

TERM-1

SAMPLE PAPER

SOLVED

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions: Same instructions as given in the Sample Paper 1.

SECTION - A

(Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions)

1. Who drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy in 1848?
 - (a) Estates General
 - (b) Females of Frankfurt Parliament
 - (c) General Assembly of Spain
 - (d) German National Assembly
2. Which of the following is a major problem that the Indian agriculture faces today?
 - (a) Indian agriculture employs the most skilled people in India.
 - (b) Indian farm holdings are small and unproductive.
 - (c) Indian agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy.
 - (d) Indian agriculture produces only cash crops.
3. Brussels was a special case of problems among Belgium's complex ethnic composition. Choose the correct option to support the given statement.
 - (a) The Dutch-speaking and the French speaking population was equal in Brussels.
 - (b) The Italian-speaking population was in majority in Brussels.
 - (c) Wallonia region had an equal number of the Dutch-speaking population and the French speaking population.
 - (d) The Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in Brussels.
4. Nationalism struck the world as a force in the nineteenth century. The nation-states emerged as a consequence. Identify the statement that can most appropriately define the nation-states.
 - (a) Citizens of a nation state always speak the same language.
 - (b) Nation-state is a democratic unit of land ruled by a certain caste group.
 - (c) Nation-state is a small unit of a global state ruled by a monarch.
 - (d) Nation-States are states/territories based on homogenization of society. They are forged through struggles, through actions of the leaders and the common people.
5. Which one of the following statements is not true about the term 'resources'?
 - (a) Resources can be classified in more ways than one.
 - (b) They are functions of human activities.
 - (c) Resources can not be exhausted.
 - (d) Resources need refining or processing at times to create valuable products.
6. Fill in the blank by choosing most appropriate option.

- The total number of children attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called
- Literacy count
 - Gross enrolment ratio
 - Net attendance ratio
 - School rate
7. Which of the following is the right definition of organized sector?
- a sector controlled by government.
 - a sector does not provide regular jobs.
 - a sector which covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.
 - sector which has flexible hours and no terms of employment.
8. The allegory of France who wore a red cap was
- Marianne
 - The Union Jack
 - Germania
 - Britannia
9. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
Land left without cultivation for more than 5 agricultural years is called
- Agricultural land
 - Forests
 - Culturable waste lands
 - Current fallow land
10. Which of the following states demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued?
- Kerala
 - Karnataka
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Andhra Pradesh
11. Which of the following will be an ideal developmental goal for a jobless married woman with a degree in engineering?
- an opportunity to work in a safe work environment
 - new dresses
 - an opportunity to attend political rallies
 - a trip to abroad
12. Which of the following is not a measure introduced by French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?
- introduction of a new flag
 - formulation of new uniform laws
 - formation of a National assembly comprising elected members who were elected by active French citizens
 - introduction of a new paper currency
13. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
The USA does not have enough reserves of oil and secures it for usage through asserting its
- Social Power
 - Educational Power
 - Military power
 - Autocratic power
14. Which of the following steps is not included in changing the power sharing arrangement between the state and the central government?
- Ratification by the states
 - Passing the bill from Lok Sabha with 2/3rd majority
 - Passing the bill from Rajya Sabha with 2/3rd majority
 - Passing the bill from judiciary –Supreme court and High court within 6 months
15. Land use pattern refers to:
- Utilisation of land only for research
 - Utilisation of land to cultivate only cash crops
 - Utilisation of land only to establish companies
 - Utilisation of land for cultivation, grazing of animals, mining and construction of roads, new companies, etc
16. Which of the following was not a symbol of the new Britain promoted when the United Kingdom of Britain came into existence through the propagation of a dominant English culture in 1707?
- the Union Jack
 - God save our noble King- the Anthem
 - Britannia
 - Irish language
17. Identify the tertiary sector activity from the following options.
- processing flour from wheat
 - growing Sugarcane
 - buying Jute from the farmers to produce Jute bags.
 - opening a cold storage for the farmers to keep their raw material, crops or processed food products.
18. Vertical division of powers refers to—
- power shared among the organs of the government
 - power sharing among different social groups

- (c) power sharing among the central, state and local governments
(d) power sharing among different political parties
- 19.** Which of the following statements most appropriately describes underemployment or disguised employment?
(a) Workers are not paid for their work
(b) Workers work much less than what they are capable of doing.
(c) Workers are unskilled and still work for skilled jobs
(d) Workers are not willing to work
- 20.** What was grown in Champaran?
(a) Indigo (b) Cotton
(c) Jute (d) Rice
- 21.** Identify the statement that describes the changes brought about by the February Revolution of 1848 in France, most appropriately.
(a) Abdication of the monarch and establishment of a republican government.
(b) An autocracy based on a universal male suffrage was established.
(c) A republic based on universal suffrage was established.
(d) A monarchy was established.
- 22.** Per capita income of low-income countries is
(a) USD 3000 or less
(b) USD 10000 or less
(c) USD 5000 or above
(d) USD 2500 and less
- 23.** Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option.
Ideal federal system must have two aspects mutual trust and
(a) power distribution
(b) two constitutions
(c) agreement among the tiers of the government to follow similar rules
(d) agreement among the tiers of the government to check in on each other
- 24.** Which of the following sectors has the highest share in the GDP in the present decade?
(a) Primary Sector
(b) Tertiary Sector
(c) Secondary Sector
(d) Both the tertiary and the secondary sectors have an equal share in the GDP.

SECTION - B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

- 25.** Match the items given in column A to that of column B and choose the correct option.

Column A (Regions)	Column B (Subjects)
(A) Carniola	(I) Croats
(B) Northern regions of Habsburg Empire	(II) Roumans
(C) Transylvania	(III) Slovenes
(D) Southern part of Habsburg empire	(IV) Bohemians

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
(b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(c) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D) -(III)
(d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

- 26.** Complete the following table with correct information with regard to rubber.

Crop	Grown in States	Annual Rainfall
Rubber

- (a) Karnataka, 150-200 cm
(b) Kerala, above 200 cm
(c) Goa, 60-80 cm
(d) Maharashtra, 110-120 cm
- 27.** Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option.
Regular elections to the local self government bodies are
(a) constitutionally mandatory
(b) dependent upon the central government
(c) rarely held
(d) organised by the President

28. Study the given data and find out which country has the most equitable distribution of income.

Country	Income of citizens					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
A	5000	4000	5500	2500	3000	4000
B	2000	1000	500	52000	2000	11500
C	2500	1000	1100	1800	600	1400
D	1000	50000	6000	20000	9000	17200

- (a) Country C
(c) Country A

- (b) Country B
(d) Country D

29. Choose the correctly paired option from list I and II.

List I (Crops)		List II (Soils)	
(a)	Bajra	(I)	Bangar Soil
(b)	Cotton	(II)	Black soil
(c)	Apple	(III)	Red Soil
(d)	Jute	(IV)	Sandy or Shallow black soils

30. Complete the sentence by choosing the most appropriate option.

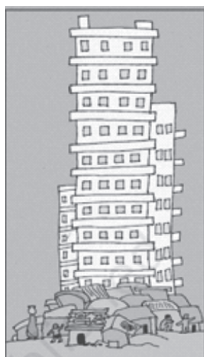
People under the Habsburg Empire did not share a collective unity. This was because:

- (a) They thought that they were special people and didn't deserve being mixed with other people.
(b) They spoke different languages and thus it was difficult to integrate themselves into a unit.
(c) It was because they hated each other.
(d) They were different psychologically. Some of them wanted freedom while others were happy with their rulers.

31. Which of the following states was a newly created state to recognise diversity based on culture?

- (a) Jharkhand
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Jammu & Kashmir
(d) Tamil Nadu

32. Study the picture and answer the question that follows.



Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The developmental goal of the people residing in the building and the slums are the same.
(b) The developmental goal of the people residing in the building and the slums are contradictory.
(c) There are no developmental goals of the people residing in the building and the houses.
(d) People in the building want to live in houses like the people residing in the slums.

33. Land is an asset of a finite magnitude. Which of the following arguments best describes this statement ?

- (a) Land is unlimited and can be used for the longest time.
(b) Land should be best used to build the most important industries and infrastructure.
(c) Land should be used for grazing only.
(d) Land is a limited resource and thus requires to be used judiciously.

34. Which of the following statements is correct about the agricultural sector?

- (a) The agricultural sector is the largest contributor to the GDP of India.
(b) The agricultural sector employs the most people in the country.
(c) The agricultural sector's contribution to the GDP has been rising over the years.
(d) The share of the agricultural sector in the GDP has been fixed.

35. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

The anti-imperialist movements that developed in the colonies were:

- (a) Romantic (b) European
(c) Nationalist (d) Asian

36. Identify the soil with the help of the following hints.

- (I) The soils develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.
(II) They are found in middle Ganga plains.

(III) They develop a red colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red and Yellow soils
(c) Black soil (d) Arid soil

37. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

In 2017-18, the literacy rate in Kerala was

- (a) 82 (b) 94
(c) 73 (d) 61

38. Power should be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Which of the following is a good example of this arrangement?

- (a) The community government in Belgium
(b) The state governments in Japan
(c) The provincial government in America
(d) The linguistic governments at Sri Lanka

39. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): sustainability helps in the development of a country.

Reason (R): Development must co-relate with the needs of the environment and society.

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.

40. Primitive subsistence farming is known by different names in different countries of the world. Match the names according to the Countries where it is practised.

Names of Primitive Subsistence Farming		Countries	
(A)	conuco	(I)	Indonesia
(B)	Roca	(II)	Vietnam
(C)	Ladang	(III)	Brazil
(D)	Ray	(IV)	Venezuela

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A-(I), B-(II), C-(III), D-(IV)
(b) A-(III), B-(IV), C-(II), D-(I)
(c) A-(IV), B-(III), C-(I), D-(II)
(d) A-(IV), B-(I), C-(IV), D-(III)

41. Paul studies in a Dutch medium school in northern Belgium. Along with him, many French-speaking students in his school want the medium of instruction to be French. Selvam studies in a school in the northern region of Sri Lanka. All the students in her school are Tamil-speaking and they want the medium of instruction to be Tamil. If they were to approach their respective governments, what should be their right step to prevent a social conflict?

- (a) Their governments should accept their requests and change the medium.
(b) Their governments should introduce a choice in their schools and allow the students to choose whichever medium they are comfortable with.
(c) Their governments should ban these languages and only allow one language.
(d) Their governments should force them to learn in the medium the school provides.

42. Match the resources in column A to the states in column B where they are most abundantly found.

Resources		States	
(A)	Coal	(I)	Arunachal Pradesh
(B)	Water resources	(II)	Ladakh
(C)	Solar energy	(III)	Jharkhand
(D)	Geothermal energy	(IV)	Rajasthan

Choose the correct option:

- A B C D A B C D
(a) (I) (II) (III) (IV) (b) (IV) (III) (II) (I)
(c) (III) (II) (I) (IV) (d) (III) (I) (IV) (II)

43. Which of the following type of workers are employed in the tertiary sector?

- (a) Skilled and Semi-Skilled
(b) Unskilled and Semi-skilled
(c) Skilled in works like farming
(d) Only semi-skilled

44. Which of the following is a recyclable non-renewable resource?

- (a) Petroleum (b) Coal
(c) Steel (d) Air

45. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

Jute : Odisha, Cotton :, Rubber : Garo hills of Meghalaya

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) Meghalaya (d) Rajasthan

46. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders.

Reason (R): The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.

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.

SECTION - C

(This section consists of two cases. There are total of 12 questions in this section.)

Attempt any 10 questions from this section.)

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

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

47. What is the meaning of coalition?

- (a) Government of one party
- (b) Government of social groups
- (c) alliance of parties
- (d) Government of one party & one social group

48. What does the competition amongst the political parties ensure?

- (a) Power accumulates in hands of one leader.
- (b) Power is shared between social groups.
- (c) Power is given to the activists.
- (d) Power does not remain in hands of one leader/ party.

49. If power was not shared, it would cause-

- (a) peace
- (b) tyranny
- (c) negation of the very spirit of democracy
- (d) language war

50. Which of the following is the right definition of pressure groups?

- (a) Organisations that oppose government policies.
- (b) Organisations that attempt to influence government policies.
- (c) Organisations that reject government policies.
- (d) Organisations that implement government policies.

51. What is the reason behind formation of the coalition governments?

- (a) People are not satisfied with any party.
- (b) People are not completely supporting of all the parties.
- (c) People want reelections.
- (d) People are unable to decide between candidates and do not believe completely in any of the parties.

52. Coalition governments are a manifestation of

- (a) Indirect Power sharing
- (b) Direct Power sharing
- (c) No Power sharing
- (d) Partial Power sharing

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

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes

liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

- 53.** Which of the following statements is the appropriate definition of liberalism?
- Liberalism came from the Latin word 'Labier'.
 - Liberalism stands for freedom of the individual and equality of all before the law.
 - It stood for stricter autocracy and restructuring of the state.
 - Liberalism means freedom is only given to liberals and those who support it.
- 54.** Which of the following values did the nineteenth century liberals stress upon?
- inviolability of private property
 - No Constitution
 - Representative Monarchy
 - establishment of autocracy and clerical privileges
- 55.** Universal suffrage in revolutionary France was not universal at all. Identify the statement that supports this assertion.
- All men and women were given the right to vote and work.
 - Only men were given the right to vote.
 - All uneducated men and women were given the right to vote for educated leaders.
 - Only men who possessed property were given the right to vote.
- 56.** The definition for liberalism was totally different for every field. What did liberalism stand for, apart from the freedom of markets, in the economic field?
- It stood for the end of the middle class.
 - It stood for the emergence of a new trade-free state.
 - It stood for abolition of state imposed restrictions upon trade.
 - It stood for the end of monarchy.
- 57.** What modern practice did liberalism espouse in the political field?
- anarchist state
 - reign of a Dictator at the centre of the state
 - establishment of a democratic state
 - Nationless states
- 58.** Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A): An elle of textile material brought in Frankfurt, would get you 54.7 cm of cloth and 55.1 cm in Mainz.
- Reason (R): Freedom of markets was important to develop the rich class.
- Options:
- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

SECTION - D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

- 59.** A region has been marked in the map (A) to show the areas where a crop is grown. Identify the crop.
- Tea
 - Rubber
 - Sugarcane
 - Coffee
- 60.** Identify the largest producing state of Jute marked as (B) in the map
- Andhra Pradesh
 - Odisha
 - West Bengal
 - Jharkhand



SOLUTION

SECTION - A

1. (d) German National Assembly



Related Theory

→ This assembly was voted for at the Frankfurt parliament which was later disbanded.

2. (b) Indian farm holdings are small and unproductive.

Explanation: Indian farm holdings are small and managed by small and marginal farmers who are unable to use the best equipment to bring out the best yield.

Thus, they are unable to produce crops to their fullest potential. This is problematic for the Indian agriculture.

3. (d) The Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in Brussels.

Explanation: Dutch speaking people are a minority in Brussels but majority in Belgium otherwise. In Brussels, the French speaking population forms the majority.



Caution

→ The Dutch Speaking community should not be confused with the Dutch people who live in the Netherlands.

4. (d) Nation-States are states/territories based on homogenization of society. They are forged through struggles, through actions of the leaders and the common people.

Explanation: A nation-state is one in which the majority of its citizens and its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.



Related Theory

→ Ernst Renan believed that a nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion.

5. (c) Resources can not be exhausted.

Explanation: Resources can be exhausted if used without prudence.

6. (c) Net attendance ratio



Related Theory

For the secondary stage, the net attendance ratio is taken out for 14-15 years old students. High net attendance ratio shows that students are enthusiastic and passionate to study and attend schools.



Caution

→ IMR, Net Attendance Ratio, Literacy Ratio should all be clearly defined and not confused with one another.

7. (c) a sector which covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular

Explanation: Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where people have assured work. This includes companies, government enterprises and other registered firms.

8. (a) Marianne

9. (c) culturable waste lands

Explanation: India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. This kind is left without cultivation for more than 5 years.



Related Theory

India has the following types of uncultivated lands apart from culturable waste lands. Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land):

(a) Permanent pastures and grazing land, (b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area)



Caution

→ Each type of usage pattern has very specific characteristics. The culturable waste land is left alone for 5 years but current fallow land is left alone for 1-5 years without any cultivation. Students should pay special attention to this kind of distinction.

10. (c) Tamil Nadu

Explanation: After 1965, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English as an official language continue. The

central government consequently agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes giving into Tamil Nadu's demand.

11. (a) *an opportunity to work in a safe work environment*

Explanation: A jobless woman with a degree in her hand would want to work and earn her own livelihood. She would want to work in a safe workspace where there is no discrimination based on gender and her marital status.

12. (d) *introduction of a new paper currency*



Related Theory

Other measures like commemoration of martyrs, undertaking of oaths and abolishment of custom duties were introduced to bring the citizens of the newly created nation state, France, closer to each other.

13. (c) *Military power*

Explanation: The USA secures oil reserves for usage by using its military or economic power. Over other countries who possess enough reserves.

14. (d) *Passing the bill from judiciary –Supreme court and High court in 6 months.*

Explanation: Judiciary is not involved in law making. It only has functions related to monitoring if any law is against the spirit of the Constitution.

15. (d) *Utilisation of land for cultivation, grazing of animals, mining and construction of roads, new companies, etc.*

16. (d) *Irish Language*

Explanation: Union Jack-the British flag, God Save Our Noble King-the national anthem and Britannia- the allegory of the British nation, were actively promoted after the United Kingdom was formed.



Related Theory

Scotland and Ireland became subordinate partners of the United Kingdom and hence their identity was suppressed.

17. (d) *Opening a cold storage for the farmers to keep their raw material, crops or processed food products here.*

Explanation: The tertiary sector provides services instead of producing goods. Here, cold storage will provide service to the farmers.

18. (c) *Power sharing among the central, state and local governments*

19. (b) *Workers work much less than what they are capable of doing.*

Explanation: When workers are employed in larger numbers than they're required, their effort becomes divided. This means that here people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their true potential, and removing some of them won't affect production at all. This is underemployment.

20. (a) *Indigo*

Explanation: A movement called the Champaran Satyagraha was started because farmers of Champaran were forced to grow Indigo on their land. They were unable to grow foodgrains to sustain their families.



Related Theory

It was necessary for the textile industries located in Britain.

21. (a) *Abdication of the monarch and establishment of a republican government.*

Explanation: A republic based on universal male suffrage was established. Men and Women combined their constitution with national unification.

22. (d) *USD 2500 and less*

Explanation: In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries.



Related Theory

India comes in the category of low-middle income countries. Its income was US \$ 6700 per annum.

23. (c) *agreement among the tiers of the government to follow similar rules*

24. (b) *Tertiary Sector*

Explanation: The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector due to rising incomes, changing lifestyles of the people.

SECTION - B

25. (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Explanation: Italy was fragmented and divided among multiple empires. Within the

boundaries of the Habsburg empire, lived a mass of subject peasant peoples who did not identify with each other due to various political and ethnic differences.



Related Theory

Italian language had many regional and local variations due to this fragmentation.

26. (b) Kerala, above 200 cm

Explanation: It is an equatorial crop, but given special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas. It requires a moist and humid climate with a temperature above 25°C.



Related Theory

Rubber is an important raw material for many industries.

27. (a) constitutionally mandatory

Explanation: To ensure the involvement of the society and the common people and proper devolution of powers, it is necessary to hold regular elections to these local self government bodies. The constitution makes it mandatory to conduct regular elections to these local self government bodies.



Related Theory

State Election Commissions conduct these elections and are responsible for it.

28. (c) Country A

29. (b) (B) Cotton - (II) Black soil.

30. (b) They spoke different languages and thus it was difficult to integrate themselves into a unit.

Explanation: The Habsburg empire was a patchwork of different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland – as well as Bohemia. They spoke various languages and it was difficult for them to feel united.

31. (a) Jharkhand

Explanation: These states were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.

32. (b) The developmental goal of the people residing in the building and the slums are contradictory.

Explanation: Those people who live in the building have developmental goals, for example, to own new cars, more infrastructural facilities and better employment. For this, they might have to use the land on which the houses of poor people are built. The developmental goals of poor people might just be to have concrete houses. Thus, the goals are contradictory.

33. (d) Land is a limited resource and thus requires to be used judiciously.

Explanation: Land resources support a lot of other resources including human resources. It is not infinite. It is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.

34. (b) The agricultural sector employs the most people in the country.

Explanation: Agricultural sector in India employs many different kinds of people.

It is therefore also called the backbone of the Indian economy.



Related Theory

Over the years its shares in the GDP of the country has been declining.

35. (c) Nationalist

Explanation: They struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective nation unity forget in confrontation and imperialism.

36. (b) Red and Yellow soils

Explanation: Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.



Related Theory

These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.

37. (b) 94

38. (a) The community government in Belgium

Explanation: The community government in Belgium is elected by the people belonging to one community, no matter where they live in Belgium. This community government celebrates and accommodates the linguistic diversity of the citizens of Belgium.

39. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: Development should not only coincide with the needs of the present generation but should also leave enough resources for future generations to develop without obstructions.

40. (c) A-(IV), B-(III), C-(I), D-(II)

Explanation: Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This is called Slash and Burn Farming. It is known by various names all around the world.



Related Theory

The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Raj' in Vietnam.



Caution

Each name should be remembered with the respective place clearly. It can be asked in the exam in the form of a pair or a table.

41. (b) Their governments should introduce a choice in their schools and allow the students to choose whichever medium they are comfortable with.

Explanation: This will make them feel accepted and welcome in their respective countries even though they belong to a minority community.

42. (d) (III) (I) (IV) (II)

Explanation: Every region has an abundance of some resources while it is deficient in some other resources.



Related Theory

Arunachal Pradesh has almost no infrastructural development. Rajasthan lacks water resources. Ladakh lacks vital minerals.

43. (a) Skilled and Semi-Skilled

Explanation: Service sector in India employs various workers. It employs highly skilled and

educated workers. It employs a number of semi-skilled workers who serve as shopkeepers, mechanics, transport persons, in stationary, confectionery, mechanic repair shops etc.

44. (c) Steel

Explanation: Non renewable resources take millions of years in their formation. Some of these resources like metals are recyclable and some like fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.

45. (a) Uttar Pradesh.

Explanation: Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.



Related Theory

India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant. Other crops grown in Uttar Pradesh include Rice, Wheat, Bajra, Maize, Sugarcane, Pulses, Mangoes, Litchi, Guava.

46. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Colonizing countries had the technology to exploit these resources and thus were extremely attracted toward colonies which were full of these resources.

SECTION - C

47. (c) alliance of parties

48. (d) Power does not remain in hands of one leader/party.

49. (c) negation of the very spirit of democracy.

Explanation: Power Sharing is the very spirit of Democracy.

50. (b) Organisations that attempt to influence government policies.

Explanation: Pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

51. (d) People are unable to decide between candidates and do not believe completely in any of the parties.

Explanation: When people are unable to decide between candidates, they receive votes but none receives enough to attain a majority to form the government. If two such candidates join each other or some other candidate with enough votes, for an alliance and are able to secure a majority, i.e. they are able to form an alliance which has secured more than 50%

of the total votes, they form a coalition government.

52. (b) Direct Power sharing

Explanation: Indirect Power sharing takes place among Parties and interest groups where interest groups only influence parties and do not compete with them for votes.

53. (b) Liberalism stands for freedom of individual and equality of all before the law.

54. (a) inviolability of private property.

Explanation: Liberalism believed in limited interference of the state in the daily affairs of men and hence supported private property.



Related Theory

Liberalism supported free trade.

55. (d) Only men who possessed property were given the right to vote.

Explanation: Universal Adult Franchise was universal only for a short period of time under Jacobins. It was limited and partial.

56. (c) *It stood for abolition of state imposed restrictions upon trade.*

Explanation: It supported the practice of easy and free trade.

57. (c) *establishment of a democratic state*

Explanation: Liberalism stood for a constitution and representative government through parliament. Politically, it emphasised the con-

cept of government by consent. All of these characteristics can be found in a Democratic state.

58. (c) *A is true but R is false.*

Explanation: It was a demand of the middle classes to encourage free markets. Most merchants found it difficult to sell and trade because of several restrictions. Free markets meant more sales and profit for them.

SECTION - D

59. (b) *Rubber*

60. (c) *West Bengal*

