

SET - 1

Section - A

1. Rama is a farmer. She needs a loan for agricultural work. Which of the following sources of loan will be beneficial for Rama? Choose the most appropriate option:

I. Bank

II. Agricultural Trader

III. Self-Help Group

IV. Government

Options:

(A) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(B) Only I, II and III are correct.

(C) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

Answer: (A) Only I, III, and IV are correct.

2. 'Per capita income' is a criterion for development of which one of the following?

(A) United Nations Development Programme

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(B) World Health Organisation.

(C) World Trade Organisation

(D) World Bank

Answer: (D) World Bank

3. Read the following statements for stimulating the process of globalization and choose the correct options:

1. Government reduces trade barriers.

2. Government reduces competition among producers.

3. The government reduces import and export taxes.

4. Government removes restrictions on foreign investment. Options:

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
- (C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
- (D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

Answer: (C) Only I, III, and IV are correct.

4. Which of the following provisions have been made under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - 2005'?

- (A) Government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents.
- (B) Government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents.
- (C) Government provides grains in exchange for work in rural areas.
- (D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

Answer: (D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

5. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Rupees is accepted as a medium of exchange in India.

Reason (R): The World Bank legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment in India.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

Answer: (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

6. Find the odd one out.

- (A) Hindustan computers limited
- (B) Hindustan Unilever

- (C) Bharti Airtel Limited
- (D) Indian Postal Service

Answer: (D) Indian Postal Service

7. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following:

**Column-I
(Publications)**

- a. Bengal Gazette
- b. Kesari
- c. Ramcharitmanas
- d. Samvad Kaumudi

**Column-II
(Authors)**

- i. Tulsidas
- ii. James August Hickey
- iii. Ram Mohan Roy
- iv. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Options:

(A) a-i b-ii c-iii d-iv

(B) a-ii b-iii c-iv d-i

(C) a-ii b-iv c-i d-iii

(D) a-iv b-i c-ii d-iii

Answer: (C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

8. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

I. Second Round Table Conference

II. Simon Commission arrives in India

III. Beginning of Dandi March

IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura

Options:

(A) I, II, III and IV

(B) IV, II, III and I

(C) IV, II, I and III

(D) I, II, IV and III

Answer: (B) IV, II, III and I

9. In the 17th century the city El Dorado in South America became famous as which one of the following?

- (A) City of Diversity
- (B) City of Gold
- (C) Small pox City
- (D) Trading City

Answer: (B) City of Gold

10. Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option :

- I. Venetia
 - II. Savoy Sardinia
 - III. Sicilies
- Options:
- (A) I, II and III
 - (B) II, III and I
 - (C) I, III and II
 - (D) II, I and III

Answer: (D) II, I and III

11. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): There was civil war in Sri Lanka.

Reason (R): An Act was passed in 1956 to secure dominance of the Sinhala community on the government.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

12. Choose the correct option related to the regional political parties of India: Party Name Election Symbol State

- (A) Rashtriya Lok Dal - Mashal - Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Telugu Desam - Cycle- Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Telangana Rashtra Samiti - Kite - Telangana
- (D) Shiromani Akali Dal - Chashma - Punjab

Answer: (B) Telugu Desam - Cycle - Andhra Pradesh

13. Choose the correct option related to the Union list.

- (A) Police, Foreign affairs, Agriculture
- (B) Trade, Irrigation, Marriage
- (C) Education, Commerce, Banking
- (D) Currency, Communication, Defence

Answer: (D) Currency, Communication, Defence

14. Read the following statements regarding the creation of States based on language in India and choose the correct options :

- I. Formation of states based on language made the country more united and stronger.
- II. Formation of states based on language made administration easier.
- III. Formation of states based on language has weakened the federal structure.
- IV. Formation of states based on language led to the development of Indian languages.

Options :

- (A) Only I, II, and III are correct.
- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
- (C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Answer: (C) Only I, II and IV are correct.

15. How is democracy better than other forms of Government? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (A) It enhances the dignity of individuals.
- (B) It promotes equality among elites.
- (C) It promotes the tendency of private ownership only.
- (D) It increases the individualism.

Answer: (A) It enhances the dignity of individuals.

16. Belgium took some measures to solve its problem. Read the following measures and choose the correct option :

- I. Formation of community government.
- II. Following majoritarian policy.
- III. By providing equal representation of language groups.
- IV. By providing additional powers to local governments.

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (B) Only I, III and IV are correct.
- (C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

Answer: (B) Only I, III and IV are correct.

17. Which state of India has the maximum area under permanent forest?

(A) Haryana

(B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Punjab

(D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (D) Madhya Pradesh

18. Read the characteristics given in the box and identify the type of coal from the option given below :

- This is low-grade brown coal.
- The principal reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.
- It is soft with high moisture content.

Options :

(A) Pit Coal

(B) Anthracite Coal

(C) Lignite Coal

(D) Bituminous Coal

Answer: (C) Lignite Coal

19. Which among the following crop is known as 'Golden Fibre'?

(A) Cotton

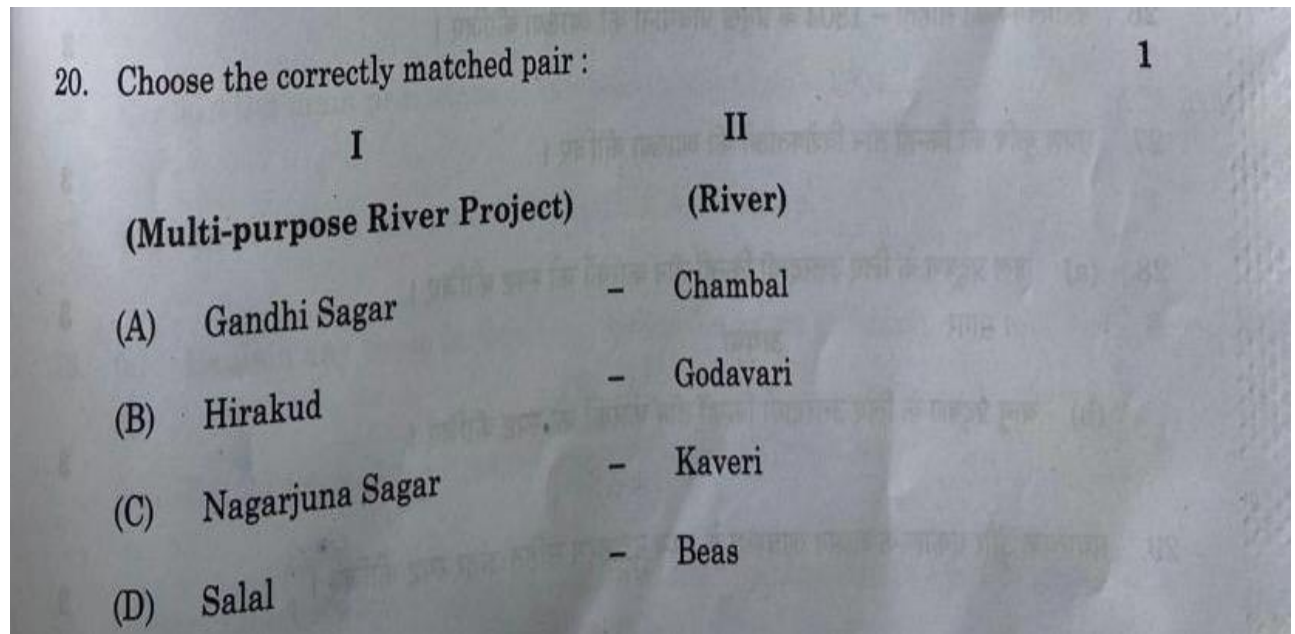
(B) Wool

(C) Jute

(D) Silk

Answer: (C) Jute

20.



Answer: (A) Gandhi Sagar - Chambal

Section - B

21. How did information and communication technology promote the process of Globalization? Explain.

Ans: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has played a significant role in promoting globalization by connecting people, businesses, and governments across the world. The advent of the internet, mobile phones, and other communication technologies has made it easier and faster to exchange information, goods, and services on a global scale. For example, businesses can now operate in multiple countries, accessing new markets and customers without the need for a physical presence in every location. The internet allows companies to outsource and collaborate internationally, leading to increased economic integration and the rise of global supply chains. Furthermore, social media and online platforms facilitate cultural exchange, allowing people from different parts of the world to communicate and share ideas. This has contributed to the spread of global culture, economic policies, and technology, thereby accelerating the process of globalization.

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22. How did Indians react to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? Explain.

Ans: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, which took place on April 13, 1919, shocked the entire nation and evoked strong reactions from Indians. Thousands of innocent people had gathered in Amritsar to protest against the repressive Rowlatt Act, and General Dyer ordered the troops to open fire on the crowd without warning, killing over 400 people and injuring many others. The brutal nature of the massacre ignited widespread anger and resentment across India. It strengthened the resolve of many Indians to demand

independence from British rule. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose condemned the massacre and called for unity in the struggle for freedom. The incident marked a turning point in the Indian freedom movement, as it radicalized many moderates and galvanized the masses to join the non-cooperation movement led by Gandhi. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, thus, became a symbol of British tyranny and cruelty, further fueling the demand for self-rule.

23. Why is the conservation of conventional sources of energy significant? Explain any two reasons.

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Ans: The conservation of conventional sources of energy, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, is crucial for several reasons. First, **environmental sustainability:** These conventional energy sources are finite and their excessive use leads to environmental degradation, including air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming and climate change. By conserving these resources, we can reduce the adverse impact on the environment and promote the use of cleaner, renewable energy alternatives like solar and wind power. Second, **energy security:** Conventional energy sources are often imported, leading to a dependence on foreign countries for energy supply. This makes a country vulnerable to price fluctuations and supply disruptions. By conserving these energy resources and improving energy efficiency, nations can reduce their dependency on imports and enhance their energy security, ensuring a stable and sustainable energy future.

24. (a) Suggest any two measures to promote secularism as mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Ans: Secularism in India is a key principle of the Constitution, ensuring that the state does not favor any religion over another and guarantees religious freedom for all citizens. Two measures to promote secularism in India include:

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1. **Freedom of Religion:** The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion under Article 25, which allows individuals to practice, profess, and propagate their religion without interference. This ensures that people of all faiths are free to follow their beliefs, thus promoting a secular society where no religion is given priority over others.
2. **Equal Treatment by the State:** The Indian state, under Articles 15 and 16, ensures that no individual is discriminated against based on their religion, caste, or creed. This is crucial for maintaining secularism, as it ensures equality for all citizens regardless of their religious background, fostering an inclusive society that does not allow any religion to dominate.

OR

(b) Suggest any two measures to ensure participation of women in public life.

To ensure the participation of women in public life, two essential measures can be taken:

1. **Political Representation through Quotas:** One effective measure to encourage women's participation in public life is by reserving seats for women in legislative bodies. In India, a certain percentage of seats in local panchayats and urban local bodies are reserved for women, which has increased their political involvement. This ensures that women's voices are heard in decision-making processes at all levels of governance.
2. **Promoting Women's Education and Awareness:** Educating women and raising awareness about their rights is another critical measure to ensure their active participation in public life. By providing equal access to education and creating programs to inform women about political processes, laws, and their rights, societies can empower women to take on leadership roles and contribute to societal development. Empowered women are more likely to engage in public debates, run for office, and participate in social reforms.