

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

Assignment

CLASS-X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

CHAPTER :1.THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

2.DEVELOPMENT

Multiple Choice Question

1. Which of the following best describes 'Nationalism'?

- a) Loyalty to a monarch
- b) Loyalty to one's country and the belief in its superiority
- c) Supporting a particular religion
- d) Loyalty to international organizations

2. Assertion (A): Different people have different goals of development.

Reason (R): The developmental goals of a landless rural labourer and an urban businessman are always the same.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is 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 but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

3.. Study the given picture and answer the following question:



Identify the artist and explain what the painting "The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics" by Frédéric Sorrieu symbolizes

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini; a vision of a militaristic Europe under monarchy
- b) Otto von Bismarck; a call for German unification through war
- c) Frédéric Sorrieu; a vision of democratic nation-states and collective unity
- d) Metternich; the restoration of conservative monarchies in Europe

4 In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

5. What did liberal nationalism stand for in early 19th-century Europe?

6. Describe any three non-monetary goals that people look for in development.

7. Explain three administrative measures introduced by Napoleon that helped modernise Europe.

8. Discuss the role of culture in strengthening nationalism in Europe.(any five points)

9. "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.

10. Read the given source and answer the following questions:

Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period of time. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better?

Think about two friends: Rani and Meena. Both live in the same country. Rani is a software engineer in a city and earns ₹80,000 a month. Meena, a small farmer in a rural area, earns ₹6,000 a month. Over five years, Rani's income increases to ₹1.2 lakh, while Meena's income rises only to ₹7,000. The country's average income has gone up, but the gap between the rich and the poor has widened.

(a) What does this case study tell us about the limitations of using average income as a measure of development?

(b) Suggest one better method to measure development and explain why.

(c) Can a rise in average income guarantee equity in development? Why or why not?