

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.
 - The French revolution occurred in 1789.
 - Napoleonic code increased the ease of doing business in the territories conquered by Napoleon.
 - Austria was given control of the central Italy after congress of vienna, 1815.
 - Greece fought a war of Independence against the ottoman Empire.
- Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

The most accurate representation of the performance and the economic activities of all the three sectors can be estimated through

(a) NDP	(b) NI
(c) GNP	(d) GDP
- Why should political power be distributed among as many citizens in a democracy as possible?
 - It should be done to allow only skilled citizens to have the right to vote.
 - It is necessary because everyone should have a voice in the shaping up of the public policies.
 - It is important in ensuring unequal distribution of resources.
 - It ensures that resources distribution done by the government is partial and beneficial to a certain community.
- Identify the appropriate reason why jute is produced in such less amounts in India.
 - India lacks well drained fertile soils.
 - India lacks flood plains that have to be renewed every year to produce jute.
 - Its market is being taken over by synthetic fibres.
 - Jute mills are not technically advanced to handle new yield.
- The income of a country includes:
 - Money received from importing products
 - Taxes collected from public
 - Money loaned from the IMF
 - Monetary help received from the USA
- Which of the following countries were two Italian-speaking provinces of the Habsburg Empire?
 - Lombardy and Venetia
 - Venetia and Spain
 - Hungary and Lombardy
 - Tyrol and Austria

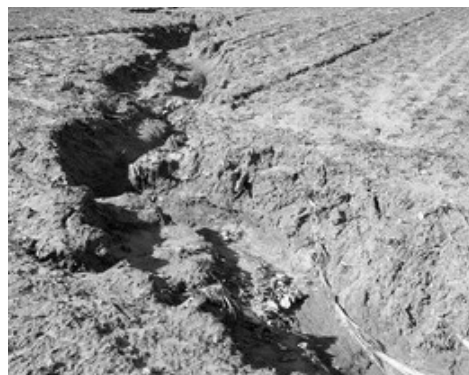
- 7.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
 is an area of functioning over which someone has legal authority to perform.
 (a) Federalestate (b) A State
 (c) Panchayat (d) Jurisdiction
- 8.** The abbreviation SED is directly associated with:
 (a) Agriculture
 (b) empowerment of a community
 (c) Environment of a village
 (d) Sustainable development
- 9.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
 A was started in Sri Lanka due to the distrust between the two communities.
 (a) religious war (b) world war
 (c) civil war (d) language war
- 10.** Which sector converts raw materials into final goods?
 (a) primary sector (b) secondary sector
 (c) private sector (d) organised sector
- 11.** Which of the following is not classified on the basis of status of development?
 (a) Potential resources
 (b) Reserve resources
 (c) Renewable resources
 (d) Developed resources
- 12.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
 Two influential political parties of ; the Union of Right Forces and the Liberal Yabloko Movement, agreed to unite their organisations into strong right wing coalition.
 (a) India (b) Russia
 (c) Germany (d) Sweden
- 13.** Which of the following sectors has not been able to increased employment to the same extent as the production in the recent decades?
 (a) Primary sector (b) Public Sector
 (c) Secondary sector (d) Tertiary sector
- 14.** What is the percentage of the Sinhala speaking population in Sri Lanka?
 (a) 30% (b) 100%
 (c) 74% (d) 95%
- 15.** Complete the sentence.
 Non-renewable resources are those resources which:
 (a) are renewed by physical and chemical processes
 (b) get exhausted after years of use
 (c) are found in India only
 (d) are subset of stock resources
- 16.** Identify the statement that appropriately describes the divisions of Europe into kingdoms, duchies and cantons till the eighteenth century.
 (a) These kingdoms were ruled by different rulers. They were autocratic monarchies and had diverse citizens.
 (b) People belonging to different ethnic groups shared a common culture.
 (c) Citizens of these kingdom, duchies and cantons were ambitious and conscious of their identity.
 (d) People of these divisions spoke the same language.
- 17.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
 The economic growth give here is directly proportional to the
 (a) loans (b) NI
 (c) number of states (d) GDP
- 18.** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
 The head officers of municipal corporation is called
 (a) Mayor (b) MLAs
 (c) Sarpanchs (d) Governor
- 19.** People are given work less than their potential in the case of
 (a) Seasonal unemployment
 (b) Over Employment
 (c) contractual unemployment
 (d) disguised unemployment
- 20.** Contour ploughing is carried out in hilly places because:
 (a) It helps to evenly distribute the water in the field.
 (b) It helps to reduce the flow of the water down the slopes and checks sheet erosion.

- (c) It helps to irrigate fields located in valleys and deserts.
 (d) It helps prevent soil erosion caused by humans.
- 21.** Why did the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil become strained over time?
 (a) The Sri Lankan constitution and government policies denied equal political rights to the Tamil community.
 (b) Tamils were a political majority and wanted to dominate Sinhalas.
 (c) Sinhalas were religious minority.
 (d) Tamils wanted freedom from following a religion.
- 22.** Which of the following statements is correct?
 (a) A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has combined decentralisation with participative democracy through an experiment.
 (b) They set up a parallel judiciary alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to make real decisions for their city.
- (c) The city is divided based on Caste.
 (d) Only the people of that region can participate in those decisions.
- 23.** Choose the most characteristic feature of public sector from the given options.
 (a) It covers enterprises where terms of employment are regular.
 (b) It provides low salaries.
 (c) Regular jobs but odd hours.
 (d) Government controls assets.
- 24.** Consider the following statements about millets.
 (I) Bajra, wheat, ragi are grown in desert.
 (II) They provide plenty of micro-nutrients.
 (III) Jowar is grown in the moist areas which does not need much irrigation.
 (IV) Millets are known as smooth grains.
 Which of these is/are true?
 (a) (I) only (b) (I) and (II)
 (c) (II) and (III) (d) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)

SECTION - B

(Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions)

- 25.** Identify which of the following expressions appropriately describes the meaning of the French term- *Le Citoyen*.
 (a) the house (b) the cities
 (c) the citizens (d) the voyage
- 26.** With respect to the concept of power sharing, identify the incorrect statement about Indian democracy.
 (a) Indian democracy involves rule of representatives and self-governing bodies where representatives are elected by people themselves.
 (b) People are the source of all political power. The constitution declares that.
 (c) India believes in respecting ethnically diverse groups.
 (d) Indian democracy forbids the citizens from participating in the political processes.
- 27.** Which type of erosion is depicted in the picture given below?



- (a) Wind erosion
 (b) Gully erosion
 (c) Glacial erosion
 (d) Sheet erosion
- 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): Government supports both the farmers and the consumers.

Reason (R): It gives farmers the money to produce crops in form of a subsidy.

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. When was the boundary of Indian states delimited for the first time after Independence in order to rearrange the states?

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1961
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1953

30. Choose the correct option:

- (a) In Italy, people spoke Gaelic only.
- (b) In Sudetenland, people spoke Magyar only.
- (c) In Hungary, half the population spoke Magyar and the rest spoke a variety of dialects.
- (d) In Sudetenland, people spoke Italian.

31. Choose the correctly matched option from the following:

Column I (Persons)	Column II (Development goal)
(a) Farmers depending on rain for growing crops	(I) Better wages, provision of cultivable and at affordable prices
(b) Landless rural labourers	(II) Freedom
(c) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(III) Monsoon or artificial irrigational facilities
(d) An adivasi	(IV) access to forest and its products.

32. Identify the soil that experiences denudation, is acidic in nature with low humus content and is found in the snow covered areas of Himalayas.

- (a) Arid soil
- (b) Black soil
- (c) Forest soil
- (d) Alluvial soil

33. Arrange the following institutions according to the size of their jurisdiction in increasing order:

- (I) Panchayat Samiti or Mandal
- (II) State Government
- (III) Gram Panchayat
- (IV) Zila Parishad

- (a) I-III-IV-II
- (b) III-I-IV-II
- (c) III-IV-I-II
- (d) I-II-IV-III

34. Find the option which does not have the mentioned employees working in the same sector or all the institutions belonging to the same sector.

- (a) conductor, dhobi, tailor, gardener
- (b) teacher, doctor, pilot, lawyer
- (c) postman, telephone operator at BSNL, soldier, police constable
- (d) MTNL, Indian Railways, Air India, All India Radio

35. Which of the following characteristics did nationalism lose by the nineteenth century?

- (a) Democratic
- (b) Romantic
- (c) Traditional
- (d) Liberal democratic

36. Which of the following statements does not support the fact that in Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community had established supremacy over Tamil?

- (a) Sinhala was declared the only official language.
- (b) Preferential policies to prefer Sinhals for government jobs were formulated and promoted.
- (c) The state decided to protect Buddhism.
- (d) Sri Lankan Tamils were given powers to vote in the general elections.

37. Fill in the black with approximate belonging percentage of land areas to the mentioned relief features and complete the table.

Relief Features		Percentage	
(A)	Plateaus	(I)	—
(B)	Mountains	(II)	—

Codes:

- (a) 43%, 30%
- (b) 30%, 20%
- (c) 30%, 27%
- (d) 27%, 30%

38. Identify the reason why federalism succeeded in India.

- (a) the nature and implementation of democratic politics by different institutions in India is suitable.
- (b) the rules laid down by the central government give no powers to the state government and no choice of dissent.
- (c) the rules laid down by the state governments give no power to the central government to rule them.
- (d) the refusal to execute the state laws by Panchayats and Municipalities has given a rebirth to federalism in India.

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): Giuseppe Garibaldi participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont.

Reason (R): Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian king.

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.** A single major reason for greater drop out ratio in Bihar is:
- (a) gender ratio and differences
 - (b) inefficient infrastructure
 - (c) high income
 - (d) poverty
- 41.** Choose the correctly matched pair about the different forms of sharing of power which are available in different countries from the following options.
- (I) Power sharing between genders- UK
 - (II) Horizontal Power sharing- India
 - (III) Federal Division of Power- Sri Lanka
- (a) (I) only (b) (II) only
 - (c) (III) only (d) (I), (II) & (III)

42. Which of the following can be a way to help the vulnerable sections of the society- those involved in the unorganized sector?

- (a) They should be given more money.
- (b) They should be sent to the cities.
- (c) They should be given clothes and food for free.

- (d) They should be offered greater, permanent and more varied opportunities to work.

43. Match the items in List I to List II. Choose the correct option.

List I (Year)	List II (Events)
(A) 1807	(I) Autonomy granted by Habsburg to Hungarians
(B) 1861	(II) Mazzini was born
(C) 1867	(III) Ireland forcibly incorporated in the UK
(D) 1801	(IV) Victor Emmanuel II becomes king of Italy

Codes:

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

44. Which of the following organs of the government does not share powers in the horizontal power sharing arrangement at the level of the state?

- (a) State Legislature (b) The Parliament
- (c) State Executive (d) High Court

45. A farmer who sells gram to a flour mill for ₹ 20 per kg. The mill grinds the gram and sells the flour to a noodle company for ₹ 40 per kg. The noodle company uses the flour and things such as noodle and oil to make four packets of noodle. It sells noodle in the market to the consumers for ₹ 100 (₹ 25 per packet). When proceeds are counted, to count the value of the flour and wheat separately is not correct because:

- (a) Both are products.
- (b) Gram is grinded in the mill to make flour.
- (c) We would be counting the value of the intermediary goods two times.
- (d) Both are used to make noodles.

46. Match the following symbols from column A with their meanings from column B. Choose the correctly matched pair.

Column A (Symbols)	Column B (Meanings)
(a) Broken chains	(I) Being freed
(b) Sword	(II) Peace
(c) Crown of oak leaves	(III) Symbol of the German empire-strength
(d) Red cap	(IV) Violence

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 and answer the questions that follow:

You have studied the physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India. These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. India has three cropping seasons – rabi, kharif and zaid.

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops.

47. Which of the following are the months in which Rabi crops are sown and harvested?

- (a) Sown in April to June and harvested in December.
- (b) Sown in January - March and harvested from June in August.
- (c) Sown in September - October and harvested in March.
- (d) Sown in October - December and harvested in April - June.

48. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?

- (a) Barley (b) Rice
- (c) Urad (d) Cotton

49. Which of the following states is not important for growing Rabi crops?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

50. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Rabi crops are more useful than Kharif Crops.
- (b) Watermelon is a Rabi crop.
- (c) Rabi crops are sown in spring.
- (d) Rabi crops are aided in their growth by the precipitation which occurs as a consequence of western cyclones in winters.

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

Muskmelon grows in

- (a) Rabi season
- (b) Kharif season
- (c) Zaid season
- (d) Both Rabi and Kharif season

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): Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of kharif crops.

Reason (R): Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

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 given source and answer the questions that follows.

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly

intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

All through the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

- 53. Why did the nationalist movement during the last quarter of the nineteenth century lose its liberal democratic sentiment?**
- (a) Nationalist groups became intolerant of each other during this period and were volatile and violent.
 - (b) The British government introduced strict rules against the revolutionaries.
 - (c) Greece was conducive for wars.
 - (d) Leadership of the region became weak.

- 54. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate question.**

Balkans was the most serious source of nationalist tensions in after 1871.

- (a) America
- (b) Asia
- (c) Italy
- (d) Europe

- 55. Which of the following regions is a part of Balkans?**

- (a) Italy
- (b) Asia
- (c) Bosnia-Herzegovina. Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro
- (d) Switzerland

- 56. Which of the following statements describes the attempt to win back long-lost independence by the Balkan states?**

- (a) Balkan states fought civil war.
- (b) Balkan states admitted the leadership of France.
- (c) Balkan states become auto cratic.
- (d) Balkan people demanded their political rights and attempted to prove that they were free and independent in the past.

- 57. What made the Balkans so explosive?**

- (a) Spread of patriotic ideas along with disintegration of Roman Empire.
- (b) Spread of a disease and integration of Italy
- (c) Spread of romantic ideas along with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.
- (d) Spread of Independence day movement.

- 58. The Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through**

- (a) modernisation
- (b) internal reforms
- (c) Change of governments
- (d) both (a) and (b)

SECTION - D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

- 59. Which of the following Dams is depicted by (A) in the given Map?**

- (a) Hirakud Dam
- (b) Tungabhadra Dam
- (c) Salal Dam
- (d) Tehri Dam

- 60. Identify the major producer state of tea as marked (B) in the map.**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Assam
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Maharashtra



SOLUTION

SECTION - A

1. (c) Austria was given the control of central Italy after congress vienna, 1815.

Explanation: After on the congress of vienna 1815, a lot of changes were made to the internal geographical outline of territoria conquered by Napoleon. One of the change was the handing over of control of Northern Italy to Austria.

2. (d) GDP

Explanation: Other indicators are not specific to economic activities of the three sectors. They are focused upon the total income and hence are very unreliable to estimate the performance of these sectors.



Related Theory

→ NI is the National income which is calculated by adding money generated from different transactions, economic activities, trade with foreign countries and other investments etc.

3. (b) It is necessary because everyone should have a voice in the shapping up of the public polices

Explanation: Democracy is important for ensuring peace in a country with diversity. Power sharing ensures that all the groups in a democracy are represented well in the decision forums and feel accepted enough. They should be given equal rights in everything.



Related Theory

→ A democratic rule involves sharing of power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

4. (c) Its market is being taken over by synthetic fibres.

Explanation: Jute is losing market because other synthetic fibres are cheaper to produce. Even though the rest of the conditions are appropriate too, they are not the reason why jute is losing market and hence is produced in minimal amounts.



Related Theory

→ Jute grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.

5. (b) taxes collected from public

Explanation: Others are not financial assets but liabilities. They do not become a part of our income but our expenditure.

6. (a) Lombardy and Venetia



Related Theory

→ Bohemia had a German speaking aristocracy. Hungarions usually spoke Magyar. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.

7. (d) Jurisdiction

Explanation: Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own Jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

The jurisdiction of the Central Government is the entire country.

The jurisdiction of the State Government is the entire state.

8. (d) Sustainable development

Explanation: SED can be understood as the sustainable economic development and is associated with holistic development of a region.

9. (c) civil war

Explanation: The distrust between the two communities- Sinhalas and Tamils- turned into widespread civil war, which ended in 2009.

10. (b) secondary sector



Caution

→ Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors have very clear demarcation with regards to the nature of its activities. Students must learn the same thoroughly.

11. (c) Renewable resources

Explanation: Renewable resources are classified on the basis of exhaustibility.

12. (b) Russia

13. (d) Tertiary sector

Explanation: Even though, there has been a change in the contribution of the three sectors to the GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. The Primary sector continues to be the largest employer despite not being the largest contributor to India's GDP.

14. (c) 74%



Related Theory

- ↳ The major social groups in Sri Lanka are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).
- ↳ Sinhala speak Sinhala language and observe Buddhism as a religion. They gained a majority in the Democratic election right after Sri Lanka gained independence.



Caution

- ↳ Figures and Numbers related to any fact must be given special attention while learning.

15. (b) get exhausted after years of use.

Explanation: Non-renewable resources are not repleted easily because they take millions of years to form. Hence they get exhausted after years of use.

16. (a) These kingdoms were ruled by different rulers. They were autocratic monarchies and had diverse citizens.

Explanation: Different rulers ruled these regions. The citizens of these regions did not share a collective identity or a common culture.

17. (d) GDP

Explanation: High a GDP means greater production of goods and services and greater economic activity. Hence High GDP equals economic growth.

18. (a) Mayors



Related Theory

- ↳ Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by

elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. The head of a municipal corporations is called a chairperson.

19. (d) Disguised unemployment

Explanation: When someone under-employment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed, it is called disguised unemployment.

For example, An entire family working in a field which requires only one person's services is clearly under employed.

20. (b) It helps to reduce the flow of the water down the slopes and checks soil or sheet erosion.

Explanation: Contour ploughing helps to cut the flow of water along the slope and this prevents soil or sheet erosion by water.

21. (a) The Sri Lankan constitution and government policies denied political rights to the Tamil Community.

22. (a) A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has combined decentralisation with participative democracy through an experiment.

Explanation: The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to make real decisions for their city. The city has been divided into many sectors or wards for this purpose.



Related Theory

- ↳ Each sector has a meeting in which anyone living in that area can participate. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings.

23. (d) Government controls assets.

24. (b) II and III

Explanation: Bajra, Wheat and Ragi are rainfed crops but wheat is not a millet. Millets are not called smooth grains. They are called coarse grains.

SECTION - B

25. (c) the citizens

Explanation: The citizens appropriately describe the term citizen.

This idea by French revolutionaries emphasised upon the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.



Related Theory

- ↳ There were multiple steps taken by the French revolutionaries to invoke a sense of camaraderie and belongingness among the people of France.

26. (d) Indian democracy forbids the citizens from participating in the political processes.

Explanation: Citizens exercise their power in elections where they choose their own representatives. Thus, they hold the greatest amount of power in India and are not forbidden from participating in any political processes.



Related Theory

- ↳ India has a federal type of government where democracy is practiced by local self government bodies too.

27. (b) Gully erosion

28. (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: It buys food at "fair prices" and distributes them among consumers at really low prices. This is how it supports farmers. It gives subsidies to producers to buy equipment, seeds, fertilizers etc.

29. (c) 1947

Explanation: For the first time, 552 provincial and British ruled units were combined to form a nation in 1947. They were then rearranged to form states based on administrative convenience over the course of next two years.



Related Theory

→ The linguistic reorganisation of states post Independences took place in 1953.

30. (c) In Hungary, half the population spoke Magyar and the rest spoke a variety of dialects.



Related Theory

→ Apart from these three dominant groups in the Habsburg empire a mass of subject peasant peoples including bohemia and slovak to the north, slovenes in carniola, croats to the south and Roumans to the east in Transylvania also lived.

31. (d) (I) An adivasi—(IV) access to forest and its products.

Explanation: Developmental goals generally correspond to the immediate requirements of the people.

Farmers depending on rain for growing crops—Monsoon or artificial irrigational facilities

Landless rural labourers—Better wages, more job opportunities, provision of cultivable land at affordable prices

Prosperous farmers from Punjab—Hard working labourers and better prices for their crops

32. (c) Forest soil

Explanation: The texture of forest soil varies according to the in which environment of the mountainous area in which they are found.



Related Theory

→ These soils are found in places where sufficient rain forests are available. They are loamy and silty in valley and coarse grained in the upper slopes.

 **Caution**

→ Each soil has different characteristics. Special attention should be paid to memorise the features of every soil.

33. (b) (III)—(I)—(IV)—(II)

Explanation: Gram Panchayat heads a village or groups of villages.

Samitis head groups of gram panchayats.

Zila Parishad heads all panchayat samitis of a district.

State governments head zila parishads.

34. (a) conductor, dhobi, tailor, gardener

Explanation: A conductor is appointed by a government department and hence is an employee of the organized sector. Rest are self employed and hence belong to the unorganized sector.

Teachers, doctors, pilots or soldiers, are all employees of the service sector.

In option c and d, all of them are either public sector enterprises or public sector employees.

35. (d) Liberal democratic

Explanation: By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century.



Related Theory

→ Nationalism was mostly about wars and communal tensions in the nineteenth century.

36. (d) Sri Lankan Tamils were given powers to vote in the general elections.

Explanation: Other measures made Tamils feel neglected and ignored in their own country.



Related Theory

→ These measures widened the gap between the two communities and civil war was caused.

37. (d) 27%, 30%



Related Theory

→ The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

38. (a) the nature and implementation of democratic politics by different institution in India is suitable.

Explanation: Rules alone cannot help in making a country federal. Its righteous implementation has to be checked and encouraged.

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

Explanation: Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray in 1860, along with the army, he marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.



Related Theory

→ In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle in the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed.

40. (d) poverty

Explanation: Poor parents are unable to afford their children's education. Hence the dropout rates increase.

41. (b) II only

Explanation: India follows a system where power to legislate, execute the laws and adjudicate the execution are divided among three different organs of the government- all at the same level. This is called the Horizontal division of Power.



Related Theory

→ Federal Division of Power is the division of power among governments at different levels. This could be seen in Belgium- where power is divided among Central and Community government at the centre. Sri Lanka does not follow this. Vertical Power sharing can be found in the US and India.

42. (d) They should be offered greater, permanent and more varied opportunities to work.

Explanation: Unorganized sector employees are insecure. They should be given permanent opportunities to work. They should be provided

more skills so they can find work in skill related jobs.

43. (c) (II), (IV), (I), (III)

44. (b) The Parliament

Explanation: In the horizontal power sharing arrangement, power is shared among the organs of the government at the same level. Here all the other options are organs of the government, at the state level but the Parliament can not horizontally share powers with them because it is at a higher level than these bodies level. Thus, it is not a part of this horizontal sharing of powers.



Related Theory

→ Power is shared between the central organs of the government at the central level - all at the same level in horizontal power sharing. This involves power sharing among Union Legislature, i.e. the Parliament, Union Executive and Union Judiciary, i.e. the Supreme Court.

45. (c) We would be counting the value of the intermediary goods, two times

46. (a) Broken chains (i) Being freed

Explanation: During the French Revolution, artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols.

SECTION - C

47. (d) Sown in October - December and harvested from April - June

Explanation: Rabi crops are also called the crops of winter for this reason. They are sown in winters.

48. (a) barley

Explanation: Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.



Related Theory

→ Urad is a kharif crop.
→ Cotton is a kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.

49. (c) Telangana

Explanation: Some of the most important Rabi crop growing states are important Rabi crop growing regions are Haryana, Himachal Pradesh Jammu Kashmir, UP.



Related Theory

→ Assam, West Bengal Coastal Region or Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra particularly the (Konkan Coast) along with Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

50. (d) Rabi crops are aided by their growth by the precipitation which occurs as a consequence of western cyclones in winters.

Explanation: Rabi Crops are equally useful to Kharif Crops. Watermelon is a Zaid Crop.

51. (c) Zaid season

Explanation: Muskmelon is grown in the Zaid Season. Zaid season falls between Kharif and Rabi season.



Related Theory

→ Cucumber is also a zaid crop.

52. (d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation: Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the growth of Rabi crops.



Related Theory

→ Kharif crops are sown with the onset of the monsoons

53. (a) Nationalist groups became intolerant of each other during this period and were volatile and violent.

54. (d) Europe

Explanation: Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia and other areas of Europe.

55. (c) Bosnia-Herzegovina. Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro



Related Theory

→ They are broadly known as Slavs.

56. (c) Balkan people demanded their political rights and attempted to prove that they were free and independent in the past.

Explanation: A civil war happens within the same country. The Balkans was not one country. The Balkans were fighting against the Ottoman Empire and not the French Empire.

57. (c) Spread of romantic ideas along with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

58. (d) both (a) and (b)

SECTION - D

59. (a) Hirakud Dam

60. (b) Assam

