

Development

Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark Each)

Q.1 Why has Kerala low Infant mortality rate?

Q.2 Whether it is right way to calculate development on the basis of average income?
Give one reason

Q.3 What is Life Expectancy at birth?

Q.4 What is GDP?

Q.5 How do ration shops under Public Distribution System(PDS) help people?

Q.6 What are Public facilities?

Q.7 Which organization publishes the Human Development Report?

Q.8 Which state in India has ranked first in Human Development Index?

Q.9 Write whether the statement given below is **true or false**-

‘Coal is an example of non-renewable resource.’

Q.10 Which of the following is most likely to be a development goal for landless rural labourers:

- (a) High literacy rate
- (b) Highest support prices
- (c) Settle the children abroad
- (d) Raised Wages

Q.11 Life expectancy at Birth means:

- (a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
- (b) Average expected length of life of a person at time of death.
- (c) Average expected length of a child at time of birth.
- (d) None of above

Q.12 Which one of the following countries has the largest size of illiterate population in the age group of 15 in the world.

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) India
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Srilanka

Q.13 Kerala has low infant mortality rate. What is the reason for the same?

- (a) It has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.
- (b) It has highest per capita income
- (c) It has all the natural resources
- (d) The government of Kerala is having good relation with the centre.

Q.14 Fill in the blanks-

..... state in India has lowest literacy rate.

Q.15 Rewrite the statement after correcting the underlined phrase.

A country having high standard of living and a better environment in terms of health and safety is known as Developing country.

Q.16 Rewrite the statement after correcting the underlined phrase.

Human Development Index is prepared on the basis of Income only.

Q.17. An assertion (A) and its reason (B) is given below. Read the following statements and choose the right answer from the options given below.

Assertion (A): Every person has different developmental goals.

Reasoning (R): Every person has different needs.

- (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 wrong
- (d) R is correct but A is wrong

3/5 Marks Each

Q.1 Why do different persons have different notions of development? Explain.

Q.2 In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Q.3 Why is literacy essential for the economic development? Explain.

Q.4 Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. Is it true? Elucidate.

Q.5 "Girls in India in the rural sector are sometimes not able to get secondary level education". Give three reasons for this.

Q.6 Briefly define the following terms.

A. Infant Mortality Rate

B. Net Attendances Ratio

C. Literacy Rate

Q.7 Why are better public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities?

Q.8 What is sustainable economic development? Write any three measures to control environmental degradation.

Q.9 'National Development of a country depends on the availability of public facilities.' How?

Q.10 "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify.

Q.11 "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

Q.12 Mention the difference between developed countries and developing countries.

Source Based Question (4 Marks)

1. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

'Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Maharashtra, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capitaincome.'

Q.1 Why is level of income inadequate to measure the level of development?

Q.2 Who is responsible to publish Human Development Report?

Q.3 Make a list of indicators to measure Development.

Q.4 Write a brief gist of passage given above.

2. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

"Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."

(a) Why is ground water overused?

(b) Can there be development without overuse? Explain.

3. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

Look at the following data for crude oil.

Crude oil Reserve		
Region/Country	Reserves(2013) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of YearsReserves will last
Middle East	808.5	78.1
United States of America	44.2	12.1
World	1687.9	53.3

Source : BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2014

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 53 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- (a) How is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.
(b) India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?

Nationalism in Europe

Answer the following questions.

Q.1 Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

Q.2 Who was Earnest Renan?

Q.3 What Was the Allegory of the German States?

Q.4 Which Principle was propounded by Montesquieu?

Q.5 Which world famous event is regarded as clear expression of nationalism?

Q.6 What was **zollverein**? How was it responsible for the economic unification of Germany?

Q.7 Name two underground organisations established by Giuseppe Mazzini?

Q.8 Name the region Whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs?

Q.9 In which year was Vienna Congress held?

Q.10 Name the most important personality related to Vienna Congress?

Q.11 Which Treaty was signed to bring about an end the changes brought about by the Napoleonic Wars?

Q.12 “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe Catches cold.” Who said this statement?

Q.13 Which Treaty recognized Greece as an independent Nation?

Q.14 Who spearheaded the protestant movement in Ireland?

Q.15 Rewrite the Statement after correcting the underlined phrase.

(i) **Cavour** is considered as the Bismarck of Germany.

(ii) In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed **Italian** Emperor in a ceremony held in Versailles.

(iii) Vienna Congress was organised in **1817**.

(iv) **Rosseau** said when France Sneeze rest of the world catches cold.

Q. 16 **Find the correct Match.**

A. Bismarck – Italy

B. Mazzini – Germany

C. Cavour – Britian

D. Meternich – Austria

Q.17 Which among the following statements is **NOT** related to the Unification of Italy?

A. Guiseppe Mazzini formed a secret society for the dissemination of his goals.

B. Chief minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions of Italy.

C. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of United Italy.

D. Otto Von Bismarck, was the architect of the unification of Italy.

Q. 18 **Identify this image.**



Q.19 Fill in the Blanks-

..... adopted the policy of blood and iron for the unification of Germany.

Q.20 State Whether True or False.

Garibaldi formed the Red Shirt army of volunteers.

Q.21 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion:(A) After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.

Reason:(R) Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle – class family.

Option

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is Incorrect.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

3/5 Marks Each

Q.1 What were the steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a feeling of collective identity among the French people?

Q.2 “Napoleon’s administrative measures had revolutionized the whole administration. Comment.

Q.3 Discuss the role played by culture in creating the European concept of nation.

Q.4 Discuss the process of the unification of Germany.

Q.5 What were the main stages of the unification of Italy? What were the main problems?

Q.6 In Britain the formation of the nation state was a result of long drawn out process. Discuss.

Q.7 Which factors were responsible for the rise of nationalism in Europe?

Q.8 “ The French Revolution left an indelible mark on the world history.” Evaluate this statement.

Q.9 Discuss the main provisions of the Civil Code of 1804.

Q.10 What were the main features of the European Aristocracy?

Q.11 What was the main aim of the Vienna Congress of 1815? Discuss its main features?

Q.12 What did European liberalism stand for in social, political and economic fields?

Q.13 How did industrialisation change European social and economic equations?

Q.14 Discuss the role of women in the Nationalist movement in Europe?

Q.15 What were the reasons for the wave of nationalism in Europe in the 19th century?

Q.16 Discuss three flaws in the International economic exchange during 1815 – 1914?

Q.17 Why did the Balkan area become an area of intense conflict?

Q.18 “The Decade of 1830 had brought economic hardship in Europe”. Support the statement with arguments.

Q.19 How did the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Explain with examples.

Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

1. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled ‘Qu’est-ce qu’une nation?’ (‘What is a Nation?’). In this essay Renan criticizes the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: ‘A nation is the culmination

of a long past of endeavors, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily **plebiscite** ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

- a) Who was Ernst Renan?
- b) What were the key features of Nation according to Ernst Renan?
- c) Describe the role of Nation for the existence of Liberty?
- d) Define the nation in your own words?

2. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realized that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'

- a) What was aim of Zollverein?
- b) Who was Friedrich List?
- c) Mention the importance of free economic system?
- d) What was the role of Economy in forging the nation together?

3. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and Subsequently a **feminist** political association. The first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following editorial:

'Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a "Yes!", though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity – men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree ...'

An anonymous reader of the same newspaper sent the following letter to the editor on 25 June 1850:

'It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same ... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?'

- | | |
|---|---|
| Q.1 Who was Louise Otto- Peters? | 1 |
| Q.2 What was Louise Otto – Peters' views on female liberty? | 1 |
| Q.3 Write your views on female liberty? | 2 |

Nationalism in India

1 Mark Questions

Q.1 When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

1. 1912 2. 1914 3. 1919 4. 1920

Q.2 When did First World War begin?

1. 1910 2. 1914 3. 1917 4. 1919

Q.3 Where did Mahatma Gandhi launch the first Satyagrah in India?

1. Champaran 2. Kheda 3. Delhi 4. Calcutta

Q.4 Who is the author of book "Hind Swaraj"?

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru 2. Vallabh Bhai Patel 3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Baba Ramchander

Q.5 Who was the founder of "Depressed Classes Association"?

1. Baba Ram Chander 2. Bhim Rao Ambedkar 3. Jawahar Lal Nehru 4. Shaukat Ali

Q.6 After which of the following event, Mahatma Gandhi abruptly withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. Jaliawalan Bagh Massacre 2. Rowllat Act 3. Chauri-Chaura 4. Dandi March

Q.7 Who was the founder of the Muslim League?

1. Shaukat Ali Khan 2. Muhammad Ali 3. Both 4. None of the above

Q.8 Who is the author of book "Discovery of India"?

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru 2. Bhim Rao Ambedkar 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Baba Ramchander

Q.9 Fill in the Blank.

In..... Session congress demanded complete Independence.

Q.10 Fill in the Blank.

First president of the Indian National Congress Was.....

Q.11 Fill in the Blank.

Muslim league was formed in the year.....

Q.12 Fill in the Blank.

In 1919, Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali started.....movement in India.

Q.13 Fill in the Blank.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn in the year.....

Q.14 Which of the following statements are True about Alluri Sitaram Raju.

1. He was leader of tribal movement in Gudem hills in Andhra Pradesh.
2. He persuaded the tribal people to wear khadi and give up drinking
3. He started a militant Guerilla Movement.
4. All the above statements are correct.

Q.15 Write the correct statement.

On 13 April 1920, Jaliawala Bagh massacre took Place in Punjab

Q.16 Who created the first image of Bharat Mata?

Q.17 Who composed the song Vande Mataram?

Q.18 In which city was the Indian National Congress formed?

Q.19 Who Started the Awadh Kisan Sabha?

Q.20 What do you mean by the word Satyagrah?

Q.21 What do you understand by the word Swadeshi?

Q.22 Why did the British government curtail the freedom of Press after 1857?

Q.23 In Madras who published massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales?

Q.24 When was the second round table conference held?

Q. 25 Why was Rowlatt Act called as an oppressive legislation?

Q.26 Identify the personalities shown in the picture given below.



Q.26 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion:(A) Mahatma Gandhi Participated in Second Round table conference.

Reason:(R) A Pact was signed between Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi in 1931.

Option

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is Incorrect.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Q.27 State Whether True or False.

After the incidence of Chauri Chaura, Mahatma Gandhi Called of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

3/5 Marks Questions

Q.1 Why was Non-cooperation movement launched? How the notion of Swaraj was perceived by various strata of the society?

Q.2 How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalist movement in India?

Q.3 What were the reasons for starting the Khilafat Movement?

Q.4 Under what circumstances Civil disobedience movement was called off?

Q.5 The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore, songs, icons and images" Analyse the statement?

Q.6. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas?

Q. 7 Why did Gandhij choose 'Salt' as the symbol of his Civil Disobedience Movement?

Q.8 Write down the features of Civil Disobedience movement. How was this different from Non-cooperation Movement?

Q.9 Discuss the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Q.10 Why did Indians oppose Simon Commission?

Q.11 How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging?

Q.12 What were the effect Non-Cooperation movement on the economic front?

Q.13 What were the reason of gradual slowing down of the Non-Cooperation movement in the cities?

Q.14 Evaluate the role of Women in Different movement in India?

Q.15 Write a short note on the "Poona Pact."

Q.16 "Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of "Swaraj." Support the statement in the light of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930s.

Q.17 Which were the two types of demand mentioned by Gandhij in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31st January, 1930? Why was abolition of 'Salt Tax' most stirring demand?

Q.18 "Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'. Support the statement.

Q.19 Explain the measures taken by Gandhiji to eliminate the problem of untouchability?

Q. 20 Why did Mahatma Gandhi re launch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.

Q.21 Why did different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Source Based Question (4 Marks)

1. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ' Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

- What do you understand by term "Satyagraha"?
- What is the substance of the soul?
- Who worship the War-god?
- Write a brief gist of the paragraph in your own words?

2. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

- What is inalienable right of the Indian people?
- Mention the impacts of Britishers in India.
- Why did India need to attain Purna Swaraj?
- Write a brief gist of the paragraph in your own words?

3. Read the extracts and answer the following questions.

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power.

In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society:

'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society ... To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!'

- When was Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) founded?
- Mention the ideological thoughts of Bhagat Singh on Revolution.
- Why Bhagat Singh Stated “He did not wish to glorify the cult of the bomb and Pistol but wanted the a revolution in Society”?
- Write a brief gist of the paragraph in your own words?

On the given political Map of India locate the following places.

- Indian National Congress
 - Calcutta (September 1920)
 - Nagpur (December 1920)
 - Madras (1927)
- Important Centers of Indian National Movement
 - Champaran (Bihar) – Movement of Indigo Movement
 - Kheda (Gujarat) – Peasant Satyagrah
 - Ahmedabad (Gujarat) – Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
 - Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pardesh) - Calling off the Non-cooperation Movement
 - Amritsar (Punjab) – Jallianwala Bagh Incident
 - Dandi (Gujarat) – Civil Disobedience Movement

