted by the general electorates
- (b) The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and not Harijans
- (c) Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (d)

524. Natesa Sastri expressed and proved his love for folklore by :

- (a) Believing that folklore was national literature
- (b) By calling it the most trustworthy manifestation of the people's real thoughts and characteristics
- (c) By publishing a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales 'The Folklore of Southern India'
- (d) All the above

Ans. (c)

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

525. In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) the oppressive plantation system in Champaran movement
- (b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat
- (c) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj

Ans. (d)

526. Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for dalits between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Lucknow pact
- (b) Nagpur pact
- (c) Poona pact
- (d) Surat pact

Ans. (c)

527. Which was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non- Coopeartion Movement ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) A symbol of western economic and cultural dominations
- (b) A symbol of foreign rule
- (c) A symbol of western political domination
- (d) A symbol of oppressive rule

Ans. (b)

528. Which of the following was the cause for business classes to participate in Civil Disobedience Movement ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) To buy foreign goods without any restrictions
- (b) To sell Indian goods without any restrictions
- (c) Protection against import of foreign goods

(d) To export their goods

Ans. (c)

529. Which one of the following is not true regarding the impact of the First World War on India ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Defence expenditure resulted in increased taxes.
- (b) Forced recruitment of soldiers was introduced in the villages
- (c) Income tax was introduced and customs duties increased
- (d) The hardships ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act

Ans. (d)

530. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Jallianwala Bagh incident ? [2011]

- (a) It took place on 10th April, 1919
- (b) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground and crawl on the streets
- (c) Its aim was to create a 'moral effect' in the minds of the satyagrahis
- (d) Its aim was to create a feeling of terror

Ans. (a)

531. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Rowlatt Act ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) It barred Indians from carrying weapons and arms
- (b) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial, for two years
- (c) Its aim was to give power to the government to repress political activities
- (d) It was passed by the Imperial Legislative Councils in 1919

Ans. (d)

532. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Khilafat Movement ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) It aimed at bringing the Hindus and Muslims together in the Non- Cooperation Movement
- (b) It aimed at defending the Ottoman Emperor's temporal powers
- (c) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali led the movement in India
- (d) It resulted in the restoration of the power of the Khilafat of Turkey

Ans. (d)

533. Why did the rich peasant community actively participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Choose the most appropriate answer from the following : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Failure of talks in the 2nd Round Table Conference
- (b) The Government's refusal to reduce the revenue demand
- (c) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mill cloth
- (d) Racial discrimination

Ans. (b)

534. Which one of the following leaders headed Abadh Kisan Sabha ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Jawahar lal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Motilal Nehru

Ans. (a)

535. Which one of the following statements is not the basic concept of 'Satyagraha'? [2011]

- (a) Emphasis on the power of truth
- (b) Emphasis on the need to restrain oneself

- (c) Emphasis on non-violence
- (d) Emphasis on enduring the British dominance

Ans. (d)

536. Which one of the following was the main reason behind the start of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) To fulfil the demand for Swaraj.
- (b) To oppose the arrival of Prince of Wales.
- (c) To surrender the titles vested by British.
- (d) To boycott the civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils.

Ans. (a)

537. The event that marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement was : [2011]

- (a) The demand for Poorna Swaraj of 1929
- (b) The Independence Day pledge of 1930
- (c) The violation of Salt Law in 1930
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d)

538. In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasant to struggle against the : [2018 (T-2)]

- (a) Upper caste people
- (b) Landless agriculture labourers
- (c) Oppressive plantation system
- (d) None of them

Ans. (c)

539. Who was the President of Muslim League in 1930 ? [2014 (T-2)]

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Muhammad Iqbal
- (c) Muhammad Ali
- (d) Shaukat Ali

Ans. (b)

540. In 1905, who painted the image of Bharat Mata shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

541. Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919 ? [2015 (T-2)]

- (a) General Dyer wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.
- (b) He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.
- (c) He wanted to demoralise the local Congress leaders.
- (d) He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government.

Ans. (b)

542. Gandhiji began fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for dalits because [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Separate electorates would create division in the society.
- (b) Separate electorates would slow down the progress of integration into society.
- (c) With separate electorates, dalits would gain respect in society.
- (d) The condition of dalits would become better.

Ans. (a)

543. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by : [2012 (T-2)]

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. (b)

544. Who amongst the following led the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar ? [2016 (T-2)]

- (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (a)

545. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress ? [2017]

- (a) Karachi (b) Haripur
- (c) Lahore (d) Lucknow

Ans. (c)

546. Who led the peasants movement in Oudh during the Non-Co-Operation Movement ? [2014 (T-2)]

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Baba Ramchandra
- (d) Sardar Patel

Ans. (c)

547. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because : [2015 (T-2)]

- (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.
- (b) It supported the Muslim League
- (c) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj
- (d) There were differences among the members

Ans. (a)

548. Which of the following best describes Satyagraha as an idea ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Practising civil disobedience
- (b) Resignation from official posts
- (c) Appealing to the conscience of the adversary without physical force
- (d) Boycott of schools and colleges

Ans. (a)

549. Which of the following is not true about the Rowlatt Act ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) It allowed the detention of prisoners for five years without trial.
- (b) Gave the government powers to repress political activity
- (c) It passed the Act despite opposition from the Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (d) Led to the launch of a movement under Gandhiji's leadership.

Ans. (a)

550. Which of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Lack of coordination among the satyagrahi
- (b) Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura.
- (c) Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience
- (d) Other nationalists persuaded Gandhiji

Ans. (b)

551. Gandhiji in his work 'Hind Swaraj' said that: [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) The British must Quit India
- (b) Indians must not cooperate with the British
- (c) The Government must concede the right to make salt
- (d) Indians must be involved in the governance of India

Ans. (b)

552. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931? [2015 (T-2)]

- (a) Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference
- (c) The British government agreed to release the political prisoners
- (d) The British government agreed to grant independence

Ans. (d)

553. Who among the following was the author of the famous novel 'Anandamath' ? [2011]

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Natesa Sastri
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans. (a)

554. Who among the following were associated with 'Swaraj Party' formed during India's freedom struggle ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) C.R. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
- (c) Motilal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

Ans. (b)

555. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) 1920 (b) 1913
- (c) 1910 (d) 1915

Ans. (d)

556. The concept of Non-Cooperation was turned into a movement through the : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) surrender of government awarded titles
- (b) boycott of foreign goods and schools
- (c) boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils
- (d) all of these

Ans. (d)

557. How did the Indian people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Through the experience of united struggles
- (b) Through cultural process
- (c) Through the several of Indian folklores.
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d)

558. Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) It was an all-British Commission
- (b) It was formed in Britain
- (c) It was set up to oppose the nationalist Movement
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

559. What was the effect of the Non- Cooperation Movement on the plantation workers in Assam? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) They left the plantations and headed towards home
- (b) They went on strike
- (c) They destroyed the plantations
- (d) They started using violence

Ans. (a)

560. By whom was the song 'Vande Mataram' composed ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
- (d) Natesa Sastri

Ans. (a)

561. Name the Sanyasi who was an indentured labourer in Fiji :

- (a) Baba Ramchandra [2011 (T-2)]
- (b) Baba Ramdev
- (c) Baba Sitaraman
- (d) Baba Jaidev

Ans. (a)

562. The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) extreme poverty
- (b) the crop failure
- (c) a plague epidemic
- (d) all the above

Ans. (d)

563. Justice Party of Madras was a party of : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) non-Muslims
- (b) non-Brahmins
- (c) non-Tamils
- (d) judges

Ans. (b)

564. Why was Simon Commission sent to India in 1928 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) To look into the functioning of Indian constitutional system and suggest reforms.
- (b) To try Indian revolutionary leaders.
- (c) To frame a new Constitution for India.
- (d) To persuade Gandhiji to attend the Round Table Conference.

Ans. (c)

565. In what order did the following three movements take place during 1916-1918 by Gandhiji ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Champaran, Kheda, and Ahmedabad
- (b) Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda
- (c) Kheda, Champaran, and Ahmedabad
- (d) Ahmedabad, Champaran and Kheda

Ans. (a)

566. Who among the following organised the dalits in the Depressed Classes Association in 1930? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Alluri Sitarm Raju
- (c) Kanshi Ram
- (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (d)

567. In the countryside, rich peasants and Jats of Uttar Pradesh actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement because [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) They wanted Poorna Swaraj
- (b) They were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.
- (c) They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted
- (d) The government was forcing land ceiling

Ans. (b)

568. Which one of the following provisions is related to Gandhi-Irwin Pact ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Not to arrest Gandhiji
- (b) To release the political prisoners
- (c) To abolish Salt Act
- (d) To arrest Sir John Simon

Ans. (b)

569. The relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain during the Civil Disobedience Movement because [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) The poor peasants were interested in the lowering of the revenue demand
- (b) They launched a no rent campaigns

- (c) They were hard hit by the depression
- (d) All the above

Ans. (b)

570. Who said, “The Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability is not eliminated”? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (c)

571. ‘Swaraj’ for the plantation workers in Assam meant [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) political freedom
- (b) more wages
- (c) retaining a link with the village from which they had come
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (c)

572. Which one of the following was the main reason for calling off the Non- Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji in 1922 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) The Chauri Chaura incident
- (b) The passing of the Rowlatt Act
- (c) Khilafat Movement
- (d) The Jallianwala Bagh incident

Ans. (a)

573. Who one of the following took command, when martial law was imposed in Amritsar in 1919?

[2011 (T-2)]

- (a) General Dyer
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) William Bentinck
- (d) Sir John Simon

Ans. (a)

138. Who was the writer of the book ‘Hind Swaraj’?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) **Mahatma Gandhi**
- (d) Jawahar Lai Nehru

574. Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of

- (a) **Bombay**
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Amritsar

575. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in

- (a) **January 1921**
- (b) February 1922
- (c) December 1929
- (d) April 1919

576. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji? (a) Pressure from the British Government (b) Second Round Table Conference

- (c) Gandhiji’s arrest
- (d) **Chauri-Chaura incident**

577. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- (a) Khilafat Movement (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
(c) **Peasants' Movement of Awadh** (d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

578. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju (b) **Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra**
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaikat Ali (d) Mahatma Gandhi

579. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lai Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of-----

- (a) abolition of Salt Tax (b) **'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence**
(c) boycott of Simon Commission (d) separate electorate for the 'dalits'

580. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because

- (a) there was no British Member in the Commission.
(b) it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.
(c) **there was no Indian Member in the Commission.**
(d) it favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.

581. A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is (a) Boycott (b) Begar (c) **Picketing** (d) Bandh

582. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi (c) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose (d) **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**

583. Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju (b) C.R. Das (c) M.R. Jayakar (d) **Dr B.R. Ambedkar**

584. Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?

- (a) Swaraj Party (b) **Justice Party** (c) Muslim League (d) Congress Party

585. What do you mean by the term 'Begar'?

- (a) An Act to prevent plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission. (b) The forced recruitment of soldiers in rural areas during World War I. (c) **Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.** (d) Refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities as a form of protest.

586. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous 'Salt March' on 12th March 1930?

- (a) Dandi (b) Chauri-Chaura (c) **Sabarmati** (d) Surat

587. Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Dinshaw Petit (b) **Purshottamdas Thakurdas**
(c) Dwarkanath Tagore (d) Seth Hukumchand

588. Who visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Natesa Sastri
(d) **Abanindranath Tagore**

589. Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi's novel method of fighting against the British?

- (a) He used violent method of stone pelting.
- (b) He used arson to bum down government offices.
- (c) He fought with the principle of 'an eye for i an eye'.
- (d) He practised open defiance of law, peaceful demonstration, satyagraha and non-violence.**

590. What does satyagraha mean? Choose one from j the following options.

- (a) 'Satyagraha' means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.
- (b) 'Satyagraha' does not inflict pain, it is a non-violent method of fighting against oppression.**
- (c) 'Satyagraha' means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.
- (d) 'Satyagraha' was a racist method of mass agitation.

591. What was the purpose of imposing the j Rowlatt Act?

- (a) The Rowlatt Act forbade the Indians to : qualify for administrative services.
- (b) The Rowlatt Act had denied Indians the right to political participation.
- (c) The Rowlatt Act imposed additional taxes on Indians who were already groaning under the burden of taxes.
- (d) The Rowlatt Act authorised the government to imprison any person i without trial and conviction in a court of law**

591. Where did the brutal 'Jallianwala Massacre' j take place?

- (a) Amritsar** (b) Meerut (c) Lahore (d) Lucknow

592. Why did General Dyer order to open fire on a i peaceful demonstration at Jallianwala Bagh? Choose from the given options.

- (a) He wanted to show his power. (b) Firing was ordered because it was an unruly crowd.
- (c) Because his object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect' to create fear in the minds of 'satyagrahis'.**
- (d) He ordered to fire because he noticed a j sudden unrest in the crowd.

592. From the options given below, which was the appropriate reason for the formation of the party

- ☐ Wanted Congress members to ask Dominion State for India
- ☐ Wanted Congress members to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians
- ☐ Wanted Congress members to oppose Simon Commission
- ☐ **Wanted for a member of Congress to return to Council Politics**

593. Civil Disobedience Movement started with which main demand.

- ☐ Abolition of Dowry
- ☐ Abolition of Untouchability
- ☐ **Abolition of Salt Law**
- ☐ None of the above options

594. Why Satyagraha was organised in Champaran in 1916?

- ☐ To oppose high land revenue
- ☐ To protest against the oppression of mill workers
- ☐ **To oppose the plantation system**
- ☐ To oppose the British Laws

595. Which of the below-given statement is incorrect about Alluri Sitaram Raju?

- ☐ **Raju believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhiji**
- ☐ He used to persuade people to give up drinking
- ☐ He used to claim that he has special powers
- ☐ Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by the Non-Cooperation movement

596. Why Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- ☐ Increasing pressure of the British government
- ☐ Round Table conferences
- ☐ Gandhiji's arrest
- ☐ **The Chauri Chaura Incident**

597. Who was responsible for organising Dalits into the Depressed Class Association in 1930?

- ☐ **B.R. Ambedkar**
- ☐ Mahatma Gandhi
- ☐ Sardar Patel
- ☐ Sitaram Raju

598. Identify the two leaders who led the Khilafat Movement.

- ☐ Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
- ☐ Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru
- ☐ Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
- ☐ **Shaukat Ali and Muhammad ALI**

599. Why Dalits were ignored by Congress for a long time?

- ☐ Because of Socialism
- ☐ Fear from Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- ☐ Because of Industrialists
- ☐ **Fear of offending the Sanatanis**

600. Who wrote Vande Mataram?

- ☐ Rabindranath Tagore
- ☐ Natesa Shastri
- ☐ **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**
- ☐ Abanindranath Tagore

601. The Non-cooperation Movement began on which one of the following dates?

- (a) **January 1921** (b) November 1921 (c) December 1921 (d) May 1921

602. In which of the following places Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for the first time in India?

- (a) Dandi (b) Ahmedabad (c) Kheda (d) **Champaran**

603. Who among the following was associated with the formation of Swaraj Party within the Congress?

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose (b) **Motilal Nehru** (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

604. In which of the following Indian National Congress sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929?

- (a) Madras Session (b) **Lahore Session** (c) Calcutta Session (d) Nagpur Session

605. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed classes Association?

- (a) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Motilal Nehru

606. Why had the Congress ignored the dalits for long?

- (a) Due to their liberal outlook
- (b) Due to fear from the Britishers
- (c) For fear of offending the sanatani**
- (d) For fear of Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

607.What is a resource?

1

Ans : Everything available in our environment, which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable, can be called a resource.

608.What are international resources?

1

Ans : International resources are the resources which belong to all human race and cannot be used by any country without an agreement with international institutions.

609.To what distance do the territorial waters of India extend?

1

Ans : The territorial waters of India extend upto 12 nautical miles (22.2 km) from the coast.

610.Where was the first International Earth Summit held?

1

Ans : The first International Earth Summit was held at Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

611.When was Rio de Janeiro Summit held?

1

Ans : Rio de Janeiro was held in 1992.

612.What is the full form of UNCED?

1

Ans : United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

613.What is resource planning? 1

Ans : Judicious use of resources is known as resource planning.

614.What is the area brought under cultivation in a year called? 1

Ans : Net sown area.

615.Name the most widespread relief feature of India. 1

Ans : Plains are the most widespread relief feature of India. They form 43 per cent of the land area.

616.What factor is responsible for maximum land degradation? 1

Ans : Human activities.

617.According to the National Forest Policy, what should be the percentage of forest area in a country? 1

Ans : 33%

618.What is bangar? 1

Ans : Old alluvial soil is called bangar.

619.What term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively? 1

Ans : Old alluvial is called bangar and new alluvial is called khadar.

620.What soil is the best for cotton cultivation? 1

Ans : Black soil

621.What gives red and yellow colour to red and yellow soil? 1

Ans : Red and yellow soil develops a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.

622.What is the name of the soil formed by intense leaching? 1

Ans : Laterite soil

623.What type of soil is suitable for crops like cashewnuts? 1

Ans : Laterite soil with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers is suitable for crops like cashewnuts.

624.Where does the laterite soil develop? 1

Ans : Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.

625.What type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation? 1

Ans : Arid Soil

626.Name the natural forces which lead to soil erosion. 1

Ans : The natural forces which lead to soil erosion are wind, glacier and water.

627.What are gullies? 1

Ans : The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, called gullies.

628.What are badlands? 1

Ans : Due to the formation of gullies, the land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as badland.

629.What is a ravine? 1

Ans : A ravine is a deep narrow valley on earth's surface formed by running water.

630.What is sheet erosion? 1

Ans : Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large area down the slope. In such cases the top soil washes away. It is called sheet erosion.

631.What is responsible for sheet erosion? 1

Ans : Water

632.What method is used to break up the force of wind? 1

Ans : Strip Cropping

633.Which is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh? 1

Ans : Deforestation

634.Which is a special feature of the sustainable development? 1

Ans : Development should take place without damaging the environment.

635.What resources can be acquired by a nation? 1

Ans : National resources can be acquired by a nation.

636.Explain the term wasteland. 1

Ans : Wasteland includes rocky, arid and desert areas and land put to non-agricultural use like settlements, roads and railways.

637.What is culturable wasteland? 1

Ans : It is the land left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years.

638.Name the type of farming in which crops are grown using primitive tools. 1

Ans : Primitive Subsistence farming.

639.Jhumming refers to what type of cultivation? 1

Ans : It refers to slash and burn agriculture.

640.Intensive subsistence farming is practised in which area? 1

Ans : Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is also called labour intensive farming.

641.Which term is used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones? 1

Ans : The term used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones is consolidation of landholdings.

642.Which crop is commercial crop in one state while subsistence crop in another state? 1

Ans : Rice

643.In which season are rabi crops sown in India? 1

Or

Mention the sowing period of rabi crops

Ans : Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.

644.Name any one kharif crop. 1

Ans : Rice

645.In states like Assam, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Name any two such crops. 1

Ans : Three crops of paddy are grown in a year in Assam. They are Aus, Aman and Boro.

646.Name the second most important cereal crop grown in India. 1

Ans : Wheat is the second most important cereal crop grown in India.

647.Name the two important wheat growing zones in India. 1

Ans : The two wheat growing zones in India are
(a) Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west.
(b) Black soil region of the Deccan.

648.Write the names of any two millets grown in India. 1

Ans : Jowar and bajra are the important millets grown in India.

649.Name the state which is the largest producer of ragi. 1

Ans : Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi.

650.Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder. 1

Ans : Maize is used both as food and fodder.

651.In which type of soil does maize grow well? 1

Ans : Maize grows well in old alluvial soil.

652.Sugar is the main source of which products? 1

Ans : Sugar is main source of gur, khandsari and molasses.

653.Name the crop in which India is the largest producer and consumer. 1

Ans : India is the largest producer and consumer of the pulses in the world.

654.Name the crop which is grown as a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south. 1

Ans : Sesamum

655.Mention two beverage crops grown in India. 1

Ans : Tea and coffee are two important beverage crops grown in India.

656.Which variety of coffee is grown in India? Where was it initially introduced? 1

Ans : The Arabica variety brought from Yemen is produced in the country. Its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills.

657.What is the rearing of silkworms called? 1

Ans : Rearing of silkworms is called sericulture.

658.Which fibre is called a golden fibre? 1

Ans : Jute

659.What is White Revolution related to? 1

Ans : White Revolution is related to the production of milk. It is also called Operation Flood.

660.Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers. 1

Ans : Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

661.What do you mean by White Revolution? 1

Ans : Maximum production of milk.

662.To which type of crops is wheat related? 1

Ans : Rabi crops.

663.Name two crops grown during the zaid seasons. 1

Ans :

664.Name two fibre crops.

1

Ans : Cotton and Jute.

665. India occupies the first place in the production of –

- a) sugar
- b) jute
- c) Gur and khandsari**
- d) all of the above

666. India ranks..... among the world crude steel producers.

- a) first
- b) second
- c) ninth**
- d) tenth

667. In spite of large quantity of production of steel, per capita consumption per annum is only:

- a) 20 kg
- b) 32 kg**
- c) 40 kg
- d) 52 kg

668. Which of the following is transformed into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value?

- a) Manufactured goods
- b) raw material**
- c) industrial goods
- d) all of the above

669. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc?

- (a) Steel
 - (b) Electronic**
 - (c) Aluminium
 - (d) Information Technology
- Fill in the Blanks.

670. Iron and Steel industry requires Iron ore, coking coal and limestone in proportion of 4:2:1

671. _____ is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Air pollution

672. An industry makes gunny bags to store food grains with fine jute fibres then it is an example of _____.

Agro based industries

State True or False for the following.

673. Is Iron and steel is considered heavy industry?
True

674. Producing goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called : :
a) Industries b) Manufacturing c) Small scale production d) Large scale production

675. Iron and steel industry is an example of which type of industries?
a) Basic Industries b) Consumer Industries c) Cooperative Industries d) Joint Sector industries

676. Name the marketing body through which all public sector undertaking marketing their steel:
a) Hail b) SAIL c) Tata Steel d) MNCC

677. When was the National Jute Policy formulated ?
a) 2002 b) 2005 c) 2007 d) 2009

678. Textile industry is an example of :
a) Agro based industry b) Mineral based c) Cooperative sector d) Small scale industry

679. Which country is the largest producer of raw and jute products?
a) Srilanka b) Nepal c) Bangladesh d) India

680. When and where was the first successful textile will established in India?
a) In Ahmedabad in 1858 b) In Chennai in 1954
c) In Kolkata in 1816 d) In Mumbai in 1854

681. Sixty percent of sugarmills are concentrated in which of the following states?
a) Punjab and Haryana b) Maharashtra & Gujarat c) Uttar Pradesh & Bihar d) West Bengal & Orissa

682. On the basis of character of raw material and finished product iron and steel industry belongs to which category?
a) Heavy Industry b) Medium Industry c) Light Industry d) Perishables good industry

683. The economics strength of a country is measured by the development of which of the following?
a) Agriculture b) Infrastructural facilities c) Manufacturing Industries d) Export trade

684. Which of the following is not a factor of production –
a) Land b) Row Material c) Capital d) Enterprise

685. Which of the following industries is in private sector?

a) Dabar b) BHEL c) SAIL d)Hindalco

686. Oil India limited (OIL), belongs to which of the following types of industries?

a) Public sector b) Private sector c) Joint Sector d) Cooperative sector

687. Which of the following techniques of Cotton textile production come into use after the 18th century?

a) Power- Looms b) Hand- Spinning c) Handloom weaving d) Zari embroidery

688. Which one of the following industries used bauxite as a raw material?

a) Aluminum b) Cement c) Jute d) Steel

689. Sugar industries are migrating to the south and the west because of :

a) Cooler climate in these states
b) Success of cooperative movement in these states.
c) High sucrose content in the sugar canes cultivated there
d) All of these

690. Which one of the following steel plants is located in Chhattisgarh?

a) Bakaro b) Durgapr c) Bhilai d) Rourkela

691. Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry?

(a) Cotton textile
(b) Cement
(c) Iron and Steel
(d) Ship building

Answer: a

692 Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?

(a) Cement
(b) Iron and Steel
(c) Electronic
(d) Chemical

Answer: c

693.Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh? [Foreign 2011]

(a) Bokaro Steel Plant
(b) Bhilai Steel Plant
(c) Durgapur Steel Plant
(d) Rourkela Steel Plant

Answer: b

694. Which one of the following is not a centre of Automobile industry ?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Jamshedpur
- (d) Coimbatore

Answer: d

695 The processing of raw material into more valuable products falls under the category of

- (a) Secondary activities
- (b) Tertiary activities
- (c) Primary activities
- (d) None of the above

Answer: a

696. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true?

- (a) Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.
- (b) Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- (c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.

Answer: d

697. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?

- (a) Raw material
- (b) Capital and power
- (c) Market and labour
- (d) Underground railway line

Answer: d

698. Industries that use minerals as raw material are called

- (a) Agro-based industries
- (b) Forest-based industries
- (c) Basic industries
- (d) Mineral-based industries

Answer: d

699. Cotton textile industry is a

- (a) Forest-based industry
- (b) Key industry
- (c) Agro-based industry
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

700. The industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers are called

- (a) Key industry
- (b) Small-scale industry
- (c) Consumer industry
- (d) Heavy industry

Answer: c

701. The first cotton mill of India was set up in

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Coimbatore

Answer: c

702. Which country is the major importer of Indian yarn?

- (a) Indonesia
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Japan
- (d) Spain

Answer: c

703. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding spinning sector in India?

- (a) Spinning mills are mostly located in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- (b) India has world-class production in spinning.
- (c) Our spinning mills are capable of using all the fibres we produce.
- (d) Most of the yam we produce is used by our local weavers.

Answer: d

704. Most of India's jute mills are located on the banks of

- (a) Alaknanda river
- (b) Son river
- (c) Hooghly river
- (d) Yamuna river

Answer: c

705. Which of the following is not a private sector industry?

- (a) Dabur Industries
- (b) Bajaj Auto Ltd.
- (c) SAIL
- (d) TISCO

Answer: c

706. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?

- (a) Market and labour
- (b) Transport network and water supply
- (c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

707. Which two states are more famous for their cotton textile industry?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab
- (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Assam and West Bengal

Answer: b

708. Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in

- (a) Malwa Plateau
- (b) Bundelkhand Plateau
- (c) Meghalaya Plateau
- (d) Chotanagpur Plateau

Answer: d

709. The Software Technology Parks are set up by the government to provide

- (a) Skilled software professionals
- (b) Capital to start a software company
- (c) Single window service and high-speed data communication facility to software experts
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

710. Air pollution is caused by

- (a) Organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers.
- (b) Presence of high proportion of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and air-borne particulate materials.
- (c) Unwanted sounds from industries, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills.
- (d) Overdrawing of groundwater.

Answer: b

711.In which sector are the manufacturing industries placed? 1

Ans : Manufacturing industries are placed in the secondary sector.

712.Name two industries belonging to the category of heavy industries. 1

Ans : Shipbuilding and iron and steel industries.

713. Which factor is considered as the most prominent one in the industrial location in a region? 1

Ans : Availability of raw materials is considered the most prominent factor in the industrial location in a region.

714.Name the main advantages provided by cities to industries. 1

Ans : Market and services are the main advantages provided by cities to industries.

715.When will India be in a position to compete in the international market? 1

Ans : India will be in a position to compete in the international market when our industry become more efficient and competitive and will improve quality of goods.

716.Which advantage is provided by agglomeration cities to industries? 1

Ans : The advantage provided by agglomeration cities to industries is that of a market and services.

717.What are agglomeration economies? 1

Ans : Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres. This is known as agglomeration economies.

718.Which factors influence the location of an industry? 1

Ans : Cost, government policies and specialized labour influence the location of industry.

719.On what basis are the small scale and large scale industries classified? 1

Ans : Small scale and large scale industries are classified on the basis of capital investment.

720.Give an example of a small scale industry. 1

Ans : Soap making or manufacturing sewing machines are examples of small scale industries.

721.Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which type of industry? 1

Ans : Oil India Limited belongs to the Joint sector industries.

722.To which sector does the textile industry belong to? 1

Ans : The textile industry is an example of the agro-based industry.

723. Which techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century? 1

Ans : The powerloom technique of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century.

724. Where was the first successful textile mill established in India? 1

Ans : The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in India.

725. Which groups of states have the largest number of cotton textile centres? 1

Ans : Gujarat and Maharashtra have the largest number of cotton textile centres.

726. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world? 1

Ans : China has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world.

727. In which states are the majority of sugar mills concentrated? 1

Ans : The majority of sugar mills are concentrated in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

728. Which industry, due to its seasonal nature, is ideally suited to the cooperative sector? 1

Ans : The sugar industry, due to its seasonal nature, is ideally suited to the cooperative sector.

729. Which steel plant is located in Chhattisgarh? 1

Ans : The Bhilai Steel plant is located in Chhattisgarh.

730. What is the effect of liberalization and foreign direct investment on the iron and steel industry of India? 1

Ans : Liberalization and foreign direct investment has led to a boost in the iron and steel industry in India.

731. From which mineral is aluminium obtained? 1

Ans : Aluminium is obtained from Bauxite.

732. What are the two prime factors for the location of the aluminium smelting plant? 1

Ans : Raw material and electricity are the two prime factors for the location of the aluminium smelting plant.

733. Name one inorganic chemical. 1

Ans : Sulphuric acid is an inorganic chemical.

734.Which inorganic chemical is used for the making of glass, soaps, detergents and paper? 1

Ans : Soda ash is used for the making of glass, soaps, detergents and paper.

735.Name the industry which is the largest consumer of chemicals. 1

Ans : The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.

736.What led to the expansion of the fertilizer industry in India? 1

Ans : The introduction of the Green Revolution led to the expansion of the fertilizer industry in India.

737.Which city has become the centre of the automobile industry? 1

Ans : Gurgaon is the city around which the automobile industry is located.

738.Which city is known as the electronic capital of India? 1

Ans : Bengaluru is known as the electronic capital of India.

739.Which industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years? 1

Ans : Information Technology has been the major foreign exchange earner in the last few years.

740.State one negative effect of industrialization. 1

Ans : Pollution is one of the negative effects of industrialization.

741.What benefits do we get from exporting manufactured goods? 1

Ans : Benefits we get from exporting manufactured goods are expansion of trade and commerce and earning foreign exchange.

742.Which public sector plant in India is located near a port? 1

Ans : The Vishakhapatnam steel plant is located near a port.

743.What is the criteria used to measure the strength of a country? 1

Ans : The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

744.How can industrialization assist in bringing in foreign exchange? 1

Ans : Industrialization assists in bringing foreign exchange through the export of manufactured goods.

745.Why is the Steel Authority of India said to be a public sector undertaking? 1

Ans : The Steel Authority of India is a public sector industry because it is owned and operated by government agencies.

746.Where was the first cement plant set up in India? 1

Ans : The first cement plant was set up in Chennai in 1904.

747.In which continent is Belgium? 1

Ans : Belgium is in Europe.

748.Name the countries with which Belgium shares its boundaries. 1

Ans : Belgium shares its boundaries with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

749.What does the word 'ethnic' signify? 1

Ans : The word ethnic signifies a social division based on shared culture.

750.Where does the majority of population of Belgium live? 1

Ans : The majority of population of Belgium lives in the Flemish region.

751.Which language is spoken by the majority of population in Brussels, the capital city of Belgium? 1

Ans : The majority of population in Brussels (80%), the capital city of Belgium, speaks French language.

752.In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of which language speaking people? 1

Ans : In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government under the Act of 1956 sought to ensure the dominance of Sinhala speaking.

753.What does the term majoritarianism signify? 1

Ans : The term majoritarianism signifies a belief that the majority community should rule a country.

754.What is the religion of Sri Lanka? 1

Ans : Buddhism is the religion of Sri Lanka.

755.Which major social groups of Sri Lanka constituted the largest share in population?
Or

After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?

Ans : Sinhala constituted the largest share in population in Sri Lanka.

756.How many times did Belgium amend its constitution regarding power sharing? 1

Ans : Belgium amended its constitution four times between 1970 and 1993.

757.Name the third level government of Belgium. 1

Ans : The third level government of Belgium is known as the Community Government.

758.Which city was chosen as the headquarters of the European Union? 1

Ans : Brussels was chosen as the headquarters of the European Union.

759.What does the horizontal power sharing signify? 1

Ans : Horizontal power sharing signifies power shared among various organs of the government like legislature, executive and judiciary.

760.Give the meaning of coalition government. 1

Ans : A government formed by the coming together of two or more political parties is called coalition government.

761.In which form of power sharing, power is shared at different levels of government? 1

Ans : Power is shared at different levels of government in vertical form of power sharing.

762.What is separation of power? 1

Ans : The separation of power is the power sharing among the different organs of government with their specific jurisdiction.

763.What does the federal division of power imply? 1

Ans : The term federal division implies power sharing at different levels of government.

764.What is the proportion of Tamils in Sri Lanka's total population? 1

Ans : The proportion of Tamils in Sri Lanka is 18 per cent out of which Sri Lankan Tamils constitute 13 per cent of the population and Indian Tamils constitute 5 per cent of the population.

765.What do you mean by checks and balances? 1

Ans : Checks and Balances is a system in which each organ of the government keeps a check on the others which results in a balance of power among various institutions. It ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

766.Define coalition government. 1

Ans : The Coalition Government implies a government of two or more parties. When the alliance of two or more parties gets elected and forms a government it is known as the coalition government. This is another form of power sharing.

767.Name the government having two or more levels of government. 1

Ans : Federal government has two or more levels of government.

768.What does the 'coming together' involve? 1

Ans : The 'coming together' involves independent states come together on their own to form bigger unit where the constituent states have equal powers.

769.Name the countries having 'coming together' federation and 'holding together' federation. 1

Ans : Countries having 'coming together' federation are – USA, Switzerland, Australia.
Countries having 'holding together' federation are – India, Spain, Belgium.

770.How can the fundamental provisions of the Indian constitution be changed? 1

Ans : The fundamental provisions of the Indian constitution can be changed in a bilateral way wherein the consent of both the levels of government is required.

771. Why have the subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, etc. been included in the Union List? 1
- Ans : Defence, foreign affairs, banking are included in the Union List because these subjects are of national importance and require a uniform policy for execution.
772. In India's federal system, which level of government has the power to legislate on residuary subjects? 1
- Or
- Which level of government in India legislates on the residuary subjects?
- Ans : In India's federal system' Union government has the power to legislate on residuary subjects.
773. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list, whose law will prevail? 1
- Ans : In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and state on a subject in the concurrent list, the Union Law will prevail.
774. Which two Indian states have been given special status? 1
- Ans : Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh have been given special status in Indian federation.
775. Which judgement of the Supreme Court made Indian federal power sharing more effective? 1
- Ans : The historic judgement in which Supreme Court declared that Central government cannot dismiss the state government in an arbitrary manner, made the Indian federal power sharing more effective.
776. What are the two main basis on which new states of India have been created? 1
- Ans : Language and regional ethnicity are the main basis on which new states have been created.
777. How many languages are spoken in India and what is the ratio of Hindi speaking people in India? 1
- Ans : There are 114 languages spoken in India out of which 22 languages (including Hindi) are recognised as scheduled languages. About 40 per cent people in India speak Hindi language.
778. What does the concept of decentralisation signify? 1

Ans : The concept of decentralisation signifies – power taken away from central and state government and given to local government at both the urban and rural levels.

779.Which two constitutional amendments of 1992 deal with the local self-government? 1

Ans : 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments of 1992 deal with the local self-government at local level in rural and urban areas.

780.Which is the highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural areas? 1

Ans : Zila parishad is the highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural areas.

781.Who is the political head of the municipality and gram panchayat? 1

Ans : Mayor and Sarpanch are the political heads of the municipality and gram panchayat respectively.

782.Which government is responsible for the entire country? 1

Ans : The Central Government is responsible for the entire country. It is also called Union Government.

783.Name the lowest level of government in rural area. 1

Ans : Gram Panchayat is the lowest level of Government in rural area.

784.What is gender division? 1

Ans : Gender division is defined as the difference between female and male members of society. It is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectations and stereotypes.

785.Define the term 'feminist'. 1

Ans : Feminist is a man or woman who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women.

786.What does the term patriarchy refer to? 1

Ans : The term patriarchy refers to a system that values men more and gives them power over women. The society based on this ideology is known as the patriarchal society.

787.What is sexual division of labour. 1

Ans : Sexual division of labour is a system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.

788.At which level of the government seats are reserved for women? 1

Ans : At the local level of Municipality and Panchayats, one-third seats are reserved for women.

789.List any two laws enacted by the Parliament for the welfare of women. 1

Ans : Laws enacted by the Parliament for the welfare of women are:

(a) Special Marriage Act of 1955

(b) Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961

(c) Equal Remuneration Act of 1976. (any two)

790.What does the Equal Wages Act signify? 1

Ans : Equal Wages Act signifies the law that provides equal wages to be paid for equal work to both men and women.

791.In which country participation of women is very low? 1

Ans : In Bangladesh, the participation of women is very low.

792.What were Gandhiji's views on religion and politics? 1

Ans : Mahatma Gandhi said that religion cannot be separated from politics and that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

793.What does the term communalism denote? 1

Ans : Communalism denotes a belief which is based on the idea that the religion is the basis of social community.

794.What is caste hierarchy? 1

Ans : Caste hierarchy is a ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest.

795.Process to shift from one occupation to another is usually being practised by the new generation. What does it signify? 1

Ans : This process signifies occupational mobility.

796.Which leaders worked for the elimination of caste system in India? 1

Ans : Jotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker worked for the elimination of caste system in India.

797.In what way are religious differences beneficial? 1

Ans : Religious differences are beneficial only when all religions are treated equally, and people are able to express their needs, interests and demands without any fear.

798.What does the term Feminist Movement imply? 1

Ans : Feminist movement means a radical women's movement against the discriminatory attitude and sexual division of labour.

799.List any one provisions of the Equal Wages Act. 1

Ans : The Equal Wages Act was passed to facilitate equal status to women. It provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to all women.

800.Give the meaning of religious differences. 1

Ans : The term religious differences means a social division based on religious grounds.

801.What do you mean by Communal Politics? 1

Ans : Communal politics is the use of religion in politics. In communal politics, one religion is presented as superior to other religions.

802.What is casteism? 1

Ans : Casteism is the exploitation of caste consciousness for narrow political and electoral gains.

803.State any two situations in which problem of communalism becomes acute. 1

Ans : Problems of communalism become acute when
(a) Religion is used in politics.
(b) There is a feeling of distrust among the people of different religions.

804.Can we have a party-less democracy? Why/Why not? 1

Ans : No, it is not possible to have a party-less democracy because parties are necessary to conduct elections and to make parliamentary system more systematic.

805. List the elements of political parties. 1

Ans : The elements of a political party are:

- (a) The leaders
- (b) The active members
- (c) The followers

806. In what way do political parties play the role of opposition? 1

Ans : Political parties play the role of opposition by voicing different views and criticising the government in power for its failures or wrong policies.

807. Which institution allots symbols to political parties? 1

Ans : The Election Commission of India allots symbols to political parties.

808. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India? 1

Ans : More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

809. Which party is given a unique symbol by the Election Commission of India? 1

Ans : A recognised party is given a unique symbol by the Election Commission of India.

810. On what basis does a country choose its party system? 1

Ans : A country chooses its party system on the basis of the:
(a) nature of society. (b) history of elections. (c) social differences.

811. What do you mean by two-party or bi-party system? 1

Ans : The two-party or bi-party system is a political system where there are two major parties. Power usually changes between two main parties, for instances, the United Kingdom and the United States.

812. Define multiparty system. 1

Ans :
The multiparty is a political system where more than two parties exist and contest elections to come to power, for example, India.

813.What does the term coalition government imply? 1

Ans : The term coalition government implies a government which is formed by various parties coming together in the situation when no single party wins the majority of seats.

814.What is a national party? 1

Ans : A party that is present in several or all units of a federation is known as a national party.

815.Give the meaning of state or regional party. 1

Ans : State or regional party is the party which is present in only one of the federal units and is identified with that region only.

816.How many recognised national parties are there in India? 1

Ans : There are six recognised national parties in India.

817.Name the oldest political party of India. 1

Ans : The Indian National Congress (INC) is the oldest political party of India, formed in 1885.

818.Under whose leadership was the Bahujan Samaj Party formed? 1

Ans : The Bahujan Samaj Party was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

819.Which political party seeks to represent and secure power for dalits, OBCs and adivasis? 1

Ans : The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) seeks to represent and secure power for dalits, OBCs and adivasis.

820.Which political party believes in Marxism-Leninism? 1

Ans : The Communist Party of India (CPI) and Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) believe in Marxism-Leninism. (any one)

821.In which state does Biju Janata Dal exist as a regional political party? 1

Ans : The Biju Janata Dal exists as a regional political party in Odisha.

822.Which two parties were formed after their split with parent party? 1

Ans : The two parties formed after their split with parent party are as follows.
(a) Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) from Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1964.
(b) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) from Indian National Congress (INC) in 1999.

823.Which state has maximum number of recognised regional or state parties? 1

Ans : Tamil Nadu has maximum number of recognised regional or state parties.

824.What is an alliance? 1

Ans : Several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power. This is known as an alliance. In India, UPA, NDA and Left Front are the examples of alliances.

825.If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, then what challenge is being faced by that party? 1

Ans : In this situation the party faces the challenge of dynastic succession.

826.Define defection. 1

Ans : Defection is a new concept which advocates the changing of allegiance from the party in which a person got elected to a different party. It means leaving a political party to join another for some personal gains.

827.How does the new system of affidavit reduce the money and muscle power in politics? 1

Ans : An affidavit is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his assets and criminal records. This system makes a lot of information available to the public, thereby reducing money and muscle power in politics.

828.Which constitutional bodies suggest reforms in political parties? 1

Ans : The Constitution of India and the Election Commission of India suggest reforms in political parties.

829.What are partisan and partisanship? 1

Ans : (a) The term partisan relates to a person who is strongly committed to a party group or faction.
(b) Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take side of a political party and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.

830.Do political parties educate people? 1

Ans : Yes, political parties educate people through various means like debates, discussions, etc.

831.How do political parties shape public opinion? 1

Ans : Political parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting public issues with the help of their activists and members spread all over the country.

832.Which party can be referred to as a recognised party? 1

Ans : A party which gets registered with the Election Commission with a unique election symbol and other facilities can be referred to as a recognised party.

833.Define mono-party system. 1

Ans : The one-party or mono-party system is such a political system in which only one party is allowed to control and run the government, for example, Communist Party in China.

834.Why is democracy preferred as the better form of government than dictatorship? 1
Or
Why is a democratic government better than other alternatives?

Ans : Democracy is preferred as the better form of government because it ensures people's rule based on popular consensus and enhances the dignity of the individual.

835.What are the basic elements of democracy in practical sense? 1

Ans : The basic elements of democracy are formal constitutions, regular, fair and free elections, political parties and fundamental rights to citizens.

836.What thoughts should be put in to assess the outcome of democracy? 1

Ans : The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcome of democracy is to recognise that democracy is a just form of government.

837.What should be the basic outcome of democracy? 1

Ans : The most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

838.Why are decisions delayed in democracy? 1

Ans : Decisions are delayed in democracy because democratic governments are based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.

839.What do democracies ensure regarding decision-making? 1

Ans : Democracies ensure that decision-making is based on norms and procedures.

840.What is meant by transparency? 1

Ans : In democracy, the term transparency signifies that decisions are taken through the correct procedure by involving the people and that people have the right to examine the process of decision-making.

841.Is a democratic government efficient and effective? How? 1

Ans : Yes, a democratic government, to some extent, is efficient and effective as it produces an accountable government and develops a mechanism for citizens to take part in decision-making.

842.Democracy is not free from corruption. Is it true? 1

Ans : There is no denying the fact the democracy is not free from corruption but, it is only in a democracy that people can openly expose this evil and ask for its elimination.

843.List any two factors on which economic development depends. 1

Ans : Economic development depends on several factors like
(a) country's population size
(b) global situation
(c) cooperation from other countries
(d) economic priorities (any two)

844.Do democracies appear to be successful in reducing economic inequalities? 1

Ans : In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

845.In what ways are democracies different from each other? 1

Ans : In spite of common basic elements, democracies are different from each other in terms of social situation, economic achievements and cultures.

846.How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? 1

Ans : Democracies are based on political equality as they ensure and promote universal adult franchise. All citizens have weight in electing representatives.

847. 'Democracy cannot solve all economic and social problems but still it is perceived.' Why? 1

Ans : Not only democracy but no other form of government can fully solve all economic and social problems, however, it is democracy which creates situations that help citizens to solve their social and economic problems.

848.Which country is suffering from adverse form of economic inequality? 1

Ans : Bangladesh is suffering from the adverse effect of economic inequality, i.e. poverty, as more than half of its population lives in poverty.

849.Trace any two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities. 1

Ans : The following are the two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities.
(a) Legal and moral rights have been granted to fight for equal status.
(b) The practice of untouchability has been banned.

850.Which two sections of society get special emphasis in Indian Constitution regarding equal status and equal opportunities? 1

Ans : Two sections of society getting special emphasis in Indian Constitution regarding equal status and equal opportunities are women, and disadvantaged and discriminated castes and tribes.

851.List two valid points which promote dignity of women in a democratic government. 1

Ans : Two valid points which promote dignity of women in a democratic government are as follows.
(a) Women empowerment through reservation and freedom
(b) Freedom to launch movements against ill practices

852.List the countries which have the most stable democracies in the world. 1

Ans : The United States, Canada and Switzerland have the most stable democracies because there is 100 per cent literacy and they have very successful welfare schemes for all citizens.

853.Name any two basic constituents of democracy. 1

Ans : The basic constituents or aspects of democracy are:
(a) Political: government by consent.
(b) Social: social and economic equality.
(c) Economic: equal opportunity, equal status and equal distribution of income. (any two)

854.What is the dilemma regarding the practical aspect of democracy? 1

Ans : The main dilemma regarding the practical aspect of democracy is that democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice.

855. List the countries which strongly believe in democracy and people's rule. Which country has least belief in the strength of people's vote? 1

Ans : India and USA strongly believe in democracy and Pakistan has least belief in democracy.

856. What do people need to get more income? 1

Ans : People need regular work, better wages and decent price for crops to get more income.

857. What does national development refer to? 1

Ans : National development refers to the ability of a country to improve the social welfare of the people. For example, by providing social amenities such as quality education, potable water, transportation, infrastructure and medical care.

858. Define average income. 1

Ans : Per capita income or average income is calculated by dividing the total income of a country with its population.

859. What does HDI stand for? 1

Ans : HDI stands for Human Development Index. It is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions.

860. Define sustainable development. 1

Ans : Sustainable development refers to the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future generation.

861. What does national income refer to? 1

Ans : National income refers to the value of the total goods and services produced within a country in a year.

862. Why does Kerala have low infant mortality rate? 1

Ans : Kerala has low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities.

863. Besides more income, what other things do the people seek? 1

Ans : Besides more income, people seek to have equal treatment, freedom, security and health.

864.Which state in India has the least per capita income? 1

Ans : Bihar has recorded the least per capita income in the year 2013-14.

865.Define sex ratio. 1

Ans : The total number of females per thousand males in a country is termed as sex ratio.

866.Define economic growth. 1

Ans : Economic growth refers to the increase in per capita GDP of an economy over a long period of time.

867.Define infant mortality rate. 1

Ans : The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year is known as infant mortality rate.

868.What is Life Expectancy at Birth? 1

Ans : Life Expectancy at Birth is the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

869.Why do different people have different developmental goals? 1

Ans : Different people have different developmental goals because people have diverse wishes, likes and dislikes, and aspirations.

870.What is net attendance ratio? 1

Ans : Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

871.Why is the total income of countries not used to make comparisons between them? 1

Ans : The total income of the countries is not used to make comparisons between them because the population of different countries is different.

872.Besides the size of per capita income, which other property of income is important in comparing two or more countries? 1

Ans : Per capita income is an important but not the only criterion for development. Along with average income, equitable distribution of income in a country should also be considered.

873.Among Maharashtra, Kerala and Bihar, which one has the lowest infant mortality rate? 1

Ans : Kerala has the lowest infant mortality rate.

874.Suppose there are 4 families in a country with per capita income of \$15,000. The income of 3 families is \$10,000, \$20,000 and \$12,000 respectively. What is the income of the 4th family? 1

Ans : Let the income of the 4th family be x.

$$\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Total population}}$$

$$\$15,000 = \frac{\$10,000 + \$20,000 + \$12,000 + x}{4}$$

$$\$15,000 \times 4 = x + \$42,000$$

$$x = \$60,000 - \$42,000$$

$$x = \$18,000$$

∴ The income of the 4th family is \$18,000.

875.Give any two common developmental goals of the people. 1

Ans : The two common developmental goals of the people are as follows.

(a) Peace and security

(b) Better living conditions

876.Mention any one limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development. 1

Ans : One limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development is that:

(a) Per capita income does not tell us anything about the distribution of income. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better than a richer country with unequal distribution of income.

(b) Per capita income does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life, for example, health facilities, education facilities, equal treatment, etc.

(c) It is affected by size of population. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has a large population. (any one)

877.What are non-material things? 1

Ans : Things like love, care, equal treatment, freedom, security and respect for others are non-material things.

878.What condition may allow women to take up a variety of jobs or run business? 1

Ans : A safe and secure environment may allow women to take up a variety of jobs or run business.

879.According to the World Bank, what are low-income countries? 1

Ans : Countries that have per capita income of USD 1035 or less are termed low-income countries by the World Bank.

880.What does BMI stand for? 1

Ans : BMI stands for Body Mass Index. It is calculated by dividing the weight with the heights in meters.

881.State one cause of high infant mortality rate. 1

Ans : Inadequate health facilities are the main cause for the high infant mortality rate.

882.Which neighbouring country of India has better performance in terms of human development than India? 1

Ans : Sri Lanka has better performance in terms of human development than India.

883.What is economic development? 1

Ans : Economic development means that the rate of production must be faster than the rate of increase in population. In other words, we can say that it makes people better off by increasing their command over goods and services and the choices open to them.

884.What does the tertiary sector include? 1

Ans : Tertiary sector includes distribution of services, training and support.

885.Biscuits for the consumer in the market are an example of which type of goods? 1

Ans : Biscuits for the consumer in the market are an example of final goods.

886.Which sector has grown considerably in the recent years? 1

Ans : In the recent years, the tertiary sector has shown a considerable growth.

887.Which sector has contributed the most to the employment? 1

Ans : Primary sector has contributed the most to the employment.

888.Where are most of the underemployed people found? 1

Ans : Most of the underemployed people are found in agriculture.

889.What is per capita income? 1

Ans : Per capita income of a nation is national income divided by the total population.

890.What is an economic activity? 1

Ans : An activity which gives an income in return is called an economic activity. For example, a teacher teaching in a school is performing an economic.

891.What is a non-economic activity? 1

Ans : An activity which does not give any income in return is called a non-economic activity. For example, a father teaching his son is performing a non-economic activity.

892.State any two factors of production. 1

Ans : Capital and labour are the two factors of production.

893.Define the term enterprise. 1

Ans : When a person or a group of persons are engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, it is called an enterprise.

894.Mention any one feature of unorganized sector. 1

Ans : One feature of unorganized sector is that:

(a) the working conditions are very harsh.

(b) there are no benefits for the workers.

(c) there is no job security. (any one)

895.Where is the disguised unemployment found mostly? 1

Ans : Disguised unemployment is mostly found in the agriculture sector.

896.In which sector are a large number of workers losing their jobs since 1990? 1

Ans : Workers in the organized sector are losing their jobs since 1990.

897.What was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development? 1

Ans : Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development.

898.Through which act is Right to Work implemented? 1

Ans : Right to Work is implemented through National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005.

899.Suggest any one way to solve underemployment situation in rural areas. 1

Ans : Underemployment in the rural areas can be solved by providing an easy access to the financial institutions like banks and cooperatives to the rural population so that easy loans can be availed by them.

900.What is double counting? 1

Ans : When the value of a product is counted more than once, it is called double counting. This leads to the overestimation of the value of goods and services produced.

901.Which sector generates services rather than goods? 1

Ans : Tertiary or Service sector generates services rather than goods.

902.Name two vulnerable groups in urban areas. 1

Ans : Two vulnerable groups in urban areas are rag pickers and street vendors.

903.What are intermediate goods? 1

Ans : Intermediate goods are those goods which are used up in the production process to make final goods and services.

904.What are final goods and services? 1

Ans : Final goods and services are those which reach the consumers for final consumption or capital formation.

905.Define money. 1

Ans : Money is anything which has common acceptability as a means of exchange, a measure and a store of value.

906. Why is money called 'a medium of exchange'? 1
Or
How does money act as a medium of exchange.
- Ans : Money acts as an intermediary in the exchange process, thus it is called a medium of exchange.
907. Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India? 1
- Ans : One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India because it is authorised by the Indian government.
908. What is meant by double coincidence of wants? 1
- Ans : Double coincidence of wants means owner of good X, say shoes, to find someone else with good Y, say a bag of wheat, and both being in need of each other's good.
909. What is the meaning of barter system? 1
- Ans : A system where goods are directly exchanged, without the use of money, is called barter system.
910. What objects were used as money in India, before the introduction of coins? 1
- Ans : Foodgrains and cattle were used as money before the introduction of coins in India.
911. Which metals were used for making coins in India in later stages? 1
- Ans : Gold, silver and copper coins were used for making coins in later stages in India.
912. Give the modern forms of money. 1
- Ans : The modern forms of money include currency—paper notes and coins and plastic money.
913. The modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange. Why? 1
- Ans : It is accepted as a medium of exchange because it is authorised by the Government of India.
914. Define a bank. 1
- Ans : A bank is a financial institution whose demand deposits are widely accepted as money for making payments and has the power to create money.
915. What are demand deposits? 1

Ans : Deposits in the bank accounts, which can be withdrawn on demand are called demand deposits.

916.What is a cheque? 1

Ans : A cheque is an instrument instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

917.What determines the main source of income for the banks? 1

Ans : It is the difference between what is charged from the borrowers and what is paid to the depositors or savers, which determines the income of the banks.

918.Define credit. 1

Or

What do you understand by the term 'credit'?

Ans : Credit or loan refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future repayment.

919.For what purpose credit is mainly demanded in rural areas? 1

Ans : Credit is mainly demanded for the purpose of crop production in rural areas.

920.What is a debt-trap? 1

Ans : A debt-trap is a situation when it becomes impossible to repay the loan and the borrower adds on a new debt to pay the existing debt.

921.What is collateral? 1

Ans : Collateral is an asset, such as land, vehicle, building, livestock and deposits with banks, that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

922.What are the main 'terms of credit'? 1

Ans : Interest rate, collateral, documentation requirements and the mode of repayment together comprise 'terms of credit'.

923.Why are banks unwilling to lend loans to small farmers? 1

Ans : Banks provide loans after collateral and documentation securities, which generally the small farmers fail to comply with. Therefore, banks are unwilling to give loans to small farmers.

924.What kind of credit is crucial for a country's development? 1

Ans : Cheap and affordable credit plays a crucial role in a country's development.

925.Besides banks, what are the other sources of credit from which the small farmers borrow? 1

Ans : Besides banks, the small farmers borrow from landlords, moneylenders, traders, relatives and friends etc.

926.What are SHGs? 1

Ans : They are Self-Help Groups formed by the poor rural women.

927.How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? 1

Ans : The use of money makes it easier to exchange things because it is accepted as a medium of exchange, serves as a unit of value and solves the problem of double coincidence of wants.

928.Who issues the currency notes in India? 1

Ans : In India, the currency notes are issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on behalf of the central government.

929.For which purpose are a major portion of the deposits with the banks used? 1

Ans : Banks use the major portion of their deposits to extend loans.

930.Whose signature is found on a 10-rupee note? 1

Ans : The signature of the Governor of Reserve Bank of India is found on a 10-rupee note.

931.Give an example of how credit pushes a person into debt-trap. 1

Ans : In a situation of crop failure, loan repayment becomes impossible, so it pushes a person into debt-trap.

932.How many members does a typical SHG comprise of? 1

Ans : A typical SHG usually comprises 15-20 members.

933.Define a Multinational Corporation (MNC). 1

Ans : A Multinational Corporation (MNC) is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

934.Which regions are available for a MNC to set up its production? 1

Ans : A MNC sets up its production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.

935.Define investment. 1

Ans : Money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipments is called investment.

936.What is foreign investment? 1

Ans : Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.

937.Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources? 1

Ans : To reduce their cost of production and increase their profits.

938.Mention two benefits that local companies get when they set up production units in association with the MNCs. 1

Ans : The benefits that local companies can get are:
(a) MNCs can provide money for additional investment like buying latest and new machines for faster production.
(b) MNCs might bring the latest technology of production with them.

939.Why had the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason. 1

Ans : To save domestic producers from international competition so that they may develop.

940.Why did the Indian Government remove barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment? 1

Ans : Indian Government felt that time has come for Indian producers to compete in international markets.

941.How are the MNCs spreading their production across the globe? 1

Ans : MNCs are spreading their production across the globe by setting up partnerships with local companies, by using the local companies for supplies and by closely competing with local companies or buying them up.

942.What happens to the sales of the Indian toys when Chinese toys invade the domestic market? 1

Ans : As a result of the invasion of Chinese toys in the domestic market, the sale of Indian toys fall.

943.Define globalisation. 1

Ans : Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

944.Due to which reason the latest models of different items are available within our reach? 1

Ans : Due to Globalisation, the latest variety of different items is available within our reach.

945.Give one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. 1

Ans : Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.

946.What is meant by trade barrier? 1

Ans : Tax on imports by the government is called trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restrictions have been set up.

947.How government can use trade barriers? 1

Ans : Government can use trade barriers to increase or decrease foreign trade and to decide what kind of goods and how much of each good should come into the country.

948.What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is more fair? 1

Ans : All countries should remove trade barriers to make for a fair international trade. Developed countries should desist from forcing the developing countries in agreements which they themselves may not obey.

949.Why did government of India put barriers to foreign trade and investment after independence? 1

Ans : Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and investment because it was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

950.What is liberalisation? 1

Ans : Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation.

951.What is the aim of World Trade Organisation? 1

Ans : The aim of World Trade Organisation is to liberalise international trade.

952.How many countries of the world were members of the World Trade Organisation till 2014? 1

Ans : Till 2014, 160 countries were the members of the World Trade Organisation.

953.Who forced the developing countries to remove the trade barriers? 1

Ans : World Trade Organisation (WTO) forced the developing countries to remove the trade barriers.

954.Give two examples of Indian Companies which have emerged as Multinational Companies. 1

Ans : Infosys (IT) and Tata Motors (automobiles)

955.How has globalisation benefited the well-off consumers? 1

Ans : Globalisation benefited the well-off consumers as there is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these consumers, today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

956.What are the benefits of goods or products produced by the MNCs? 1

Ans : The goods or products produced by the MNCs have a larger number of well-off buyers. In MNCs, new jobs have been created. Also, local companies supplying raw materials etc. to these industries have prospered.

957.Which industries have been hit hard by the competition? 1

Ans : Industries which have been hit hard by the competition are small-scale industries.

959.Give reasons why India has been able to develop her trade and extend her boundaries. 1

Ans : Due to better port facilities and the construction of modern ships, India has been able to extend her trade internationally.

960.Which people are responsible for making the products come to the consumers? 1

Ans : The traders.

961.What is the pre-requisite for the fast development of a country? 1

Ans : Efficient means of transport.

962.Which type of transport is most important in India. 1

Ans : Road Transport.

963.What is the Golden Quadrilateral Highway? 1

Ans : It is major road development project linking Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.

964.Name the state in which Silcher is located. 1

Ans : Assam.

965.Which organisation implements the highway projects. 1

Ans : National Highway Authority of India.

966.Name the extreme locations connected by the east-west corridor. 1

Ans : Silcher and Porbandar are the extreme locations connected by the east-west corridor.

967.Name the primary road systems of our country. 1

Ans : National Highways.

968.What are National Highways? 1

Ans : National highways link all major cities of extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems. They are maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

969.What are State Highways? 1

Ans : Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department (PWD) in the State and the Union Territories.

970.What are district roads? 1

Ans : Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

971.Which state has the highest number of roads in India? 1

Ans : Kerala has the highest density of roads in India.

972.What is the average density of roads in India? 1

Ans : The average density of roads in India is 75 km.

973.Which type of roads received special impetus under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana? 1

Ans : Rural Roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

974.Name the busiest railway junction in Northern India? 1

Ans : New Delhi is the busiest railway junction in Northern India.

975.Where are the headquarters for the South-Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway Zones? 1

Ans : The headquarters for the South-Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway are at Kolkata.

976.Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays? 1

Ans : Pipeline transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays.

977.Which network of pipelines bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia? 1

Ans : The Pipeline from the Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh brings mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia.

978.Which is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port along the east coast? 1

Ans : Vishakhapatnam is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port along the east coast.

979.Which port was the first to be developed soon after Independence? 1

Ans : Kandla port was the first port to be developed soon after independence.

980.Name the oldest artificial port of India. 1

Ans : Chennai port is the oldest artificial port of India.

981.Which airline is the nationalized airline of India? 1

Ans : Air India

982.Give two reasons why the modern generation still prefers to travel by air, in spite of it being more expensive than the other means of transport. 1

Ans : In spite of being more expensive, air transport is still preferred because it is faster and more convenient.

983.Which term is used to describe trade between two or more countries? 1

Ans : International Trade.

984.Give two examples of personal communication. 1

Ans : The two examples of personal communication are letters and phone.

985.Today people all over the world enjoy the Olympic Games and cricket matches sitting at home. How has this been possible? 1

Ans : This has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

986.Which two factors were responsible for the expansion of trade and transport? 1

Ans : Science and technology

987.Give the full form of CPWD. 1

Ans : Central Public Works Department

988.Which two end cities does the National Highway No 7 join? 1

Ans : Varanasi and Kanyakumari

989.Who maintains the State Highways? 1

Ans : The State Public Works Department (P.W.D)

990. Which country has democratic government since Independence?

- (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Bhutan (d) Nepal

Ans : (a) India

991. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) Democracy not to lag behind dictatorship.
(b) Democracy is not guarantee of economic development.
(c) Economic growth is better in non-Democratic government.
(d) USA is a democratic government but remarkable economic development.

Ans : (b) Democracy is not guarantee of economic development.

992. Democracy is felt to be not so good in its:

- (a) practice (b) outcomes (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) both (a) and (b)

993. People feel that democracy is better as it promotes:

- (a) equality (b) freedom (c) dignity (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

994. The record of democracies is not impressive because

- (a) It often frustrates the needs of the people
(b) It often ignores demands of a majority of its population
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Both a and b

995. Choose the wrong statement about democracy.

- (a) Promotes equality among citizens
(b) Enhances the dignity of the individual
(c) Provide a method to resolve conflicts
(d) Does not have room to correct mistakes

Ans : (d) Does not have room to correct mistakes

996. The political parties and democratic government is accountable to:

- (a) people (b) society (c) world (d) none of the above

Ans : (a) people

997. No deliberation and negotiation for taking decisions is part of

- (a) democratic government (b) non-democratic
(c) monarchy (d) dictatorship

Ans : (b) non-democratic

998. Democracy has failed on which grounds?

- (a) Corruption (b) Economic inequality (c) Literacy rate (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

999 Which government is superior to any other government in promoting dignity?
(a) Monarchy (b) Dictatorship (c) Democracy (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Democracy

1000. Democracy even ensures the decision-making based on:
(a) norms (b) procedures (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) both (a) and (b)

“ No one can stop your Success”