

Case / Source Based Questions

Unit 1 : India and the Contemporary World-II

Unit 2 : Contemporary India-II

Unit 3 : Democratic Politics-II

Unit 4 : Understanding Economic Development

UNIT 1 : INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II

1

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

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households.

Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in
 - (a) providing service to the nation
 - (b) doing protest marches
 - (c) fighting for struggle
 - (d) widespread resentment
- (ii) The women from rural areas mainly belonging to
 - (a) high caste families
 - (b) low caste families
 - (c) rich peasant households
 - (d) dalit societies
- (iii) When did Gandhi initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system?
 - (a) 1916
 - (b) 1920
 - (c) 1925
 - (d) 1918
- (iv) Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's call
 - (a) looking after home and hearth
 - (b) service to the nation
 - (c) holding position of authority
 - (d) participating in the movement

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

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent.

The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for the purpose of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group.

The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe?
 - (a) Tenants
 - (b) Small owners
 - (c) Landed aristocracy
 - (d) High class society
- (ii) What did the majority of population comprises of?
 - (a) Tenants
 - (b) Small owners
 - (c) Peasantry
 - (d) Land holders
- (iii) The given passage describes the social and political life of this class
 - (a) serfs and peasants
 - (b) aristocracy and middle class
 - (c) big land owners
 - (d) peasants and small owners
- (iv) Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of
 - (a) farming on a big land
 - (b) diplomacy and high society
 - (c) unity among the members
 - (d) reducing regional divisions

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

In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure – here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) What was the theme of painting made by French artist?
 - (a) Constitutional Monarchy
 - (b) Absolute Monarchy
 - (c) True democracy
 - (d) Democratic and Social Republic

- (ii) The utopian vision of French artist Frederic Soreau was -
- (a) The peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
 - (b) Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states.
 - (c) France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue.
 - (d) The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.
- (iii) French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure, she bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and _____ in the other.
- (a) Charter of Rights of Man
 - (b) Constitution
 - (c) Charter of Rights of woman
 - (d) Bible
- (iv) Which of the following pairs represent two nation states?
- (a) United States and Switzerland
 - (b) Britain and Italy
 - (c) Spain and Portugal
 - (d) Japan and Turkey

4

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

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 realised that a free economic system is the only means to enhance national feeling.'

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) State the aim of the Zollverein in Germany.
- (a) to divide German regions
 - (b) to bind the Germans economically into a nation
 - (c) to create confusion in trade
 - (d) to support time consuming calculations
- (ii) What German people have realized about new economic system?
- (a) German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.
 - (b) German people wanted to conquer more regions.
 - (c) German people realised the importance of closed economy.
 - (d) German people realised that a free economic system is obstacle to develop nationalism.
- (iii) How does a country become stronger?
- (a) By conquest
 - (b) By making alliances
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity.

(iv) Who was Friedrich List?

- (a) Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany
- (b) French Artist
- (c) Philosopher
- (d) Painter

5

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs. As a result new factories were set up, new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. On 13th April 1919, a crowd of villagers who had come to attend a Baisakhi fair, gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Being from outside the city, many were not aware of the martial law that had been imposed as a repressive measure. General Dyer with his British troops entered the park and closed the only exit point without giving any warning to the assembled people and ordered the troops to fire at the crowds, killing hundreds. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. Many merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Use of khadi was popularized.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) Which was the effect of First World War on India as Britain was busy in war in Europe?
 - (a) Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war.
 - (b) Production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market.
 - (c) As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs.
 - (d) All of these
- (ii) Which of the following were related to the incident of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
 - (a) On 13th April 1919, a crowd of villagers who had come to attend a Baisakhi fair, gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
 - (b) General Dyer with his British troops entered the park and closed the only exit point without giving any warning
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
- (iii) What were the consequences of non – cooperation movement after 1922?
 - (a) Foreign goods were not boycotted.
 - (b) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.
 - (c) Many merchants and traders did not refuse to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
 - (d) Use of khadi was not popularized.

(iv) What was the name of British officer who was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

- (a) General Dyre
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

6

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

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European Governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- (i) Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?
 - (a) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon.
 - (b) Preservation of two sects of Christianity.
 - (c) Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere.
 - (d) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.
- (ii) Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options.
 - (a) To declare competition of German unification.
 - (b) To restore conservative regime in Europe.
 - (c) To declare war against France.
 - (d) To start the process of Italian Unification.
- (iii) What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.
 - (a) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe.
 - (b) To establish socialism in Europe.
 - (c) To introduce democracy in France.
 - (d) To set up a new Parliament in Austria.
- (iv) How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option.
 - (a) With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty.
 - (b) Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy.
 - (c) Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.
 - (d) By giving power to the German confederation.