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NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi ji to support.....
 - (a) The mill workers
 - (b) The peasants
 - (c) The women workers
 - (d) Rowlatt Act
2. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?
 - (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
3. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement began in
 - (a) January 1921
 - (b) February 1921
 - (c) March 1921
 - (d) April 1921
4. Why was the Non-cooperation movement called off by Gandhiji?
 - (a) Pressure from the British Government
 - (b) Because Muslims did not participate in the movement
 - (c) Gandhiji's arrest
 - (d) Due to Chauri-Chaura incident
5. Which was a non-violent method of mass agitation against the oppressor?
 - (a) Satyagraha
 - (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (c) Strike
 - (d) Bullet for bullet
6. Who was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh incident ?
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Charles Dicken
 - (c) General Dyer
 - (d) Lord Curzon
7. Who announced a vague offer of "Dominion Status" for India in 1929 ?
 - (a) Lord Curzon
 - (b) Viceroy Irwin
 - (c) Lord William Bentinck
 - (d) Lord Mountbatten
8. 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
9. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' ?
 - (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaikat Ali
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
10. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous 'Salt March' on 12th March 1930 ?
 - (a) Dandi
 - (b) Chauri-Chaura
 - (c) Sabarmati
 - (d) Surat
11. 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

12. Who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association ?
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Motilal Nehru (d) C.R. Das
13. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress ?
(a) Karachi (b) Bombay
(c) Lahore (d) Lucknow
14. Under which act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission ?
(a) Poona Act (b) The Rowlatt Act
(c) Inland Emigration Act (d) Vernacular Press Act
15. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because:
(a) It supported the Muslim League
(b) There was no Indian member in the Commission
(c) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj
(d) There were differences among the members
16. Who formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
(b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
17. Identify the act passed in 1919 which gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities .
(a) Poona Act (b) The Rowlatt Act
(c) Inland Emigration Act (d) Vernacular Press Act
18. Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement ?
(a) Dinshaw Petit (b) Dwarkanath Tagore
(c) Seth Hukamchand (d) Purshottamdas Thakurdas
19. Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for dalits between Gandhiji and Dr.Ambedkar in 1932 ?
(a) Lucknow pact (b) Nagpur pact
(c) Poona pact (d) Surat pact
20. Who visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting ?
(a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (b) Abanindranath Tagore
(c) Natesa Sastri (d) None of these
21. Which of the following is not true regarding Rowlatt Act, 1919 ?
(a) The act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council
(b) It gave power to the government to repress political activities
(c) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoners without trial
(d) The act controlled the movement of plantation workers
22. Which one of the following combination of colours was there in the 'Swaraj flag' designed by Gandhiji in 1921 ?
(a) Red, Green and White (b) Red, Green and Yellow
(c) Orange, White and Green (d) Yellow, White and Green

23. Who was the leader of militant guerrilla movement in the Gudem Hills ?
 (a) Baba Ramchandra (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Alluri Sitaram Raju (d) Mahatma Gandhi
24. Who wrote Vande Mataram ?
 (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya (b) Abanindranath Tagore
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Ravi Verma
25. Which famous writer from Bengal led the movement for folklore as part of Nationalism ?
 (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya (b) Abanindranath Tagore
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Ravi Verma
26. When did the famous Jallianwala Bagh incident take place ?
 (a) 13 April 1919 (b) 10 April 1919
 (c) 10 April 1920 (d) 13 April 1920
27. Which two muslim brothers supported the movement along with Gandhiji ?
 (a) Arbaaz Ali and Shujaat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
 (c) Arbaaz Ali and Shaukat Ali (d) Shujaat Ali and Muhammad Ali
28. When did the Simon Commission arrive in India and how was it received by the Indians ?
 (a) 1928, by the slogan 'Simon go back'
 (b) 1927, it was welcomed
 (c) 1929, there was a mixed response
 (d) 1930, people were forced to accept it
29. Which organizations did the Indian merchants and industrialists form to organize business interests in India ?
 (a) Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress
 (b) Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI)
 (c) Did not form any organization
 (d) Both a and b
30. Who was the author of the famous novel 'Anandamath' ?
 (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (b) Abanindranath Tagore
 (c) Natesa Sastri (d) Rabindranath Tagore
31. Match the following items in the column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
(i) Salt March	A Amritsar
(ii) Jallianwala Bagh	B Lahore
(iii) Purna Swaraj	C Awadh
(iv) Peasants movement	D Dandi

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

32.

Column A	Column B
(i) Depressed Classes Association	A. G.D. Birla
(ii) Nationalist in Gudem Hills	B. C.R.Das
(iii) Indian Industrialist	C. Alluri Sita Ram Raju
(iv) Swaraj Party	D. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

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

ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

For question numbers 33 to 37 two statements are given- one labeled Assertion(A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the option which is most suitable.

- (a) Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong
(d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct

33. **Assertion:** When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan ‘Go back Simon’.

Reason: The Commission did not have a single Indian member.

34. **Assertion:** In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement.

Reason: There was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities and a large section of Muslims could not respond to the call of Non-cooperation Movement.

35. **Assertion:** In 1919, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.

Reason: The act was passed to repress political activities.

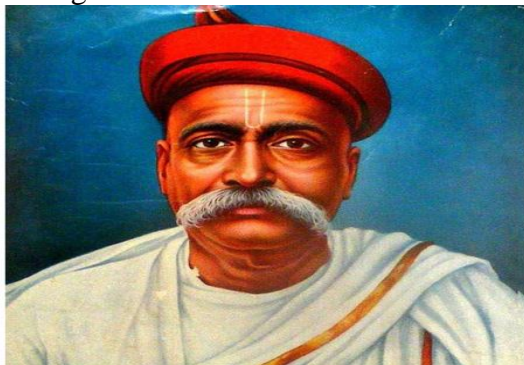
36. **Assertion:** Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

Reason: Salt was something essential, consumed by the rich and the poor alike.

37. **Assertion:** Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Reason: The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey and there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman Emperor.

38. Identify the image.



- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Lal Lajpat Roy

- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Sardar Patel

39. Who painted this image?



- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) Natesa Sastri

- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

40. When was non cooperation movement called off by Gandhiji?

- (a) 1920
(c) 1922

- (b) 1921
(d) 1923

Read the source and answer the following questions.

After arriving in India from South Africa in January 1915, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized satyagraha movements in various places. In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, he organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organize a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act.

41. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- (a) January 1914
(c) February 1915

- (b) January 1915
(d) January 1916

42. In which state of India is Champaran situated ?

- (a) Gujarat
(c) Bihar

- (b) Maharashtra
(d) Punjab

43. The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by:

- (a) Extreme poverty
(c) Plague epidemic

- (b) the crop failure
(d) All the above

44. Where did Mahatma Gandhi go to organize a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers?

- (a) Kheda
(c) Dandi

- (b) Champaran
(d) Ahmedabad

45. When did Gandhi ji decide to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act?

- (a) 1917
(c) 1919

- (b) 1918
(d) 1920

On 31 January 1930, Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. His letter was , in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Sabarmati ashram to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

46. To whom a letter was sent by Mahatma Gandhi ?

- (a) Sir John Simon
- (b) Viceroy Irwin
- (c) General Dyer
- (d) None of these

47. What was the distance between Sabarmati ashram and Dandi?

- (a) 210 miles
- (b) 220 miles
- (c) 235 miles
- (d) 240 miles

48. How many volunteers accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in salt march?

- (a) 24
- (b) 87
- (c) 78
- (d) 76

49. How many demands were there in the letter sent to Viceroy?

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

50. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, which movement the Congress would launch?

- (a) Non-cooperation
 - (b) Civil disobedience
 - (c) Quit India
 - (d) None of these
-

The age of Industrialization

Q.No.1 Guilds were associations of

- (a) Traders (b) Producers (c) Exporters (d) Industrialists

Q.No.2 which of the following was known as “finishing center”?

- (a) London (b) Manchester (c) Liverpool (d) Amsterdam

Q.No.3 who created the cotton mill?

- (a) Richard Arkwright (b) Williams (c) Newcomen (d) James Watt

Q.No.4 Who produced the Steam Engine?

- (a) James Watt (b) James Mill (c) Newcomen (d) Crompton

Q.No.5 Industrial Revolution refers to

- (a) mass production by factories (b) collection of raw materials
(c) process of raw materials (d) None of these

Q.No.6 What was the Spinning Jenny?

- (a) A machine (b) A person (c) An industry (d) None of these

Q.No.7 In which of the following was demand for labor not seasonal?

- (a) Gas works (b) Breweries (c) Mining (d) Printing

Q.No.8 The introduction of which new technology in England engaged women?

- (a) The spinning Jenny (b) The underground railways
(c) The steam engine (d) None of these

Q.No.9 Why did women working in the woollen textile industry begin attacking the spinning Jenny?

- (a) It caused them unemployment (b) They could not operate the machine
(c) It could not produce finer yarn (d) They were scared of the machine

Q.No.10 Which of the following were the Pre -colonial ports of India?

- (a) Surat and Masulipatnam (b) Madras and Hoogly
(c) Madras and Bombay (d) Bombay and Hoogly

Q.No.11 Which among the following ports had links with South Asian ports?

- (a) Surat and Masulipatnam (b) Masulipatnam and Hoogly
(c) Surat and Hoogly (d) All of these

Q.No.12 Which of the following ports lost its importance under colonial rule?

- (a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Calcutta (d) Surat

Q.No.13 Whom did the British govt. appoint to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth?

- (a) Jobbers (b) Gomasthas (c) Sepoy (d) Policeman

Q.No.14 Which pre colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports

- (a) Surat (b) Madras (c) Calcutta (d) Bombay

Q.No.15 Which among the following is associated with Gomastha?

- (a) Trader (b) Businessman
(c) Unpaid servant (d) Supervisor appointed by the company

Q.No.16 Why did Indian weavers not get sufficient raw cotton?

- (a) Cotton crop perished (b) Raw cotton exports increased
(c) Export market collapsed (d) Local market shrank

Q.No.17 Which of the following was not a problem of Indian weavers of the early 19th century?

- (a) Shortage of raw materials (b) Clashes with Gomasthas
(c) Collapse of local and foreign market (d) Setting up of new factories

Q.No.18 Khostis were _____

- (a) money lenders (b) day labourers (c) landless peasants (d) weavers

Q.No.19 The person who got people from village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money in times of need was known as:

- (a) Stapler (b) Fuller (c) Gomastha (d) Jobber

Q.No.20 By late 19th century why did the British manufacturers print calendars for advertisements?

- (a) Indian people were fond of using calendars in their houses.
(b) Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who did not know how to read or write.
(c) It was cheaper to advertise goods through calendars.
(d) It used to add beauty to the room.

Q.No.21 Why did Manchester export to India decline after the First World War?

- (a) People were busy fighting the war.
(b) Factories closed down due to security problem.
(c) Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfill the need of army.
(d) Export trade was restricted by the government.

Q.No.22 In the 17th century, merchants from towns in Europe moved to the countryside to:

- (a) supply money to peasants and artisans to persuade them to produce for international markets.
(b) persuade them to settle in towns.
(c) provide them with small workshops.
(d) stop them from working for other companies.

Q.No.23 Which of the following was a European managing agency?

- (a) Tata Iron and Steel Company (b) Andrew Yule
(c) Elgin Mill (d) Birla industries

Q.No.24 Name the first industrial country in the world:

- (a) France (b) Japan (c) Britain (d) Germany

Q.No.25 How did urban merchants acquire trade monopoly?

- (a) The old merchants had won over the weavers and artisans.
- (b) The powerful members of the guilds had bribed the rulers.
- (c) The rulers granted different guilds the 'monopoly right' and trade of specific products.
- (d) The guilds were so powerful that they did not allow new merchants to enter into the field of trade.

Q.No.26 Why was it difficult to get a job in a factory in 19th century Britain?

- (a) Employers were looking for only skilled workers and they rejected inexperienced applicants.
- (b) The number of jobs were less than the number of job seekers.
- (c) Employers did not prefer migrants.
- (d) Employers wanted educated workers.

Q.No.27 After 1940s, building activity opened up greater opportunities of employment. What kind of work was introduced?

- (a) Construction of big business houses.
- (b) Construction of mills and factories.
- (c) Construction of railway lines, railway stations and digging up of tunnels.
- (d) Construction of cinema halls for entertainment.

Q.No.28 Identify the incorrect option. Early entrepreneur of India:

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore of Bengal
- (b) Seth Hukumchand of Calcutta
- (c) Bhai Bhosle of Bombay
- (d) Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee, Nusserwanjee—Parsis of Bombay.

Q.No.29 Name the most dynamic industry in Britain.

- (a) Food processing
- (b) Leather goods production
- (c) Cotton and metal industries
- (d) Electronic goods production

Q.No.30 From which of the following trade did the early entrepreneurs make a fortune?

- (a) Textile trade
- (b) China trade
- (c) Trade in tea
- (d) Industries

SECTION-B

Q.No.31 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion: The First symbol of the new era was cotton.

Reason: In Victorian Britain. The industrialists did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is False but R is true

Q.No.32 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion: In most industrial regions, workers came from the districts around.

Reason: Peasants and Artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is False but R is true

Q.No.33 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion: In the 20th century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily.

Reason: This was partly because of technological changes.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is False but R is true

SECTION-C

For question 34-38 .Read the source given below and answer five questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. Tagore's enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crises of the 1840s, but later in the nineteenth century many of the China traders became successful industrialists. In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamssetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China. So did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.

Q.No.34 Dwarkanath Tagore was a

- (a) painter
- (b) industrialist
- (c) philosopher
- (d) social reformer

Q.No.35 In which of the following ways did early industrialists accumulate capital:

- (a) Trade with China
- (b) Trade with Burma
- (c) Trade with the Middle East
- (d) Money lending

Q.No.36 Who among the following set up the first Jute Mill in Calcutta?

- (a) Dinshaw Petit
- (b) J.N. Tata
- (c) Seth Hukumchand
- (d) Dwarkanath Tagore

Q.No.37 Where was the first Jute Mill set up?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bihar

Q.No.38 When was the first Jute Mill set up?

- (a) 1917
- (b) 1916
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1919

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1. Which among the following are referred to as the Bretton Woods twins?
(a)The IMF and the World Bank (b)The IMF and WTO
(c)The World Bank and WTO (d)The WTO and the WHO
2. Which was the fabled city of gold?
(a)El Paso (b) El Dorado
(c)Mexico (d)Lima
3. Which of the following did not become instrumental in colonizing the farway lands?
(a)Rinderpest (b)small pox germs
(c) Gun Powder (d)Potatoes
4. Which one of the following were considered as Axis Power
(a)Britain, France and the US (b)Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy
(c)Japan, Italy and France (d)Nazi Germany, France and Britain
5. Which of the following diseases had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy of the Africa in the 1890s?
(a)Rinderpest (b)small pox
(c)Cholera (d)Plague
6. Most Indian indentured workers came from the present day regions of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, And
(a) Punjab , Tamilnadu (b)Punjab , Assam
(c)Central India, Tamil nadu (d)Punjab , Rajasthan
7. Which among the following were considered as Allies Power?
(a)Britain, France and Russia (b)Britain, Japan and Russia
(c)Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottomon Turk (d)Germany, France and Japan
8. Was a well known pioneer of mass production.
(a)Henry Ford (b)Abraham Lincoln
(c)Hitler (d)None of the above
9. What was Bretton Woods systems?
(a)Post war military systems (b)Post war political system
(c)Post war international economic system (d)None of these
10. What was the time period of Great Depression?
(a)1929-1930s (b)1930-1940s
(c)1919-1925s (d)1940- 1950s
11. Who was V S Naipaul
(a)A writer whose forefathers migrated as indentured workers.(b)He is a film producer
(c)He is a philosopher (d)He is a cricketer.

- 12 Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in:
 (a)1919 (b)1931
 (c)1942 (d)1941
- 13 'Silk Route' refers to:
 (a)Network of routes connecting India and Rome
 (b) Network of routes connecting China and Rome
 (c)Network of routes connecting China and India.
 (d)Network of routes connecting Asia with Europe and Northern Africa
- 14 Why did the wheat price in India fall down by 50 percent between 1928 to 1934?
 (a)Due to less production (b)Due to Great depression
 (c)Due to floods (d)Due to droughts
- 15 In which year did the big Europe Powers meet in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa between them?
 (a)1885 (b)1890
 (c)1914 (d)1917
- 16 Which one of the following countries had an effective right of Veto over IMF and World Bank?
 (a)India (b) Srilanka
 (c)USA (d)Japan
- 17 Which of the following West-Indies cricketers trace their roots to indentured labour migrants from India?
 (a)Vivian Richards and Gary Sobers (b)Chris Gayle and Dwayne Bravo
 (c)Ramnaresh Sarwan and Shivnarine Chanderpaul (d)Brain lara and Courtney Walsh
- 18 Which of the following organizations were established during the Bretton Woods Conference
 (a)UNO and IMF (b)IMF and the security council
 (c)IMF and the World bank (d)The World Bank and the RBI
- 19 The routes which knitted together vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.
 (a)Golden Route (b)Silk Route
 (c)Diamond Route (d)None of the above
- 20 Which of the following diseases proved a deadly killer for the people of America?
 (a)Cholera (b)Smallpox
 (c)Plague (d)None of he above
- 21 "Economists of the 19th century identify three types of movements or flows within international exchanges." Which of the following is not a part of the flow?
 (a)the flow of trade (b)The flow of technology
 (c)The flow of labour (d)The flow of capital

- 22 Name the law which allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn.
 (a)Corn Act (b)Food Act
 (c)Corn Laws (d) None of the above
- 23 Which of the following is not true with reference to Corn laws?
 (a)The laws were abolished in the late 18th century
 (b)After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply. (c)The abolition of Corn Law promoted agriculture in Britain
 (d)The abolition of Corn Law led to the migration of people.
- 24 Which of the following countries was not exporting food grains to Britain in the mid 19th century?
 (a)Russia (b)Australia
 (c)India (d)Austria
- 25 When was the first World War was fought?
 (a)1910-1914 (b)1914-1918
 (c)1918-1922 (d)1915-1919
- 26 Which of the following was not a destination of the Indian indentured migrants?
 (a)Japan (b)Mauritius
 (c)Fiji (d)Caribbean Islands
- 27 A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time?
 (a) Daily worker (b)Bonded worker
 (c)Indentured labour (d)None of the above
- 28 Which of the following methods were used by the Europeans to recruit and retain African labour?
 (i)Heavy taxes were imposed (ii)Inheritance law were changed (iii)Mine worker were confined in compounds (iv)High wages were given to them.
 (a)only (i) and (ii) (b)Only (i),(ii) and (iii)
 (c)only (ii) and (iv) (d) all the mentioned above
- 29 Which of the following countries was not on the side of the Central Powers during the First World War?
 (a)Germany (b)Austria- Hungary
 (c)Russia (d)Turkey
- 30 During the First world war, Britain borrowed large sums of money from.....
 (a)Germany (b)Russia
 (c)United States of America (d)France
- 31 Which one of the following was the most important feature of the USA economy of the 1920s
 (a)Under production (b)Mass production
 (c)Low production of wheat (d)It borrowed a huge amount from Britain

- 32 Which one of the following method is used by Henry Ford to increase car production
 (a)Vertical line (b)Assembly line
 (c)Horizontal line (d)None of the above
- 33 The Bretton Woods Monetary System was based on.....
 (a)Floating exchange rates (b)Fixed exchange rates
 (c)both floating as well as fixed rates (d)none of the above.
- 34 What is IMF
 (a)International Money Fund (b)International Monetary Fund
 (c)International Monetary Finances (d)Indian Monetary Fund
- 35 Which of the following enabled the transportation of meat over long distances during the 19th century?
 (a)Airways (b)Water ways
 (c)Refrigerated ships (d) Railways
- 36 Assertion – Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880's. It reached the Cape, African southernmost tip five year later. Along the way rinderpest killed 90 percent of the cattle. Reason- It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa.
 (A)Only Assertion is true.
 (B)Only reason is correct
 (C)Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 (D)Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.
- 37 Assertion – the IMF and The World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or some time Bretton Wood twin
 Reason- The Bretton Wood system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system national currencies for example Indian rupee were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.
 (a)Only Assertion is true.
 (b)Only reason is correct
 (c)Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 (d) Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.
- 38 Assertion- As International prices crashed. Between 1928 to 1934 wheat prices in India fell by 50 percent.
 Reason- The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's export and import nearly halved between 1928 to 1934
 (a)Only Assertion is true.
 (b)Only reason is correct
 (c)Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 (d) Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

39 Assertion- During Great depression most part of the world experienced catastrophic decline in production, employment, income and trade.

Reason- the Great depression began in 1919 and remained for 11 years.

(a) Only Assertion is true

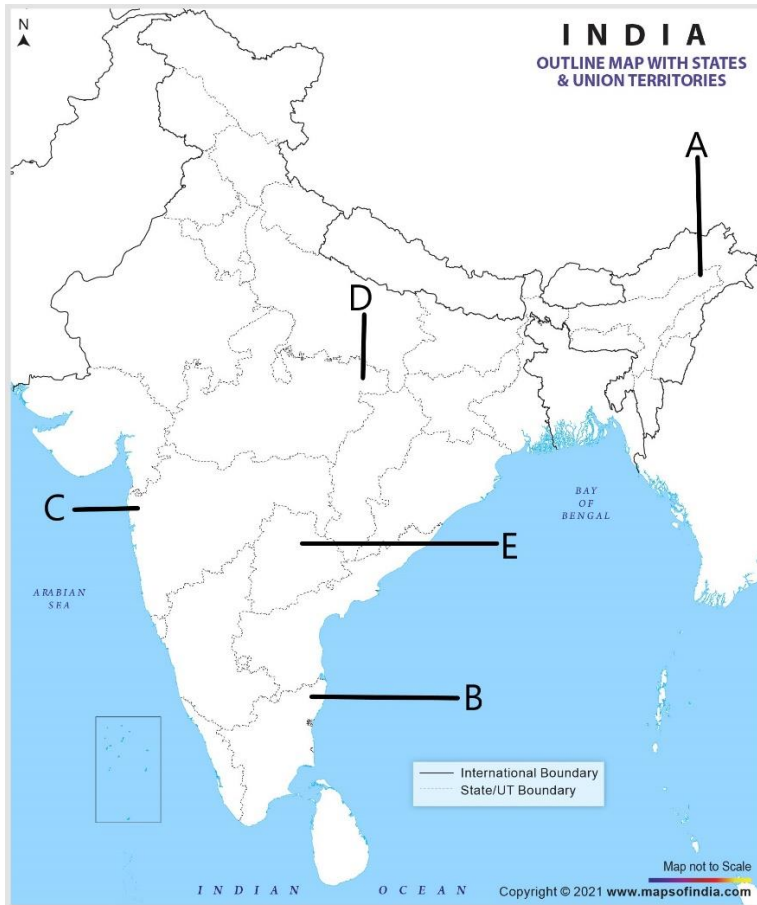
(b) Only reason is correct

(c) Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

(d) Both Assertion and Reason correct and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

Minerals and Energy Resources (Geography)

On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information:



Q1. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a Thermal Plant. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Namrup
- B. Singrauli
- C. Ramagundam
- D. Neyveli

Q2. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as nuclear power plant. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Tarapur
- B. Kakrapara
- C. Kalpakkam
- D. Narora

Q3. On the same map, 'C' is also marked as Nuclear power plant. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Tarapur
- B. Kakrapara
- C. Kalpakkam
- D. Narora

Q4. On the same map, 'D' is also marked as Thermal power plant. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Neyveli
- B. Singrauli
- C. Namrup
- D. Ramagundam

Q5. On the same map, 'E' is also marked as Thermal power plant. Identify it from the following options.

- A. Namrup
- B. Singrauli
- C. Vijaywada
- D. Ramagundam

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Q.1 Identify the category of a person who worked in a steel factory ?

- a) Primary activities
- b) secondary activities
- c) both a & b
- d) Tertiary activities

Q.2 Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called.....

- a) Development
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Exporting
- d) none of the above

Q.3 The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of industries.

- a) Agriculture
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Developed
- d. Foreign exchange

Q.4 Choose the incorrect statement about manufacturing sector .

- a) manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development
- b) manufacturing industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture
- c) Industrial development is not a precondition for eradication of poverty
- d) Export of manufacturing goods expands trade and commerce

Q.5 Assertion: Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other

Reason: The agro – industries have given boost to agriculture by raising its productivity

Direction: Mark the option which is most suitable

- (A) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (B) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion
- (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (D)Both Assertion and Reason are False

Q.6 What are the reasons that economists predict that manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decade?

- a) With appropriate policy interventions by the government
- b) Renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of the above

Q.7 Which institution was set up to achieve 12 per cent of growth rate in manufacturing ?

- a) National manufacturing competitiveness council
- b) National management council
- c) National Institution of Technology
- d) National industrial development centres

Q.8 Industrial locations are complex in nature . which factors are influenced the industrial locations ?

- a) Availability of raw material
- b) Labour
- c) Capital
- d) all of the above

Q.9 When many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as .

- a) Developed economies
- b) Agglomeration economies
- c) Both A& B
- d) None of the above

Q.10 Cotton, woolen, jute , silk, textile, tea , coffee are the examples of

- a) Mineral based industry
- b) Agro- based industry
- c) Chemical based industry
- d) None of the above

Q.11 Which among the following is a example of Basic and Key industries ?

- a) Iron and steel smelting
- b) Copper and aluminum smelting
- c) Both A& B
- d) Rubber Industries

Q.12 At the present time how much maximum investment is required for to consider a small scale industry ?

- a) 50 lacs
- b) One crore
- c) Two crore
- d) Five crore

Q.13 Tisco , Bajaj auto Ltd. , Dabur industries are a examples of .

- a) private sector
- b) Public sector
- c) Cooperate sector
- d) Joint sector

Q.14 The industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both falls in which sector ?

- a) Joint sector
- b) Cooperative sector
- c) Public sector
- d) Private sector

Q.15 Sugar industry of Maharashtra and the coir industry in Kerala are examples of

- a) Joint sector
- b) Cooperative sector
- c) Public sector
- d) Private sector

Q.16 Which among the following is not a classification of Industries ?

- a) On the basis of production
- b) On the basis of source of raw materials used
- c) On the basis of capital investment
- d) On the basis of ownership

Q.17 Spinning, weaving, Dyeing and finishing process are finished in which industry ?

- a) Textile industry
- b) Wood industry
- c) Sugar Industry
- d) Mineral industry

Q.18 Which industry is only industry in country which is self-reliant and complete in value chain?

- a) Textile industry
- b) Wood industry
- c) Sugar Industry
- d) Mineral industry

Q.19 After which periods power-looms came into use in cotton textile industry ?

- a) 18th century
- b) 16th century
- c) 17th century
- d) 19th century

Q.20 When and where was first successful textile mill was established ?

- a) 1850, Mumbai
- b) 1854, Kolkata
- c) 1854 , Mumbai
- d) 1899, Madras

Q.21 What were the main reasons for concentrating cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat ?

- a) Availability of raw material
- b) Market and transport
- c) accessible port facilities
- d) all of the above

Q.22 Assertion: India has world class production in spinning.

Reason: Weaving is done by handloom, power loom, and in mills.

Direction: Mark the option which is most suitable

- (A) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (B) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion
- (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (D) Both Assertion and Reason are False

Q.23 why today we have need to import the cotton fiber?

- a) Power supply is erratic
- b) Machinery needs to be upgraded
- c) Low output of labour
- d) all of the above

Q.24 Name the state where most of jute mills are located ?

- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) West Bengal
- c) Odisha
- d) Bihar

Q.25 When and where was first jute mill set up ?

- a) 1854, Kolkata
- b) 1855, Kolkata
- c) 1875, Mumbai
- d) 1875, Madras

Q.26 Which among the following factors are responsible for most of jute mills are concentrated at basin of Hugli rivers ?

- a) Proximity of jute producing areas
- b) Inexpensive water transport
- c) Good network of railways
- d) all of the above

Q.27 Which among the following port is facilitated for export of jute goods ?

- a) Kolkata
- b) Paradeep
- c) Mumbai
- d) Tuticorin

Q.28 Choose the incorrect statement .

- a) India's position is second in production of Sugar
- b) India occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari
- c) Sixty per cent of sugar mills are located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- d) Sugar industry is running continuously

Q.29 Choose the incorrect statement .

- a) production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development
- b) Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the goods are heavy and bulky
- c) Iron ore , cooking coal and lime stone are required in steel industries
- d) Some quantities of gypsum are required to harden the steel

Q.30 In 2016 what was the per capita consumption of steel in the country ?

- a) 63 kg
- b) 73 kg
- c) 80 kg
- d) 90 kg

Read the following passage carefully and give the answer of following.

The chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units . Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors. Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid (used to manufacture fertilizers , synthetic fibres , plastics , adhesives , paints ,dyes stuffs) , nitric acid , alkalies , soda ash (used to make glass, soaps and detergents, paper) and caustic soda. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals , which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibres , synthetic rubber ,plastics, dye stuffs , drugs and pharmaceuticals. Organic chemical plants are located near oil refineries or petrochemical plants.

The fertilizer industry is centred around the production of nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly urea) , phosphatic fertilizers and ammonium phosphate (DAP) , and complex fertilizers which have a combination of nitrogen (N) , phosphate and potash. The third i.e. potash is entirely imported as the country does not have any reserves of commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form.

Q.31 The inorganic chemicals includes-

- a) sulphuric acid
- b) nitric acid
- c) alkalies
- d) all of the above

Q.32 Which among the following inorganic chemical is used to make glass, soaps and detergents ?

- a) sulphuric acid
- b) nitric acid
- c) alkalies
- d) soda ash

Q.33 Which type chemical is used for manufacturing pharmaceuticals ?

- a) petrochemicals
- b) soda ash
- c) alkalies
- d) nitric acid

Q.34 Which among the following fertilizer is entirely imported ?

- a) Ammonium
- b) Potash
- c) phosphate
- d) nitrogen

Q.35 Organic chemical plants are located near

- a) oil refineries
- b) petrochemical plants
- c) both A & B
- d) coastal area

Read the following passage carefully and give the answer of following.

In the 1950's China and India produced almost the same quantity of steel. Today, china is the largest producer of steel . China is also the world's largest consumer of steel.

Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for development of this industry.

These include , low cost of iron ore , high grade raw materials in proximity , cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market . Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal (b) lower productivity of labour (c) Irregular supply of energy and (d)(poor infrastructure . We also import good quality steel from other countries. However, the overall production of steel is sufficient to meet our domestic demand.

Liberalization and Foreign Direct Investment have given a boost to the industry with the efforts of private entrepreneurs. There is a need to allocate resources for research and development to produce steel more competitively.

Q.36 Choose the incorrect statement.

- a) In 1950s China and India produced same quantity of steel
- b) Today China is largest producer of steel
- c) today India is largest consumer of steel
- d) Chhotanagpur plateau has the maximum concentration of iron and steel

Q.37 Why India is not producing steel with full potential ?

- a) Limited availability of cooking coal
- b) Irregular supply of energy
- c) Poor infrastructure
- d) All of the above

Q.38 Which among the following factor have given a boost to iron and steel industry ?

- a) Liberalization
- b) FDI
- C) Efforts of private entrepreneurs
- D all of the above

Q.39 Why Chhotanagpur plateau has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries ?

- a) Low cost of iron ore
- b) Proximity of iron ore
- c both A& B
- d) Expensive labour

Q.40 Liberalization is stands for-

- a) Political freedom
- b) Relaxation in trade
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

Q.41 Assertion: Aluminum smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.

Reason: It is light , resistant to corrosion , a good conductor of heat.

Direction: Mark the option which is most suitable

- (A) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (B) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion
- (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (D)(D)Both Assertion and Reason are False

Q.42 Assertion: In recent years, there is a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in southern and western states

Reason: the cane produced in southern and western states has higher sucrose content.

Direction: Mark the option which is most suitable

- (A) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (B) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion
- (C) Assertion is true but Reason is False
- (D)Both Assertion and Reason are False

Q.43 Assertion: Wastes from nuclear power plants cause cancers , birth defects and miscarriages .

Reason: Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and ground water also get contaminated.

Direction: Mark the option which is most suitable

- (a) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (b) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion
- (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (d))Both Assertion and Reason are False

Q.44 Assertion: Almost all machinery can be redesigned and generators should be fitted with silencers.

Reason: Old machinery produced noise and consumes high energy

Direction: Mark the option which is most suitable

- (A) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (B) Assertion and Reason both are true and Reason is the not correct explanation of assertion
- (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (D)Both Assertion and Reason are False.

Q.45 Aluminum is extract from –

- a) Bauxite
- b) Lime stone
- c) Iron ore
- d) Both A& B

Q.46 On the political map of India 'A' is marked as a cotton textile industry . Identify the name of the city from following options.



- a) Porbandar
- b) Ahmadabad
- c) Dewas
- d) Aurangabad

Q.47 On the political map of India 'E ' is marked as iron and steel plants . Identify it from the following options.



- a) Salem
- b) Bhadravati
- c) Vijyanagar
- d) Visakhapatanam

Q.48 On the political map of India 'F' is marked as iron and steel plants. Identify it from the following options.



- a) Bhilai
- b) Raurkela
- c) Jamshedpur
- d) Durgapur

Q.49 On the political map of India 'B' is marked as software park in Rajasthan . Identify the city from the following



- a) Bikaner
- b) Jaipur
- c) Jodhpur
- d) Kota

Q.50 On the political map of India 'D' is marked as software park . Identify the city from the following



- a) Thiruvananthapuram
- b) Chennai
- c) Bengaluru
- d) Mysuru

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east - west corridor?
 - A. Mumbai and Nagpur
 - B. Silcher and Porbandar
 - C. Mumbai and Kolkata
 - D. Nagpur and Siliguri

2. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?
 - A. Railways
 - B. Roadways
 - C. Pipeline
 - D. Waterways

3. Which one of the following states is not connected with the HVJ pipeline?
 - A. Madhya Pradesh
 - B. Maharashtra
 - C. Gujarat
 - D. Uttar Pradesh

4. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well -protected port along the east coast?
 - A. Chennai
 - B. Paradwip
 - C. Tuticorin
 - D. Visakhapatnam

5. Which one of the following is the most important mode of transportation in India?
 - A. Pipeline
 - B. Railways
 - C. Roadways
 - D. Airways

6. Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?
 - A. Internal trade
 - B. International trade
 - C. External trade
 - D. Local trade.

7. Which one of the following cities is connected by the National Highway No.1?
 - A. Kolkata and Amritsar
 - B. Ranchi and Kolkata
 - C. Delhi and Amritsar
 - D. Varanasi and Kanyakumari

8. What is the main objective of construction of super highways?
 - A. To reduce the time and distance between the mega cities
 - B. To reduce distance between national highways
 - C. To increase time between mega cities
 - D. To provide speedy transportation in every City

9. Who laid and maintained National Highways?

- A. National Highway authority of India
- B. Central public works department
- C. Public works department
- D. Zila Parishad

10. Which one of the following port is a tidal port?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Kandla
- C. Visakhapatnam
- D. Chennai

11. Which one of the following ports was developed in order to relieve the pressure of Kolkata port?

- A. Paradwip port
- B. Tuticorin port
- C. Haldia port
- D. Chennai port

12. Which two extreme locations are connected by the North- South corridor?

- A. Amritsar and Tuticorin
- B. Srinagar and Thiruvananthapuram
- C. Srinagar and Tuticorin
- D. Srinagar and Kanyakumari

13. Which one of the following is the oldest artificial port of the country ?

- A. Vishakhapatnam
- B. Chennai
- C. Mumbai
- D. Tuticorin

14. Which Organisation constructs and maintains roads in the border areas?

- A. NHAI
- B. BRO
- C. CPWD
- D. PWD

15. What is the historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg called now?

- A. NH2
- B. NH7
- C. NH24
- D. NH1

16. Roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the districts are known as _____

- A. National highways
- B. State highways
- C. District roads
- D. Border roads

17. The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways connects-

- A. Delhi – Ahmedabad- Mumbai- Kolkata
- B. Delhi – Mumbai- Chennai- Kolkata
- C. Delhi- Silcher – Bangalore- Chennai
- D. Delhi -Mumbai -Chennai – Porbander

18. What is the name given to the International airport of Kolkata?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Meenam Bakkam
- C. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
- D. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

19. Which one of the following means of transportation is used for carrying solids in a slurry form?

- A. Roadways
- B. Railways
- C. Waterways
- D. Pipelines

20. Which one of the following is not a means of mass communication?

- A. Radio
- B. Cards and envelopes
- C. Newspapers
- D. Films

21. The Difference between total value of exports and imports is called _____

- A. Balance of payment
- B. Balance of trade
- C. Surplus trade
- D. Deficit balance

22. Which one of the following is an Inland Riverine port ?

- A. Kandla port
- B. Kolkata port
- C. Mumbai port
- D. Tuticorin port

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

- A. Tuticorin port
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru port
- C. Haldia port
- D. Vishakhapatnam port

24. What is Road density ?

- A. Length of road per 100 sq.km of area .
- B. Length of road per 10 sq.km of area .
- C. Length of road per 1000 sq.km of area .
- D. Length of road per 10000 sq.km of area

25. There are _____ important networks of pipeline transportation in the country.

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4

26. The first train steamed off from Mumbai to _____.

- A. Pune
- B. Thane
- C. Nagpur
- D. Nasik

27. How many Railway Zones are there in India?

- A. 14 Zones
- B. 15 Zones
- C. 16 Zones
- D. 18 Zones

Assertion and Reason –

DIRECTION : in the following questions a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason mark the correct choice as

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) If both assertion and reason are false.

28. Assertion: Road transportation in India faces a number of problems.

Reason :Roads are unmetalled and their network is inadequate.

29 .Assertion : Communication is an unessential requirement of human life.

Reason :Communication between people does not create awareness.

30.Assertion : Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.

Reason: It is a fuel -efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

31. Assertion: Transport and communications are called lifelines of our economy.

Reason: Transport and communications do not help in easy movement of goods and materials between countries

32.Assertion: Tourism promotes national integration.

Reason :Millions of people are directly engaged in tourism industry.

33.Assertion: Mass communication promotes national integration and provides entertainment

Reason: It strengthens democracy in the country by providing news to the masses. they feel attached to the country and a feeling of nationalism arises in them.

34. Assertion: Cost of laying pipelines is less but subsequent running costs are maximum.

Reason: Pipelines do not facilitate easy transportation of goods.

35. Which one of the following is a means of personal communication?
- A) letter
 - B) radio
 - C) newspaper
 - D) films
36. Which one of the following is considered as the first-class mail by the Indian postal network?
- A) Cards and envelopes
 - B) registered periodicals
 - C) book packets
 - D) Registered newspapers
37. Which of the following airlines is the nationalized airline of India?
- A) Air India
 - B) Jet Airways
 - C) Kingfisher airlines
 - D) Indigo
38. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as
- A) National highways
 - B) District roads
 - C) State highways
 - D) other roads
39. Which of the following regions is suitable to construct railway lines?
- A) Himalayan mountains
 - B) Garo, khasi hills
 - C) Northern plains
 - D) Rajasthan desert
40. The width of the broad gauge railway track is
- A) 1.67 metres
 - B) 1.76 metres
 - C) 1.87 metres
 - D) 1.97 metres
41. Which of the following is not a means of communication?
- A) Press
 - B) Roads
 - C) Films
 - D) Radio
42. The longest pipeline connects
- A) Hazira to Kanpur
 - B) Salaya to Jalandhar
 - C) Hazira to Jagdishpur
 - D) Koyali to Haldia

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS –

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows-

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, deserts, dense forests and also long Oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north- eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport .air travel has made access easier. The air transport was nationalised in 1953. Air India provides international air services. air travel is not within the reach of the common people it is only in the north-eastern- states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

43. Which mode of transportation is favorable for North- eastern parts of India?

- A) Roadways
- B) Railways
- C) Waterways
- D) Airways

44. When was air transport nationalized in India?

- A) 1951
- B) 1952
- C) 1953
- D) 1954

45. Common people cannot afford air travel because-

- A) It is costly
- B) It is Cheaper
- C) It is a new mode of transportation
- D) None of the above

46. Identify the incorrect statement-

- A) Air travel is the fastest mode of transportation
- B) Air travel has made access easier
- C) It can cover high mountains and dense forests
- D) air transport is affordable by all citizens of the country.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS –

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows-

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films etc are the major means of communication in the country. Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani broadcasts a variety of programmes in national regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

47. Long distance communication is far easier:

- A) with physical movement of the receiver
- B) without physical movement of the communicator
- C) different means of communication
- D) none of these

48. Mass communication provides_____ and_____ among people about various national programmes and policies.

- A) entertainment and create awareness
- B) television and newspaper
- C) doordarshan and national television
- D) entertainment and educational

49. In which country, mass communication has a significant role to play?

- A) England
- B) Japan
- C) India
- D) USA

50. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest

- A) Roadways in the world
- B) Terrestrial networks in the world
- C) Railway networks in the world
- D) None of these

Political parties

Q1. What is a political party?

- A. Self-made groups who automatically hold power
- C. Non-government groups to do social work
- D. Government organizations for social work

Q2. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve

- A. Partnership
- B. Participation
- C. Partisanship
- D. Political partnership

Q3. What are the components of a political party?

- A. Leaders
- B. Active members
- C. Followers
- D. All

Q4. In a democracy.....

- A. Parties are unanimously chosen
- B. Parties contest elections
- C. Parties are self-chosen
- D. Parties are aristocratic

Q5. Parties function through.....

- A. Demands of the people
- B. The way they want to
- C. Policies and programmes
- D. None of the above

Q6. Can parties play a role in making laws for the country?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. May be
- D. In some conditions

Q7. Those parties that lose in the elections.....

- A. Can still run the government
- B. Play the role of opposition
- C. Can make policies and programmes
- D. cannot criticize the government

Q8. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?

- A. Sahu Maharaj
- B. Jyotiba Phule
- C. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Kanshi Ram

Q9. Which political party believes in Marxism-Leninism?

- A. Communist Party of India
- B. Nationalist Congress Party
- C. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
- D. Bahujan Samaj Party

Q10. Which party is the oldest political party in India?

- A. Indian National Congress (INC)
- B. Bahujan Samaj Party
- C. Bhartiya Janta Party
- D. Communist Party

Q11. Which country has an example of a Multi-Party System?

- A. India
- B. United Kingdom
- C. USA
- D. China

Q12. Which is a recognized political party?

- A. A party that is present in only one of the federal units
- B. A party that is based on regional and communal diversities
- C. A party that is recognized by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities
- D. A party that is present in several and all units of the federation

Q13. What does the term 'Partisan' mean?

- A. The affair of the state or the science of the governance
- B. A group of people who come together to promote common beliefs
- C. A person who is strongly committed to the party
- D. The ruling party which runs the government

Q14. How many parties are required in any democratic system to compete in elections in order to come to power?

- A. At least two parties
- B. A least four parties
- C. More than two parties
- D. At least three parties

Q15. Pick the country where the two-party system exists?

- A. United Kingdom
- B. China
- C. India
- D. Pakistan

Q16. How many numbers of parties are registered with The Election Commission of India?

- A. More than 750 parties'
- B. Less than 750 parties
- C. 705 parties
- D. 750 Parties

Q17. Give the meaning of 'Alliance'.

- 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 multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.

Q18. Which one of the following is considered the best form of government?

- A. Democracy
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Monarchy
- D. Military Rule

Q19. Select the statement related to the advantages of a multiparty system?

- A. Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.
- B. There is a chance of conflict.
- C. Provides choice to the voters.
- D. In a Multi-party system regional parties get representation.

Q20. Political parties are allotted symbols by.....?

- A. The government of India
- B. The constitution of India
- C. The party leaders
- D. The Election Commission

Q21. An Affidavit signifies (Legal) _____

- 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

Q22. What is an ideological one-party system?

- 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.

Q23. Political parties are most visible institutions in a democracy. Which of these is false?

- A. Even less educated citizens know about political parties.
- B. Ordinary citizens' democracy is equal to political parties.
- C. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions.
- D. Most people in a democracy are not critical of political parties.

Q24. Which party is only allowed to rule in China?

- A. Socialist party
- B. Communist party
- C. Liberal party
- D. Maoist party

Q25. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the.....?

- A. All nominated parties
- B. Ruling party
- C. Opposition party and Ruling Party
- D. All

Q26. The Constitution was amended to stop.....?

- A. Corruption
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Defection
- D. None

Q27. One of the demerits, of multiparty, is that it often appears very messy and leads to political

- A. Corruption
- B. Defection
- C. Instability
- D. Aristocracy

Q28. What is the name of the alliance that formed the government in 1998?

- A. National Democratic Alliance
- B. United progressive Alliance
- C. National progressive Alliance
- D. United Democratic Alliance

Q29. In which year was the Communist Party of India (CPI) formed?

- A. 1945
- B. 1925
- C. 1935
- D. 1955

Q30. Who founded the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?

- A. Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- B. Syama Prasad Mukherjee
- C. Mamata Banerjee.
- D. Deendayal Upadhyaya

Q 31. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognized political party?

- (a) Party name
- (b) Election funds
- (c) Election symbol
- (d) Manifesto

Q 38. An example of a country having the multi-party system is

- (a) China
- (b) USA
- (c) India
- (d) United Kingdom

Q 39. How many parties are needed in any democratic system to compete in elections and provide a fair chance for the competing parties; to come to power?

- (a) Less than two
- (b) At least two parties
- (c) More than two parties
- (d) At least three parties

Q 40. The number of political parties registered with the Election Commission of India is

- (a) 750 parties
- (b) more than 750 parties
- (c) Less than 750 parties
- (d) 705 parties

Q 41. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?

- (a) 250 (b) 300 (c) 500 (d) More than 750

Q 42. What is a signed document submitted to an officer regarding her personal information?

- (a) Affidavit (b) Declaration (c) Agreement (d) Appeal

Q 43. Which of these statements is incorrect about CPI (M)?

- (a) Supports socialism, secularism and democracy
(b) Opposes imperialism and communalism
(c) Wants to secure socio-economic justice in India
(d) None of the above

Q 44. Who chooses the candidates for contesting elections in India?

- (a) Members and supporters of the party (b) Top party leadership
(c) The existing government (d) none of these

Q 45. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?

- (a) 1982, Mayawati (b) 1984, Kanshi Ram
(c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav (d) 1986, Bhajanlal

Q 46. When was the BJP founded?

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

Q 47. How many recognized national parties were there in 2006?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

Q 48. What are the parties which are given the special privilege of 'election symbol' and other facilities?

- (a) 'Identified' by the Election Commission (b) 'Recognized' by the Election Commission
(c) 'Patronized' by the Election Commission (d) 'Attached' by the Election Commission

Q 49. Which of these alliances were there in 2004 parliamentary elections in India?

- (a) National Democratic Alliance (b) The United Progressive Alliance
(c) Left Front (d) All the above

Q 50. Which of these is not a good option for a democratic state?

- (a) One-party system (b) Two-party system
(c) Multi-party system (d) None of the above

51). Assertion (A) : In India political parties which formed the government represent the majority of seats secured in the elections to the House of the People at the Centre and the Legislative Assemblies in the States but not the Majority of votes.

Reason (R) : The elections based on the majority vote system decided the result on the basis of relative majority of votes secured.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
C). A is true but R is false
D). A is false bur R is true

52). Assertion (A) : The Constitution of India has made the President the Supreme Commander of Armed Forces.

Reason (R) : Democracy maintains civilian supremacy over the military force.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

53). Assertion (A) : Only those parties that are recognised as national parties can contest in elections for Parliament.

Reason (R) : Recognition to a political party as a national party is accorded by the Election Commission.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

54). Assertion (A) : If the budget presented to the Rajya Sabha is not passed within the stipulated period, the budget proposals are not affected.

Reason (R) : In financial matters, the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false but R is true

55). Assertion (A) : India has a parliamentary system of government.

Reason (R) : Indian Parliament is bicameral.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

Read the given extract and answer the questions that the follows

In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the National legislatures. But only the main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi party system. Thus, in India, we have a multi party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multi party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:-

Q 56. Countries having Bi- party system:

(A) USA (B) India (C) China (D) All of these

Q 57. The multi-party system:

(A) appears very messy (B) leads to political instability (C) not free to form political party (D) Only 'A' and 'B'

Q 58. The government is formed coming together in a/an _____
alliance (B) front (C) coalition (D) opposition

Q 59. Which party leads the ruling NDA government at the center

(A) Indian national congress (b) Bhartiya janta party (d) Communist Party of India

Outcomes Of Democracy

1. Which country has democratic government since Independence?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Bhutan (d) Nepal
2. People feel that democracy is better as it promotes:
(a) equality (b) freedom
(c) dignity (d) all of the above
3. The successful democracy needs:
(a) right to vote (b) freedom
(c) periodic elections (d) all of the above
4. 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.
5. Which of the following statements is not true about democracy?
(a) It brings improvement in the quality of decision making
(b) It allows room to correct mistakes
(c) Decision making is much faster and quicker.
(d) It worries about the majorities and public opinion.
6. Which country tops in the inequality of income?
(a) South Africa (b) Russia
(c) UK (d) Hungary
7. The basic outcome of democracy is:
(a) Military Outcome (b) Political, Social and Economic Outcome
(c) Elimination of Poverty. (d) Restricted and limited welfare policies
8. Social outcomes cover the areas like
(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

9. Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship?
- Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.
 - Never allows room to correct mistakes.
 - Majority community rule.
 - Provides methods to resolve conflicts.
10. A democratic government is:
- An accountable government
 - A responsive government
 - A legitimate government
 - All of the above
11. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?
- Regular, free and fair elections
 - Open public debate on major policies
 - Citizens' right to information about the government
 - All of the above
12. The basic elements of democracy are:
- Universal Adult Franchise
 - Fraternity and national unity
 - Liberty and equality
 - Dignity and freedom of an individual
- A, B & D
 - A, C & D
 - B, C & D
 - A, B, C & D
13. 'Equal treatment of women' is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society. This means that:
- women are actually always treated with respect.
 - It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
 - Most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated.
 - Women are now treated as equals in the political arena.
14. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting
- economic growth
 - dignity and freedom of the individual
 - economic equality
 - None of these
15. Which among the following countries is a perfect example of accommodation of social diversity?
- Sri Lanka
 - Belgium
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Pakistan

16. Which of these values have the moral and legal sanctions in a democracy?
(a) Gender equality (b) Caste-based equality
(c) Economic equality (d) Both (a) and (b)
17. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?
(a) Democratic government (b) Non-democratic government
(c) Military dictatorship (d) Theocracy
18. Choose the correct statement.
(a) Democracies can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
(b) Dictatorships can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
(c) No regime can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
(d) None of these
19. Which factor is often missing from a non-democratic government?
(a) Efficiency (b) Effectiveness
(c) Transparency (d) None of these
20. In which type of Government Fighting against Caste and Gender Discrimination is more possible?
(a) Monarchy (b) Oligarchy
(c) Democracy (d) Equally Difficult in all
21. People complaining about democracy show that....?
(a) People are aware (b) Democracy is useless
(c) Leaders are inefficient (d) none
22. In assessing democracy, which one is the odd one out?
(a) Free and fair elections (b) Dignity of individual
(c) Rule of majority (d) Equal treatment through law
23. Which of the following statements is true about democracy?
(a) It is a good form of government due to lesser corruption
(b) It ensures higher rate of economic growth
(c) It is rule by majority, therefore its a good government
(d) It respects the individual dignity of citizens

24. The majority always needs to work with the so that governments function to represent the general view?
- (a) All people (b) Marginalized society
(c) Minority (d) Other political parties
25. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (a) Most of the democracies have constitutions, they hold elections, have parties and they guarantee rights to citizens
(b) Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social, economic and cultural achievements
(c) All democracies are similar as far as social, economic and cultural conditions are concerned
(d) Both (a) and (b)
26. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the distribution of economic benefits in democracies?
- (a) Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been increasing
(b) Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been declining
(c) Incomes of the rich have been increasing and those of the poor have been declining
(d) None of the above.
27. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?
- (a) The government is afraid of taking decisions
(b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions
(c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation
(d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions.
28. In a democracy, which of the following means- a citizen has a right and means to examine the process of decision making?
- (a) Transparency (b) Dictatorship
(c) Equality (d) Legitimacy
29. Which country in South Asia never had a Democratic government?
- (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Srilanka (d) Myanmar

38. Assertion (A) : Dictatorship is better form of Government as compared to Democracy
Reason(R): Dictatorship have slightly higher rate of economic growth
39. Assertion (A) : Democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives
Reason(R): Democratic government may be slow, less efficient but it is legitimate and people's own government.
40. Assertion (A) : Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
Reason(R): The majority of Indian Voters are poor.
41. Assertion (A) : Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority sometimes
Reason(R): Majority and Minority opinions are permanent
42. Assertion (A) : People in poor countries are dependent on rich countries
Reason(R): In Bangladesh more than half of population lives in poverty.
43. Assertion (A) : Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country.
Reason(R): It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
44. Assertion (A) : Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies.
Reason(R): Equal treatment of women is not a necessary ingredients of a democratic society
45. Assertion (A) : Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.
Reason(R): So, they can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation.

PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS

Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country. What is most distinctive about democracy is that its examination never gets over. As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better. That is why, when we ask people about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations, and many complaints. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy: it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.

46. Which one of the following is right about democracy?

- (a). People can show their dissatisfaction with the government.
- (b). Democracy does not promote transparency.
- (c). Democracy promotes few families only.
- (d) Democracy does not make a country strong

47. Individuals in Democracy shows their participation in Democracy through :

- (a) By voting in the process of formation of government
- (b) By showing a public expression of dissatisfaction.
- (c) Both of above
- (d) None of Above.

Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Even when a country achieves economic growth, will wealth be distributed in such a way that all citizens of the country will have a share and lead a better life? Is economic growth in democracies accompanied by increased inequalities among the people? Or do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities? Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. In Class IX Economics textbook, you have already studied about poverty in India. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.

48. Democratic governments at time do not seem to be keen on _____

- (a). The issue of Social Inequality
- (b). The issue of Country's Defense
- (c). The issue of Political Participation
- (d). The issue of poverty and economic equality.

49. In Democracy there is :

- (a) A society necessarily based on Income Equality
- (b) A society based on Political Equality
- (c) Both of Above
- (d) None of Above

50. Which one of the Following statement is correct?

- (a). The rich and poor all see decrease in Income in Democracy
- (b). All have equal share in national Income in Democracy.
- (c). The Income of those at bottom of society is increasing while rich are also getting richer
- (d). The Income of those at bottom of society is decreasing while rich are getting richer

Money And Credit

- 1) Money is based on
 - (a) double coincidence of wants (b) single coincidence of wants
 - (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
- 2) Money is a measured of
 - (a) Currency (b) Value
 - (b) Transfer (c) All of these
- 3) A porter making pots, wants to exchange pots for wheat. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has wheat and is willing to exchange it for the pots. What is this situation known as?
 - (a) Incidence of wants
 - (b) Double coincidence of wants
 - (c) Barter system of wants
 - (d) None of the above
- 4) The problem of similar wants made exchange difficult, so a new medium of exchange was developed known as
 - (a) capital (b) cost
 - (c) rent (d) money
- 5) A substitute of cash and cheque is
 - (a) credit card (b) coin
 - (c) currency (d) demand deposit
- 6) Modern forms of money include which of the following?
 - (a) Currency notes and coins
 - (b) Cowries shells and stones
 - (c) Gold and silver coins
 - (d) Grains and cattle
- 7) Organized credit is also called
 - (a) informal credit (b) formal credit
 - (c) cooperative credit (d) none of these
- 8) What is the most important function of money?
 - (a) Used in banking transactions
 - (b) Payment of loans
 - (c) Medium of exchange
 - (d) Stock market exchange
- 9) Bank laying down norms for bank is
 - (a) RBI (b) SBI
 - (c) syndicate bank (d) all of these

- 10) Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks are known as
- demand deposit
 - term deposit
 - fixed deposit
 - surplus deposit
- 11) A person can withdraw money by issuing a cheque. What is a cheque?
- Loan taken by the bank.
 - Loan taken by the depositor from the bank.
 - Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount.
 - Paper valid to withdraw money
- 12) In agricultural stage grains were used as
- money
 - commodity
 - ingredient
 - none of these
- 13) What is the most important function of the banks?
- Accept deposits and extend loans.
 - Give loans to government.
 - Open as many bank accounts as possible.
 - Give loans to businesses.
- 14) Banks give out loans and charge on the loan amount from the borrower.
- rent
 - wages
 - interest
 - money
- 15) All the banks act as mediator between and
- rural people, urban people
 - literate, illiterate
 - people, government
 - depositors, borrowers
- 16) Percentage of formal sector in total credit in India in poor household is
- 15
 - 20
 - 70
 - 80
- 17) Which among the following lenders will possibly not ask the borrower to sign the terms of credit?
- Banks
 - Moneylenders
 - Cooperatives
 - Private agencies
- 18) Method of repayment of loan is called
- mode of payment
 - method of payment
 - mode of repayment
 - none of these

- 19) Which among the following is not a feature of informal source of credit?
- (a) It is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India.
 - (b) Rate of interest is not fixed.
 - (c) Terms of credit are very flexible.
 - (d) Traders, employers, friends, relatives, etc provide informal credit source.

- 20) An example of cooperative society can be of
- (a) farmers
 - (b) workers
 - (c) women
 - (d) all of these

- 21) A trader provides farm inputs on credit on the condition that farmers will sell their crop produce to him at prices so that he could sell them at..... prices in the market.
- (a) high, medium
 - (b) low, high
 - (c) medium, high
 - (d) high, low
- 22) Which of the following is not a feature of Self Help Groups (SHGs)?
- (a) It consists of 15-20 members or more.
 - (b) Here members pool their savings which acts as collateral.
 - (c) Loans are given at nominal rate of interest.
 - (d) It is an informal source of credit.

23. National Sample Survey Organisation is a:

- (a) Commercial BANK organisation
- (b) An organisation of World bank
- (c) An organisation associated with Standard of products
- (d) An institution responsible to collect data on formal sector credit.

24. In SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:

- (a) Bank
- (b) Members
- (c) Non-government organisations
- (d) LIC

25. Security (pledge, mortgage) against loans is called :

- (a) Collateral
- (b) Token Coins
- (c) Promissory Note
- (d) Currency

26. The founder of Grameen bank of Bangladesh was:

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Mohammad Salam
- (c) Mohammad Yunus
- (d) None of the above

27. Who issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government in India?

- (a) Canara bank
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) World Bank
- (d) State Bank of India

28. Major portion of the deposit as used by banks for:

- (a) setting up new branches
- (b) paying taxes
- (c) paying interest on loans
- (d) extending loans

29. What is the main source of income for banks?

- (a) interest on loans
- (b) interest on deposit
- (c) Difference between the interest charged on borrowers and depositors
- (d) None of these

30. A 'debt trap' means:

- (a) unable to repay credit amount
- (b) able to pay credit amount
- (c) overspending till no money is left
- (d) none of these

ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :'

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
 - (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
- 1 Assertion: The modern currency is used as a medium of exchange; however, it does not have a use of its own.
Reason: Modern currency is easy to carry
 - 2 Assertion: In India, no individual can refuse to accept a payment made in rupees.
Reason: Rupee is the legal tender in India.
 - 3 Assertion: The facility of demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments without the use of cash. Reason : Demand deposits are paper orders which make it possible to transfer money from one person's account to another person's account.
 - 4 Assertion: Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.
Reason: Banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash.
 - 5 Assertion: Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
Reason: The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

6. Assertion: Sohan took credit in the form of advance payment from a buyer and he delivered the goods to the buyer on time and also earned profit. The credit made sohan better off in this situation.

Reason: Credit can never push a person into a debt trap.

7. Assertion: Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.

Reason: The chance of benefitting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.

8. Assertion: Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Reason: Collateral is given as the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount if the borrower fails to repay the loan.

9. Assertion: The terms of deposit are same for all credit arrangements.

Reason: Credit arrangements are very complex process so to remove the complexities same terms of deposits are used.

10 Assertion: The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

Reason: The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Section A

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows: -

Self-help groups exist in the rural parts of India. It organizes the rural poor especially women into small groups and collects their savings. It has 15 to 20 members usually belonging to the same neighbourhood who meet and save regularly. The saving may vary from rupees 25 to rupees hundred or even more depending upon the ability of the people to save. The members can take small loans from the group itself to meet the requirements. The group charges rate of interest on these loans but it is less than the interest charged by the moneylender. After a year or two if the group is regular in savings it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. The loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. For example, the loan is given to the members for releasing mortgaged land, to meet the working capital requirements, to purchase assets and housing material. The members take the decision regarding the Savings and loan activities of the group. It also decides on the nature of the loan to be granted including the purpose, amount, rate of interest and the repayment schedule. In the case of non payment of the loan by any one member is followed up seriously by the other members in the group. Due to this reason, banks are willing to lend to poor women when organized in a self-help group even though they have no Collateral as such. solves the problem of a lack of collateral. It provides timely loans for various purposes and at a reasonable interest rate, helps women to become financially self-reliant, provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. Moreover, SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor. Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. Andhra Pradesh accounts for maximum percentage of SHGs in bank credit.

1. In SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:

- (a) Bank
- (b) Members
- (c) Non-government organisations
- (d) LIC

2. What are SHGs?

- (a) They are self help groups formed by the poor rural women.
- (b) formed by government
- (c) Non-government organisations
- (d) formed by private institutions.

3. Who helps the borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral?

- (a) Self-help group (SHG)
- (b) State government
- (c) Employers
- (d) Moneylenders

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

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

5. A typical Self Help Group usually has

- (a) 100-200 members
- (b) 50-100 members
- (c) less than 10 members
- (d) 15-20 members

Section B

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows: -

Modern forms of money include currency — paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

1. Modern forms of money include currency _____.

- (A) Gold, silver and copper.
- (B) Stone punch marks coins.
- (C) Paper notes and coins.
- (D) None of the above.

2. Why modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange?

- (A) Because it is use by everyone.
- (B) Because it is authorized by the government of the country.
- (C) Because making of modern currency very easy .
- (D) All of the above.

3. Which one of the following authorises money as a medium of exchange?

- (A) Reserve Bank of India.
- (B) State bank of India.
- (C) Ministry of Finance.
- (D) None of the above.

4. Give an example of Modern forms of money?

- (A) Demand draft.
- (B) Deposit form.
- (C) ATM card.
- (D) All of the above.

5. Which among the following banks issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government in India?

- (a) RBI
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Bank of India
- (d) Central Bank of India

GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Which of the following industries have been hard hit by foreign competition?
 - (a) Dairy products
 - (b) Leather industry
 - (c) Cloth industry
 - (d) Vehicle industry
2. Why do MNCs set up offices and factories in more than one nation ?
 - (a) The cost of production is high and the MNCs can earn profit.
 - (b) The cost of production is low and the MNCs undergoes a loss.
 - (c) The cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profit.
 - (d) The MNCs want to make their presence felt globally.
3. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as :
 - (a) privatization
 - (b) globalization
 - (c) liberalization
 - (d) socialization
4. Entry of MNCs in a domestic market may prove harmful for:
 - (a) all large scale producers.
 - (b) all domestic producers.
 - (c) all substandard domestic producers.
 - (d) all small scale producers
5. Which one of the following has benefited least because of globalisation in India?
 - (a) Agriculture Sector
 - (b) Industrial Sector
 - (c) Service Sector
 - (d) Secondary Sector
6. Which one of the following is not true regarding the World Trade Organisation?
 - (a) It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers.
 - (b) Its aim is to liberalise international trade.
 - (c) It establishes rules regarding international trade.
 - (d) WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers.
7. Integration of markets means
 - (a) operating beyond the domestic markets
 - (b) wider choice of goods
 - (c) competitive price
 - (d) all the above

8. Which of the following contributes to globalisation?
(a) Internal trade
(b) external trade
(c) large scale trade
(d) small scale trade.
9. Investment means spending on
(a) factory building
(b) machines
(c) equipments
(d) all the above
10. Multinational corporations have succeeded in entering global markets through
(a) WTO
(b) UNO
(c) UNESCO
(d) none of the above
11. FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) attracted by globalisation in India belongs to the
(a) World Bank
(b) multinationals
(c) foreign governments
(d) none of the above
12. Globalisation so far has been more in favour of:
(a) developed countries
(b) developing countries
(c) poor countries
(d) none of the above
13. Which Indian companies have invested abroad?
(a) Coca cola
(b) Ranbaxy
(c) Nike
(d) Pepsi
14. Governments use to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country?
(a) Tax levies
(b) Increased taxes
(c) Relaxation of taxes
(d) trade barrier

15. Give examples of industries in India where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition?

- (a) Toys
- (b) Tyres
- (c) Weaving
- (d) A & B

16. Investments made by MNCs is called?

- (a) direct Investment
- (b) Indirect Investment
- (c) Foreign investment
- (d) Additional Investment

17 Which of the following is an example of Trade Barrier?

- (a) tax on Imports
- (b) Custom Duty
- (c) Transit Permits
- (d) All of the above

18. Fair Globalisation refers to ensuring benefits to ..

- (a) Labourers
- (b) consumers
- (c) producers
- (d) all the above.

19. When was WTO established?

- (a) 1995
- (b) 1996
- (c) 2005
- (d) 1950

20. FDI (Foreign direct investment) attracted by globalization in India belongs to the..

- (a) World Bank
- (b) multinationals
- (c) foreign government
- (d) None of the above

21. Liberalisation refers to..

- (a) Freeing the economy from direct control
- (b) putting an end to various restrictions
- (c) opening up the economy
- (d) All the above

22. Special Economic zones (SEZ) developed by government of India aim..

- (a) To attract foreign companies to invest in India
- (b) To encourage small investors
- (c) To encouraged regional development
- (d) None of the above

23. Entry of MNCs in a domestic market may prove harmful for..

- (a) All large scale producers
- (b) All domestic producers
- (c) All substandard domestic products
- (d) To small scale producers

24. Why do MNCs set up offices and factories in more than one nation?

- (a) The cost of production is high and MNCs can earn profits
- (b) The cost of production is low and MNCs undergoes on losses
- (c) The cost of production is low and MNCs can earn profits
- (d) The MNCs want to make their presence globally

25. Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade?

- (a) Tax on import
- (b) Quality control
- (c) Sales tax
- (d) Tax on local trade

26. Ford Motors set up its first plant in India at

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Delhi

27. MNCs keep in mind certain factors before setting up production". Identify the incorrect option from the choices given below

- (a) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour
- (b) Proximity to markets
- (c) Presence of a large number of local competitors
- (d) Favourable government policies

28. Which one of the following is a major benefit of joint production between a local company and a Multi-National Company?

- (a) MNC can bring latest technology in the production
- (b) MNC can control the increase in the price
- (c) MNC can buy the local company
- (d) MNC can sell the products under their brand name.

29. Which of the following factors has not facilitated globalisation?

- (a) Technology
- (b) Liberalisation of trade
- (c) WTO
- (d) Nationalisation of banks

30. What is a multinational corporation-MNC?

- (a). A corporation that does international trade
- (b). Manufactures goods for other countries
- (c). A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation
- (d). None of the above

**Two statements are given for question no 31 to 40 as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.**

31 Assertion: An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.

Reason: They set up their offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true , R is false.
- (d) A is false , R is true

32. Assertion :- Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.

Reason:- They need land buildings ,machines and other equipments from that nation.

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true , R is false.
- (d) A is false , R is true.

33. Assertion :- Ford Motors is an MNC.

Reason:- It is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries.

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true , R is false.
- (d) A is false , R is true.

34, Assertion:-Globalisation is related with only two countries.

Reason:- MNC s play major role in globalization.

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true , R is false.
- (d) A is false , R is true.

35 Assertion:- Foreign trade and foreign investment are two main factors of Globalisation.

Reason :-They are not playing any role in international market.

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true , R is false.
- (d) A is false , R is true.

36. Assertion:- People are attracted towards Chinese products.

Reason They are cheaper and new designed.

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true , R is false.
- (d) A is false , R is true.

37. Assertion :- Online shopping has become popular among people.
Reason it destroyed domestic market.
(a)Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c)A is true , R is false.
(d) A is false , R is true.
38. Assertion:- Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.
Reason:- Developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological development due to globalization.
(a)Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c)A is true , R is false.
(d) A is false , R is true.
39. Assertion:- Globalisation leads to increased competition in international and domestic market.
Reason:-Globalisation also makes the consumer better off as they have a wider variety of goods to choose at lower prices.
(a)Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c)A is true , R is false.
(d) A is false , R is true.
40. Assertion:- MNCs can exert a strong influence on product at distant locations
Reason:- MNCs set up partnership with local companies, use local companies for supplies, compete with local companies or buy them.
(a)Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c)A is true , R is false.
(d) A is false , R is true

Case study

CASE 1

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wants to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

41. How can you say that Ford Motors is an MNC?
(a) Ford Motors has only production units in India.
(b) Ford Motors has production spread over 26 countries.
(c) Ford Motors is an Indian company.
(d) It is an American company.

42. How much foreign investment done by Ford Motors in India in 1995?
- (a) 27000 crores
 - (b) 1700 crores
 - (c) 24000 cars
 - (d) None of these
43. What do you think that MNCs like Ford Motors invested in countries like India?
- (a) To make India develop
 - (b) In America company was making loses.
 - (c) Cost of production in India is low.
 - (d) Both a and b
44. Ford Motors is an company.
- (a) Indian
 - (b) American
 - (c) Japnese
 - (d) None of these.
45. To which countries Ford motors export cars?
- (a) South Africa
 - (b) Mexico
 - (c) Brazil
 - (d) All the above

CASE 2

Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits. At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

46. What do you understand by foreign investment ?
- (a) Investment made by local companies is called foreign investment.
 - (b) Investment made by humans is called foreign investment.
 - (c) Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.
 - (d) Investment made by government is called foreign investment.
47. What is the meaning of investment ?
- (a) The money that is spent to buy plants, trees and other equipment is called investment.
 - (b) The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment.
 - (c) The money that is spent to buy animals, birds and other equipment is called investment.
 - (d) The money that is spent to buy assets such as plants and other equipment is called investment.

48. Mention any one benefit of the local company which sets up joint production with an MNC.

- (a) MNCs might bring with them the latest plants which would be beneficial for the local companies.
- (b) MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production which would be beneficial for the local companies.
- (c) MNCs do not compete with the local companies.
- (d) MNCs give loans to the local companies

49. What is set up by MNCs for production?

- (a) MNCs set up factories and offices for production.
- (b) MNCs set up houses and restaurants.
- (c) MNCs set up houses and orphanages.
- (d) MNCs set up orphanages and restaurants.

50. Why MNCs invest in other countries?

- (a) To help the poor countries.
- (b) To make the other countries more develop
- (c) To earn profit
- (d) none of these.

ANSWER KEY

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1	B	11	B	21	D	31	D	41	B
2	B	12	A	22	A	32	B	42	C
3	A	13	C	23	C	33	A	43	D
4	D	14	C	24	A	34	C	44	D
5	A	15	B	25	C	35	A	45	C
6	C	16	D	26	A	36	A	46	B
7	B	17	B	27	B	37	A	47	D
8	C	18	D	28	A	38	B	48	C
9	B	19	C	29	D	39	B	49	C
10	C	20	B	30	A	40	C	50	B

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

1	B	11	B	21	C	31	B	41	
2	A	12	D	22	A	32	A	42	
3	A	13	B	23	B	33	A	43	
4	C	14	A	24	B	34	B	44	
5	A	15	D	25	C	35	A	45	
6	A	16	B	26	B	36	C	46	
7	C	17	D	27	C	37	A	47	
8	A	18	D	28	C	38	A	48	
9	A	19	D	29	C	39		49	
10	A	20	B	30	B	40		50	

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1	B	11	A	21	B	31	B	41	
2	B	12	B	22	C	32	B	42	
3	D	13	D	23	C	33	B	43	
4	B	14	B	24	C	34	B	44	
5	A	15	A	25	B	35	C	45	
6	C	16	C	26	A	36	C	46	
7	A	17	C	27	C	37	C	47	
8	A	18	C	28	B	38	C	48	
9	C	19	B	29	C	39	A	49	
10	A	20	B	30	C	40		50	

MINARLS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

- 1 Namrup
- 2 Kalpakkam
- 3 Tarapur
- 4 Singrauli
- 5 Ramagundam

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1	B	11	A	21	D	31	D	41	A
2	B	12	B	22	A	32	D	42	A
3	B	13	A	23	D	33	A	43	B
4	C	14	B	24	B	34	B	44	A
5	A	15	B	25	B	35	C	45	A
6	C	16	A	26	D	36	C	46	A
7	A	17	A	27	A	37	D	47	A
8	D	18	A	28	D	38	D	48	A
9	B	19	A	29	D	39	C	49	B
10	B	20	B	30	A	40	B	50	A

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1	B	11	C	21	B	31	C	41	B
2	C	12	D	22	B	32	B	42	C
3	B	13	B	23	C	33	A	43	D
4	D	14	B	24	A	34	D	44	C
5	B	15	D	25	A	35	A	45	A
6	B	16	C	26	B	36	A	46	D
7	C	17	B	27	C	37	A	47	B
8	A	18	D	28	A	38	C	48	A
9	B	19	D	29	D	39	C	49	C
10	B	20	B	30	A	40	A	50	B

POLITICAL PARTIES

Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.
1	B	11	A	21	A	31	C	41	D	51	A
2	C	12	C	22	C	32	D	42	A	52	A
3	D	13	C	23	D	33	A	43	D	53	D
4	B	14	A	24	B	34	A	44	B	54	A
5	C	15	A	25	B	35	C	45	B	55	B
6	A	16	A	26	B	36	B	46	C	56	A
7	B	17	D	27	C	37	D	47	B	57	D
8	D	18	A	28	A	38	C	48	B	58	C
9	A	19	C	29	B	39	B	49	D	59	D
10	A	20	D	30	A	40	B	50	A	60	

OUTCOME OF DEMOCRACY

1.	A	11.	D	21.	A	31.	D	41	C
2.	D	12.	D	22.	C	32.	D	42	B
3.	D	13.	D	23.	D	33.	D	43	A
4.	C	14.	B	24.	C	34.	C	44	C
5.	C	15.	B	25.	D	35.	D	45	A
6.	A	16.	D	26.	C	36.	B	46	A
7.	B	17.	A	27.	C	37.	A	47	C
8.	B	18.	C	28.	A	38.	D	48	D
9.	A	19.	C	29.	A	39.	A	49	B
10.	D	20.	C	30.	D	40.	A	50	D

Money And Credit

1.	A	11.	C	21.	B	31		41	
2.	A	12.	A	22.	D	32		42	
3.	B	13.	A	23.	D	33		43	
4.	D	14.	C	24.	D	34		44	
5.	A	15.	D	25.	A	35		45	
6.	A	16.	A	26.	C	36		46	
7.	B	17.	B	27.	B	37		47	
8.	C	18.	C	28.	D	38		48	
9.	A	19.	A	29.	C	39		49	
10.	A	20.	D	30.	A	40		50	

ASSERTION & REASON		CASE BASED (SECTION A)		CASE BASED (SECTION B)	
1.	B	1	B	1	C
2.	A	2	A	2	B
3.	D	3	A	3	A
4.	B	4	A	4	D
5.	A	5	D	5	A
6.	C				
7.	C				
8.	A				
9.	D				
10.	B				

GLOBALIZATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

1.	A	11.	B	21.	D	31	A	41	B
2.	C	12.	A	22.	A	32	A	42	B
3.	C	13.	B	23.	C	33	A	43	C
4.	C	14.	D	24.	C	34	D	44	B
5.	A	15.	D	25.	A	35	C	45	D
6.	A	16.	C	26.	A	36	A	46	C
7.	D	17.	A	27.	A	37	A	47	B
8.	B	18.	D	28.	A	38	A	48	B
9.	D	19.	A	29.	B	39	A	49	A
10.	A	20.	B	30.	C	40	A	50	C