

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)

- Find the incorrect option.
 - Literary rate is the highest in Kerala.
 - Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest in Kerala.
 - As per the Economic Survey 2018-2019, Per Capita Income is the highest in Bihar and Lowest in Haryana.
 - Net attendance ratio is the highest in Kerala.
- Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

The type of unemployment in which more people work than actually needed is known as

 - over employment
 - regional employment
 - seasonal unemployment
 - disguised unemployment
- Which of the following is false with respect to the coming together federation type?
 - States come together on their own to form a bigger unit.
 - India and Belgium are examples of coming together federation.
 - Here, states have equal power and are equally strong vis-à-vis the federal government.
 - States come together because they want to maintain their sovereignty, identity and security.
- The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism was responsible for:
 - disintegration of Italy
 - integration of Macedonia with Greece
 - integration of Poland with China
 - disintegration of Balkans from the Ottoman Empire.
- Which of the following acts led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'?
 - The Act of Union
 - Napoleonic wars
 - Treaty of Vienna
 - Treaty of Constantinople
- Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

Moong : Kharif, : Rabi, Watermelons : Zaid

(a) Wheat	(b) Bajra
(c) Jute	(d) Urad
- Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

The helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by providing food at lower prices.

 - Public Distribution System
 - Private Distribution System
 - Minimum Support Prices
 - Decentralization through Panchayats

8. Which one of the following attributes stands for 'Willingness to make peace'?
- breastplate with eagle
 - olive branch around the sword
 - broken chain
 - sword with blood
9. Which of the following is correct about the federal division of power?
- Power is shared only on the paper, not in practise.
 - The division of powers does not involve higher and lower levels of government.
 - The Constitution clearly lays down the powers of the different levels of government in this type of division of power.
 - Power is shared among equally important leaders.
10. Why are jobs offered by the organised sector so sought after?
- They are secure.
 - They are insecure.
 - They are found in large numbers.
 - They help to evade taxes.
11. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
The land under has increased.
- permanent pasture
 - current fallow land
 - gross cropped area
 - net Sown Area
12. Which of the following statements stand true for the nation of Poland?
- Poland was partitioned in the eighteenth century.
 - With the end of Poland, the sentiments of nationalism among the Polish people ended as well.
 - Karol Kurpinski was a polish artist.
 - Poland was ruled over by Russia and Polish language was used as a weapon of struggle against Russian Dominance.
- (I) only
 - (II) & (IV) only
 - (I), (III) & (IV) only
 - (I), (II), (III) & (IV)
13. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
The features of the unorganised sector include holidays and no fixed number of working hours.
- paid
 - extended
 - no paid
 - medical
14. What is the practice of rearing silkworms to produce silk called?
- Flericulture
 - Sericulture
 - Agriculture
 - Aviculture
15. The Human Development Report released by the UNDP does not depend upon which of the following indicators ?
- income levels of people
 - health status of people
 - religious and ethnic background
 - educational and literacy level of people
16. Mark the most appropriate inference about the notions of collective identity and common culture prevalent among Europeans before the mid 18th century?
- The nations bore strong feelings of nationalism and shared a common identity because of various political struggles they had participated in.
 - The nations did not feel connected or united because of their irregular size.
 - The nations shared similar customs and culture and that brought them closer.
 - The nations did not share common identity or culture and were fragmented amongst themselves.
17. Where was the first International Earth Summit held?
- Netherlands
 - Italy
 - Rio de Janeiro
 - Switzerland
18. Which of the following is a list of subjects of the Union list?
- Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation
 - Computer software, marriage
 - Education, forest, trade unions.
 - Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications
19. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder's claim to discover true German culture can be best described by which of the following statements?
- It could be discovered through conservative beliefs.
 - It could be discovered among the common people only.
 - It could be discovered among the aristocratic circles.
 - It could be discovered among various castes.
20. The cultivation of cotton is considered an example of primary sector because
- It requires less capital investment.

- (b) It is done in farms.
 (c) It is a less beneficial economic activity.
 (d) The growth of this crop and hence the activity depends mainly on natural factors like rain, sunlight.
- 21.** Which of the following options does not help in increasing the yield of crops?
 (a) use of HYV seeds
 (b) use of highest dose of fertilisers
 (c) use of hoe, dao and digging sticks
 (d) use of pesticides
- 22.** Who launched the power struggle demanding a separate state or Eelam Sri Lanka?
 (a) Sinhalese (b) Tamilians
 (c) Buddhists (d) Hindus
- 23.** Comparing total income of the countries will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn in the country because:
 (a) Countries have different communities
 (b) Countries have different populations
 (c) Countries have different level of development
 (d) Countries have different geographical locations
- 24.** How did Karol Kurpinski celebrate the national struggle?
 (a) through with revolutionary ideas
 (b) by collecting local folklores
 (c) through operas and music, by turning folk dances into nationalist symbols
 (d) through western music

SECTION - B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

- 25.** Which of the following is true regarding 'Zollverein'?
 (a) It was a unit of measuring distance.
 (b) It was a class of traders in Germany.
 (c) It was a group of countries.
 (d) It was a customs union formed in 1834.
- 26.** Which sector has emerged as the largest revenue producing sector in India? Select one from the following options.
 (a) Secondary sector
 (b) Private sector
 (c) Primary sector
 (d) Service sector
- 27.** Which of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) Power sharing reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order
 (b) Power-sharing is a new concept in democracy.
 (c) Power sharing generates power.
 (d) Power sharing leads to peace.
- 28.** Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
 Assertion (A): Women have different developmental goals than men.
 Reason (R): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
 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
- 29.** Which of the following values correctly describes this image of Germania?
 (a) Austerity and Patriotism
 (b) Love for country and region
 (c) Respect for Women
 (d) Heroism and Justice



- 30.** Identify the process which involves the following steps.
 (I) Identification and inventory through surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
 (II) Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up.
 (III) Matching resources development plans with national development plan.

- (a) Resource extraction
- (b) Resource distraction
- (c) Resource planning
- (d) Resource destruction

- 31.** Romanticism, a European cultural movement was aimed at which of the following?
- (a) establishing autocracy
 - (b) developing a national unity by creating a sense of shared heritage
 - (c) forming a customs union called Zollverein
 - (d) setting up a liberal government and parliament

- 32.** Match the items in List I with that of List II. Choose the right option.

List I		List II	
(A)	National Income	(I)	Total Income
(B)	Body Mass Index	(II)	Human Development Index
(C)	Per Capita Income	(III)	Average Income
(D)	Income levels	(IV)	Proper nutrition

Codes:

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

- 33.** How did the leaders of Belgium accommodate the diverse linguistic communities in Belgium?
- (a) with an official document made between the majority and minority groups through voting.
 - (b) By establishing a unitary style of government
 - (c) By making amendments to the Belgium Constitution
 - (d) By forcing the minority group to accept and acknowledge the dominance of the majority groups

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

Assertion (A): Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage in early nineteenth century Europe.

Reason (R): The right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Women and other men were excluded.

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

- 35.** Study the table given below and answer the question that follows.

Name of language		Proportion of speakers
(A)	Gujarati	1.26
(B)	Assamese	4.58
(C)	Punjabi	2.74
(D)	Marathi	6.86

Which language has the lowest proportion of speakers?

- (a) Assamese
- (b) Marathi
- (c) Gujarati
- (d) Punjabi

- 36.** Which of these regions were ruled by the Habsburg Empire ?

- (a) Tyrol, Austria and Sudeteland
- (b) Rome
- (c) Norway
- (d) Ireland

- 37.** Choose the correctly matched pair from the options given below in column A and B.

Column A	Column B
(a) Prosperous farmers from Punjab.	(i) More days of work and better wages.
(b) Landless rural labourers.	(ii) Availability of additional sources of irrigation facilities.
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops.	(iii) Higher prices for their crops.
(d) A girl from a rich urban family.	(iv) She gets as much freedom as her brother.

- 38.** Match the items given in Column A to that Column B .

Basis		Resources	
(A)	Developed resource	(I)	No appropriate technology for utilisation
(B)	Stock	(II)	Not utilised
(C)	Potential Resource	(III)	Subset of the stock
(D)	Reserves	(IV)	Resources surveyed in terms of quantity and quality

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
 (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
- 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): Most people are working in the unorganized sectors and protection is necessary for them.
- Reason (R): Unorganized sector does not have a lot of jobs for skilled workers.
- 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.** Which of the following was not one of the revolutionary principles incorporated by Napoleon in the administrative field?
- (a) He established equality before religion.
 (b) He secured property rights.
 (c) He made communication easy.
 (d) He freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- 41.** Which one of the following is not a feature of an underdeveloped country?
- (a) Agriculture as the major occupation
 (b) High technological development
 (c) Mass poverty
 (d) Mass illiteracy

- 42.** The system of Panchayati Raj involves establishing self governance institutions at which of the following three levels?
- (a) The village, block and district levels
 (b) The village, city and state levels
 (c) The village, district and state levels
 (d) The village, state and Union levels
- 43.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
 Public health is the responsibility of
- (a) primary sector
 (b) private sector
 (c) secondary sector
 (d) the government
- 44.** 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 community government in Belgium has powers regarding cultural, educational and financial issues of the country
- Reason (R): This has been done to ensure every community- linguistic or otherwise is represented and recognised. This has also been done to ensure holistic development of the 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
- 45.** Identify the correct statement about the treaty of Vienna?
- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria signed the treaty of Vienna.
 (b) This treaty was signed to restore the democracies that had been overthrown by Napoleon.
 (c) The treaty created a new democratic and liberal order in Europe.
 (d) The treaty was signed in 1895.
- 46.** Who were the Slavs?
- (a) an ethnic majority group in Europe
 (b) a religious group in Africa
 (c) a linguistic group in Germany
 (d) an Asian ethnic group

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 by choosing the most appropriate option:

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. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?
- (a) Diversity among groups and views that exist in a society is respected and recognized.
 - (b) People are the source of all political power.
 - (c) People rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
 - (d) It is not possible to take decisions and enforce them.
48. Which one of the following statements about power sharing arrangements is correct?
- (a) Power sharing is necessary only in countries which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.
 - (b) Every society needs some form of power sharing.
 - (c) Power-sharing is not necessary at all.
 - (d) Power sharing is necessary only for countries with very large populations.
49. Complete the sentence.
Power sharing is
- (a) the very spirit of democracy
 - (b) not required to establish peace
 - (c) goes hand in hand with autocracy
 - (d) balances political aspirations of kings

50. Power sharing is generally found in—
- (a) Autocracy
 - (b) Democracy
 - (c) Monarchy
 - (d) Aristocracy

51. Which of the following concepts are instrumental in the pressure groups the controlling political parties in power?
- (a) Separation of Powers
 - (b) Power Sharing
 - (c) Elections
 - (d) Establishment of a Democracy

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

Assertion A: When power sharing is direct, it is between two or more parties forming an alliance to contest elections.

Reason R: This helps to make a more stable government.

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

Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

Agriculture has been practised in India for thousands of years. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The 'right of inheritance' had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings.

- 53.** Which of the following is one of the most important occupations in India?
 (a) Hospitality (b) Agriculture
 (c) Manufacturing (d) Services
- 54.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
 Farmers still depend on inspite of state-of-the-art irrigational facilities.
 (a) rivers (b) monsoon
 (c) wells (d) tube wells
- 55.** What do you understand by the term 'collectivisation'?
 (a) Combining land of various farmers
 (b) Combining land of various farmers and then performing the agricultural activities together.
 (c) Comparing land of various farmers
 (d) Selling land to non farmers
- 56.** Which of the following was the main objective of the first Five Year Plan?
 (a) Industry Reforms
 (b) Land degradation
 (c) Land reforms
 (d) Employment to skilled workforce
- 57.** Which of the following hinders the pace of agricultural development?
 (a) Usage of land keeping fertility in mind and making the essential arrangements to periodically restore it.
 (b) Sustained uses of land without any compatible techno-institutional changes
 (c) Practicing agriculture using HYV seeds
 (d) Practicing agriculture using organic fertilisers
- 58.** Why was the consolidation of holdings necessary for improving agriculture?
 (a) Fragmented lands are good for crop yields.
 (b) Fragmented lands do not support a lot of yield hence become unproductive.
 (c) Fragmented land holdings are good for the environment.
 (d) Consolidation of land holdings makes it difficult for farmers to cultivate in bulk.

SECTION - D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

- 59.** Which of the following Dams is depicted by (A) in the given Map?
 (a) Salal Dam
 (b) Tungabhadra Dam
 (c) Tehri Dam
 (d) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- 60.** Identify the soil marked as (B) in the given map.
 (a) Forest Soil (b) Black Soil
 (c) Alluvial Soil (d) Laterite Soil



SOLUTION

SAMPLE PAPER - 6

SECTION - A

1. (c) As per Economic Survey 2018-19, Per Capita Income is the highest in Bihar and the Lowest in Haryana.

Explanation: According to Economic Survey 2019-2020, Per capita income is highest in Haryana and lowest in Bihar. All other indicators of development are the highest for Kerala.

2. (d) disguised unemployment.

Explanation: In this case, everyone is working, none remains idle, but their labour effort and potential gets divided. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed.

3. (b) India and Belgium are examples of coming together federation.

Explanation: India and Belgium are examples of holding together federation. In coming together federation, states don't give up their sovereignty and exist as independent units too.

4. (d) *disintegration of Balkans from the Ottoman Empire*

Explanation: In the case of the Balkans, the Ottoman Empire ruled it for a long time suppressing the diverse identity of its people. The spell broke when Europeans began to break away from the empire.



Related Theory

→ Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims in the nineteenth century because Nationalism had lost its liberal character.

5. (a) *The Act of Union*



Related Theory

→ Napoleon invaded Italy and the wars began in 1797.

6. (a) *Wheat.*

Explanation: Bajra, Urad and Jute are kharif crops.

7. (a) *Public Distribution System*

Explanation: Public Distribution System is a scheme by the government to facilitate basic necessities to live a dignified life to the most disadvantaged classes of Indian society. The government distributes essential grains at very low prices to make food affordable to the poorest groups in the country.

8. (b) *Olive branch around the sword*

Explanation: Individually an olive branch symbolises peace and a sword symbolises readiness to fight but together, an olive branch around the sword symbolises willingness to make peace.

9. (c) *The Constitution clearly lays down the powers of the different levels of government in this type of division of power*

10. (a) *They are secure.*

Explanation: The terms of the jobs in the organised sector are bounded by an agreement. No employer can terminate their employment without any notice period.

11. (b) *current follow land.*



Caution

→ Each type of land usage pattern should be remembered clearly.

12. (c) (I), (III) & (IV) only

Explanation: Polish nationalism was preserved and continuously promoted through music and language by its artists and revolutionaries even after its partition Poland was given to Russia after the Vienna Peace Settlement.

13. (c) *no paid*

14. (b) *Sericulture*



Caution

→ Sericulture and Horticulture are two different concepts. Horticulture is related to cultivation of fruits and Vegetables

15. (c) *Religious and ethnic background*

Explanation: The Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and their per capita income.

16. (d) *The nations did not share a common identity or culture and were fragmented amongst themselves.*

Explanation: Before the mid-eighteenth century, countries in Eastern and Central Europe were ruled by autocratic monarchies with diverse peoples as citizens who did not follow similar religion or spoke the same language. These differences did not promote any political unity and they did not share any collective identity.

17. (c) *Rio de Janeiro*

Explanation : In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened to address and provide resolution for urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

18. (d) *Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communication*

Explanation: Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation is a list of state subjects. Education, forests and Trade unions are a part of the concurrent list.

19. (b) *It could be discovered among the common people only.*

20. (d) *The growth of this crop and hence the activity, depends mainly on natural factors like rain, sunlight.*

Explanation: Production of Natural products which are grown with the help of natural factors is a primary sector activity.

Production of manufactured goods by using natural products as raw materials is a secondary sector activity.

21. (c) *Use of hoe, dao and digging sticks*
Explanation: These tools do not help in increasing the yield because they are primitive and do not add to the fertility of the soil.
22. (b) *Tamilians*
23. (b) *countries have different populations*
Explanation: Population in each country is a variable attribute and so total income cannot

be a good criteria to compare the countries. Countries with larger populations will have more income but not greater development essentially.

24. (c) *Through operas and music, by turning folk dances into nationalist symbols.*



Related Theory

He turned folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

SECTION - B

25. (d) *It was a customs union formed in 1834.*
26. (d) *service sector*
Explanation: Service sector has grown multi-fold in terms of the revenue it generates due to better lifestyle and rise in income of individual citizens.
27. (c) *Power sharing generates power.*
28. (b) *Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.*
Explanation: Women are worried about their safety and security more than men and more so in a work atmosphere. For men, Income is one of the biggest pull factors while women also tend to consider, safe work environment as important indicators.
29. (d) *Heroism and Justice*
Explanation: German oak is a symbol of heroism. Germania is wearing a crown of oak leaves which represents heroism.

35. (c) *Gujarati*
36. (a) *Tyrol, Austria and Sudetenland*
37. (d) **Column A:** A girl from a rich urban family.
(iv) Column B: She gets as much freedom as her brother.

Explanation: Gender equality is one of the biggest developmental goals aspired for in both the urban and the rural societies. Thus, a girl would want equal opportunities to study, work and live life on her own terms like her brother or in other words, to be given as much freedom as her brother gets without any discrimination based on gender.



Related Theory

Developmental goals are goals or aims which people want to achieve to enhance and improve their lifestyle, socially, politically or economically. They can be similar, different or contradictory to one another.

30. (c) *Resource planning.*
31. (b) *developing a national unity by creating a sense of shared heritage.*
32. (d) (I) (IV) (III) (II)
Explanation: BMI is the measurement of health and hygiene related indicators of individuals.
33. (c) *By making amendments to the Belgium Constitution.*
Explanation: Linguistic and communal tensions in Belgium were controlled by accommodating different aspirations and requirements of all communities in the Constitution itself.

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



Related Theory

Example of some Potential Resources are wind and solar energy in Rajasthan. Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings are not able to access these due to lack of technology, are included among stock. Hydrogen is an example of a stock resource. Reserves are types of stock resources which can be used through existing, technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. Forests are examples of reserves.

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



Related Theory

Belgium amended its Constitution to become a federal government instead of a unitary government.

39. (b) *Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.*
Explanation: Workers of the unorganized sector require protection because their jobs are not secure or paid well. They are not regulated. Employers can terminate them at any point of time without any reason.
40. (a) *He established equality before religion.*



Related Theory

Suffrage was universal only for a very short while under the facobins.

41. (b) *High technological development*
Explanation: Any underdeveloped country does not have access to high technology because of its economic inadequacy.

42. (a) *The village, block and district levels*
Explanation: Panchayati Raj established Panchayats at three different levels. At the village level, it is called Gram Panchayat. A group of Gram Panchayats are clubbed together to form Panchayat Samitis or Block Panchayats or Panchayats at the Intermediate level. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zilla (district) parishad.

43. (d) *the government*

44. (d) *A is false but R is true.*
Explanation: Community government does

not have powers related to the financial matters of the country.

45. (a) *Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria signed the treaty of Vienna.*

Explanation: The treaty was signed in 1815 to restore the monarchies that Napoleon had conquered. It aimed to set up a new conservative order in Europe.

46. (a) *an ethnic majority group in Europe*

Explanation: The Balkans in Europe was a region of geographical and ethnic variation. The people living in the region were called Slavs and were very diverse.



Related Theory

A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

SECTION - C

47. (d) *It is not possible to take decisions and enforce them*

Explanation: Decisions taken are stable and widely accepted.

48. (b) *Every society needs some form of power sharing.*

Explanation: Power sharing is necessary in every society and country. This is because it helps in preventing social conflicts among communities with diversity.

49. (a) *the very spirit of democracy*

50. (b) *Democracy*

51. (b) *Power Sharing*

Explanation: Power sharing between political parties and pressure groups helps pressure groups influence political parties and the government in power.

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

Explanation: Direct Power sharing helps to make governments when no single party managed to gain any majority in elections.



Related Theory

Indirect Power sharing is between Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

53. (b) *Agriculture*

Explanation: It is the backbone of the Indian Economy. Two-thirds of the Indian population is engaged in agricultural activities.

54. (b) *Monsoon*

55. (b) *Combining land of various farmers and then performing the agricultural activities together.*

Explanation: It helps to consolidate small farm holdings and makes them productive.

56. (c) *land reforms*

Explanation: Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country post Independence. 'Land reforms' were the main focus of our First Five Year Plan.

57. (b) *Sustained uses of land without any compatible techno-institutional changes.*

Explanation: Without any compatible Techno-institutional changes, cultivation and continuous usage of land destroys the yield and fertility.

58. (b) *Fragmented lands do not support a lot of yield hence become unproductive.*

Explanation: Fragmented land holdings are not productive enough for farmers as the yield too less. The government "thus", gave special priority to consolidation of land holdings to make it easier for farmers.

SECTION - D

59. (a) Salal Dam

60. (b) Black Soil

