

SUPER 10

CBSE Class 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

2021-22 Term I Sample Papers

with **OMR Sheets**

Highlights

- 10 Fully Solved Sample Papers with Marking Scheme
- CBSE Sample Paper 2021 -22 with Solutions
- Objective Qns. & Solns. CBSE Sample 2020 - 21
- Objective Qns. & Solns. 2020 Solved Paper
- Latest Revised CBSE Syllabus for 2021-22 (issued on 28-07-2021)
- Covers all new variety Qns - A/R, Case base & MCQs etc.
- Separate OMR Answer Sheet for each Sample Paper



**Based on
the Pattern of
Sample Paper
issued by CBSE on
2nd Sep, 2021**

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Note for Students

Dear Aspirants,

All sample papers of Disha's "Super-10 Mock Test", Class-10, Social Sciences are as per latest **CBSE SAMPLE PAPER 2021–22** issued by CBSE on **02nd September, 2021**

Each SAMPLE PAPER contains four sections.

- Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- Section C has 12 questions (Case-based). Attempt any 10 questions.
- Section D has 2 Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.

MARKING SCHEME

- Each question carries equal marks, i.e. $40/50 = 0.8$.
- There is no negative marking.
- If total marks scored by a candidate is in fraction, then the same will be rounded off to the next higher numerical number, for example, if the child gets 16.1 marks then the total marks will be rounded off to 17 and so on.

All SAMPLE PAPERS based on *Revised Academic curriculum for the session 2021-22* issued by CBSE on **28th July, 2021**

For detailed revised **CBSE Syllabus & Latest SAMPLE PAPERS**, visit

http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/CurriculumMain22/termwise/Secondary/Social_Science_Sec_2021-22.pdf

All the best

Disha Experts

Latest Revised Syllabus Issued by CBSE for Academic Year (2021–2022)

COURSE STRUCTURE

TERM-I

M. MARKS : 40			
No.	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
I	India and the Contemporary World - II	12	10
II	Contemporary India - II	16	10
III	Democratic Politics - II	14	10
IV	Understanding Economic Development	20	10
	TOTAL	62	40

TERM-II

M. MARKS : 40			
No.	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
I	India and the Contemporary World - II	34	10
II	Contemporary India - II	19	10
III	Democratic Politics - II	14	10
IV	Understanding Economic Development	22	10
	TOTAL	89	40

Course Content -X

TERM-I	
Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World - II	
Themes	Learning Objectives
Section 1: Events and Processes:	
1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation The Making of Nationalism in Europe The Age of Revolutions: 1830–1848 The Making of Germany and Italy Visualizing the Nation Nationalism and Imperialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable the learners to identify and comprehend the forms in which nationalism developed along with the formation of nation-states in Europe in the post-1830 period. Establish the relationship and bring out the difference between European nationalism and anti-colonial nationalisms. Understand the way the idea of nationalism emerged and led to the formation of nation-states in Europe and elsewhere.

Unit 2 : Contemporary India - II	
Themes	Learning Objectives
1. Resources and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Resources Development of Resources Resource Planning in India Land Resources Land Utilization Land Use Pattern in India Land Degradation and Conservation Measures Soil as a Resource Classification of Soils Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation 3. Water Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Scarcity and the Need for Water Conservation and Management Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management Rainwater Harvesting <p>Note: The theoretical aspect of chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination. However, the map items of this chapter as listed will be evaluated in Board Examination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the value of resources and the need for their judicious utilization and conservation. Comprehend the importance of water as a resource as well as develop awareness towards its judicious use and conservation. Identify different dams in the country.
4. Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of farming Cropping Pattern Major Crops Technological and Institutional Reforms Impact of Globalization on Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the importance of agriculture in national economy. Identify various types of farming and discuss the various farming methods; describe the spatial distribution of major crops as well as understand the relationship between rainfall regimes and cropping pattern. Explain various government policies for institutional as well as technological reforms since independence.
Unit 3 : Democratic Politics –II	
Themes	Learning Objectives
1. Power Sharing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Studies of Belgium and Sri Lanka Why power sharing is desirable? Forms of Power Sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarize with the centrality of power sharing in a democracy. Understand the working of spatial and social power sharing mechanisms.
2. Federalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is Federalism? What make India a Federal Country? How is Federalism practiced? Decentralization in India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse federal provisions and institutions. Explain decentralization in rural and urban areas.

Unit 4 : Understanding Economic Development	
Themes	Learning Objectives
1. Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What Development Promises - Different people different goals Income and other goals National Development How to compare different countries or states? Income and other criteria Public Facilities Sustainability of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarize with concepts of macroeconomics. Understand the rationale for overall human development in our country, which includes the rise of income, improvements in health and education rather than income. Understand the importance of quality of life and sustainable development.
2. Sectors of the Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectors of Economic Activities Comparing the three sectors Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India Division of sectors as organized and unorganized Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private Sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major employment generating sectors. Reason out the government investment in different sectors of economy.

List of Map Items Class-X (2021–22)

TERM-I

A. GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1: Resources and Development

- Major Soil Types

Chapter 3: Water Resources

Dams:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Salal | b. Bhakra Nangal |
| c. Tehri | d. Rana Pratap Sagar |
| e. Sardar Sarovar | f. Hirakud |
| g. Nagarjuna Sagar | h. Tungabhadra |

Chapter 4: Agriculture (Identification only)

- Major areas of Rice and Wheat
- Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute

Note: The theoretical aspect of chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination. However, the map items of this chapter as listed above will be evaluated in Board Examination.

COURSE STRUCTURE

TERM-II

Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World - II	
Themes	Learning Objectives
Section 1: Events and Processes 2. Nationalism in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Differing Strands within the Movement Towards Civil Disobedience The Sense of Collective Belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the characteristics of Indian nationalism through a case study of Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement. Analyze the nature of the diverse social movements of the time. Familiarize with the writings and ideals of different political groups and individuals. Appreciate the ideas promoting Pan Indian belongingness.
Section 2: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies <i>Note: Any one theme of the following. The theme selected should be assessed in the periodic test only and will not be evaluated in the board examination:</i> 3. The Making of a Global World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pre-modern World The Nineteenth Century (1815–1914) The Inter-war Economy Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-War Era 4. The Age of Industrialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the Industrial Revolution Hand Labour and Steam Power Industrialization in the Colonies Factories Come Up The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth Market for Goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show that globalization has a long history and point to the shifts within the process. Analyze the implication of globalization for local economies. Discuss how globalization is experienced differently by different social groups. Familiarize with the Proto-Industrial Phase and Early factory system. Familiarize with the process of industrialization and its impact on labour class. Enable them to understand industrialization in the colonies with reference to textile industries.

Unit 2 : Contemporary India - II	
Themes	Learning Objectives
<p>5. Minerals and Energy Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a mineral? • Mode of Occurrence of Minerals • Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Minerals • Non-Metallic Minerals • Rock Minerals • Conservation of Minerals • Energy Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Conventional and Non-Conventional • Conservation of Energy Resources <p>Note: <i>The theoretical aspect of chapter 'Minerals and Energy Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination. However, the map items of this chapter as given in the Map List will be evaluated in Board Examination.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different types of minerals and energy resources and places of their availability • Feel the need for their judicious utilization
<p>6. Manufacturing Industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of manufacturing • Contribution of Industry to National Economy • Industrial Location • Classification of Industries • Spatial Distribution • Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation • Control of Environmental Degradation <p>7. Life Lines of National Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – Roadways, Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Airways • Communication • International Trade • Tourism as a Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring out the importance of industries in the national economy as well as understand the regional disparities which resulted due to concentration of industries in some areas. • Discuss the need for a planned industrial development and debate over the role of government towards sustainable development. • Explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever-shrinking world. • Understand the role of trade and tourism in the economic development of a country.

Unit 3 : Democratic Politics – II	
Themes	Learning Objectives
6. Political Parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do we need Political Parties? • How many Parties should we have? • National Political Parties • State Parties • Challenges to Political Parties • How can Parties be reformed? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse party systems in democracies. • Introduction to major political parties, challenges faced by them and reforms in the country.
7. Outcomes of Democracy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we assess democracy's outcomes? • Accountable, responsive and legitimate government • Economic growth and development • Reduction of inequality and poverty • Accommodation of social diversity • Dignity and freedom of the citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the functioning of democracies in comparison to alternative forms of governments. • Understand the causes for continuation of democracy in India. • Distinguish between sources of strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy.

Unit 4 : Economics	
Themes	Learning Objectives
3. Money and Credit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money as a medium of exchange • Modern forms of money • Loan activities of Banks • Two different credit situations • Terms of credit • Formal sector credit in India • Self Help Groups for the Poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand money as an economic concept. • Understand the role of financial institutions from the point of view of day-to- day life.
4. Globalization and the Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production across countries • Interlinking production across countries • Foreign Trade and integration of markets • What is globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalisation • World Trade Organisation • Impact of Globalization on India • The Struggle for a fair Globalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the working of the Global Economic phenomenon.

List of Map Items Class-X (2021–22)

TERM-II

A. HISTORY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter - 2 Nationalism in India – (1918–1930) for locating and labelling/Identification

1. Indian National Congress Sessions:

- a. Calcutta (Sept. 1920)
- b. Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- c. Madras (1927)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

- a. Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
- b. Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah
- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- d. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- f. Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

B. GEOGRAPHY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

Power Plants-(Locating and Labelling only)

a. Thermal

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| • Namrup | • Singrauli |
| • Ramagundam | |

b. Nuclear

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| • Narora | • Kakrapara |
| • Tarapur | • Kalpakkam |

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries (Locating and Labelling Only)

Cotton Textile Industries:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a. Mumbai | b. Indore |
| c. Surat | d. Kanpur |
| e. Coimbatore | |

Iron and Steel Plants:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a. Durgapur | b. Bokaro |
| c. Jamshedpur | d. Bhilai |
| e. Vijaynagar | f. Salem |

Software Technology Parks:

- a. Noida
- c. Mumbai
- e. Hyderabad
- g. Chennai
- b. Gandhinagar
- d. Pune
- f. Bengaluru
- h. Thiruvananthapuram

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy**Major Ports:** (Locating and Labelling)

- a. Kandla
- c. Marmagao
- e. Kochi
- g. Chennai
- i. Paradip
- b. Mumbai
- d. New Mangalore
- f. Tuticorin
- h. Vishakhapatnam
- j. Haldia

International Airports:

- a. Amritsar (Raja Sansi)
- c. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)
- e. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
- b. Delhi (Indira Gandhi International)
- d. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
- f. Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

CBSE Sample Paper 2021-2022 with Solutions (Term-1)

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains three sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions. Attempt any **10** questions.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

Section – A consists of 24 questions. Attempt **any 20** questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.

1. Who among the following was the founder of 'Young Europe' underground secret society in Berne?
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Count Cavour (d) Otto Von Bismark
2. Which of the following was the result of the Act of Union, 1707?
(a) Unification of Germany (b) Unification of the kingdom of Great Britain
(c) Unification of Italy (d) Unification of Vietnam
3. Identify the correct statement with regard to the 'Zollverein' from the following options:
(a) It was a coalition of Prussian states formed to manage political alliances.
(b) Its aim was to bind the Prussia politically into an association.
(c) It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia.
(d) It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment in Europe.
4. Which of the following countries were involved in the Three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany?
(a) Austria, Poland and France (b) Austria, Denmark and France
(c) Austria, Turkey and France (d) Austria, England and France
5. Identify the ideology under which people demanded freedom of markets in early-nineteenth-century Europe.
(a) Romanticism (b) Liberalism (c) Socialism (d) Rationalism
6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in:
(a) Groundnut- Assam (b) Tea- Gujarat (c) Coffee- Karnataka (d) Sugarcane – Chhattisgarh
7. The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called _____.
Choose the correct option:
(a) Barren land (b) Forest land (c) Grazing land (d) Fallow land
8. Which one of the following conferences was convened to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level in 1992?
(a) Kyoto Protocol (b) Montreal Protocol
(c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit (d) World Summit on Sustainable Development
9. India has land under a variety of relief features. Which of the following features ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects?
(a) Plains (b) Plateaus (c) Islands (d) Mountains
10. Which one of the following human activities has contributed significantly in land degradation?
(a) Deforestation (b) Crop rotation (c) Shelter belts (d) Ploughing
11. Which one of the following countries adopted majoritarianism in their Constitution?
(a) Nepal (b) India (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

12. Identify the significant reason of power sharing from the following options.
 - (a) Reduces socio-economic conflicts
 - (b) Provides ethnic-cultural development
 - (c) Allows people to enjoy specific rights
 - (d) Restricts supremacy of one party
13. Apart from the Central and the State Government, Belgium has a third kind of government as well. Identify this third kind of government from the following options:
 - (a) Democratic Government
 - (b) Socialist Government
 - (c) Community Government
 - (d) Liberal Government
14. Which of the following countries is an example of 'Coming Together Federation'?
 - (a) India
 - (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) USA
 - (d) Belgium
15. Why is the power shared amongst different organs of government called as horizontal distribution of power? Identify the correct reason.
 - (a) It gives judiciary more power than legislature and executive.
 - (b) It allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level.
 - (c) It gives representation to different ideologies at political level.
 - (d) It influences and coordinates in the decision making process.
16. In India's federal system, the Central and the State governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:
 - (a) Union list
 - (b) State list
 - (c) Concurrent list
 - (d) Residuary subjects
17. Which of the following states of India enjoy special powers under article 371(A) of the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Nagaland
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Tamil Nadu
18. Which one of the following is an example of Primary sector activity?
 - (a) Baking
 - (b) Outsourcing
 - (c) Farming
 - (d) Banking
19. Which of the following measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group?
 - (a) Net Attendance Ratio
 - (b) Enrolment Rate
 - (c) Literacy Rate
 - (d) Drop out Ratio
20. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of 'Average Income'?
 - (a) The total income of the country divided by its earning population.
 - (b) The total income of the country divided by its total population.
 - (c) The total income of all the residents of the country.
 - (d) The total income from the domestic and foreign sources.
21. Which one of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)?
 - (a) Improvement in science, information and technology
 - (b) Improvement in health, education and income
 - (c) Improvement in information and communication
 - (d) Improvement in investment, finance and technology
22. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Which of the following is the essence of this statement?
 - (a) Economic development
 - (b) Human Development
 - (c) Sustainable Development
 - (d) National Development
23. Which of the following examples fall under an organized sector?
 - (a) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
 - (b) An engineer getting all employment benefits.
 - (c) A cleaning staff in a private school.
 - (d) A tailor stitching clothes at his home.
24. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 states a guarantee of minimum 100 days of employment per year. If government is unable to fulfil these 100 days of an employment, the government would have to _____.
Choose the correct option:
 - (a) Pay the compensation in lieu of these days
 - (b) Provide another scheme for the same
 - (c) Pay at least 1/3 percent allowance
 - (d) Provide health care as compensation

SECTION-B

*Section – B consists of 24 questions (Sl. No.25 to 48). Attempt **any 20** questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.*

25. Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Identify its name from among the following options.
 - (a) Marianna
 - (b) Philip Viet
 - (c) Germania
 - (d) La Italia



NOTE: Following question is for Visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q25.

Identify the name of the Prussian King who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

- (a) William I (b) William II (c) Henry VII (d) Louis IV Ans. (A) William I
26. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism?
- I. The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire.
 II. The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc.
 III. British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.
- Options:
- (a) I & II (b) II & III (c) Only II (d) Only I
27. Why did the weavers in Silesia revolt against contractors in 1845? Identify the appropriate reason from the following options.
- (a) Contractors did not pay their dues (b) Contractors appointed few on high posts
 (c) Contractors used government policies (d) Contractors gave them loans on high interests
28. Identify the major aspect that helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain.
- (a) In 1688, the monarch of Britain fought war with English Parliament.
 (b) The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy.
 (c) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Ireland and Wales.
 (d) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of many revolts.
29. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below –
- develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
 - is low in humus content
 - found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (a) Forest soil (b) Yellow soil (c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil
30. Which of the following categories of resources can we put Tidal energy in?
- (a) Renewable resources (b) Non-renewable resources
 (c) Actual resources (d) Potential resources
31. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:
- I. It is good for democracy. II. It creates harmony in different groups.
 III. It brings transparency in the governance. IV. It brings socio-political competition among parties.
- Options:
- (a) I, II & III (b) II, III & IV (c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & IV
32. How does Judiciary act as an umpire in a federal nation?
- (a) Judiciary rules over Centre and State
 (b) Centre and Judiciary work collectively
 (c) Courts can change structure of Constitution
 (d) Courts use the power to interpret the Constitution
33. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).
 Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A):** Sri Lanka adopted Sinhala as the only official language of the state.
Reason (R): The government of Sri Lanka wanted to foster their culture, language and religion.
- 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.

34. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B.

Column A

- I. Information Technology
II. Police
III. Education
IV. Defence

Column B

1. Concurrent List
2. Union List
3. State List
4. Residuary Subjects

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (a) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2 (b) I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2 (c) I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2 (d) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3
35. Anita is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the 8th Schedule can she opt to take the exam? Select the appropriate option.
(a) 18 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 25
36. Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information.
Select the appropriate option from the following.
- Power shared between Central and State Governments to Local Governments.
 - It is called as a third tier of the Government.
 - The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
- (a) Federal system (b) Unitary Federal system (c) Decentralised system (d) Unitary system
37. Which of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state?
I. More powers with Centre II. Residuary subjects with Centre
III. Equal subjects with Centre and State IV. Currency and Railways with Centre
Options:
(a) I, III & IV (b) I, II & IV (c) II, III & IV (d) II, III & IV
38. Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.
I. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.
II. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.
III. It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.
IV. The Parliament can on its own change this arrangement.
Options:
(a) I & II (b) II & III (c) I & III (d) II & IV
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): Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country.
Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index.
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. Choose the correct option from the following:
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| List-I (Example) | List-II (Sector) |
| (a) Courier | Tertiary Sector |
| (b) Fisherman | Secondary Sector |
| (c) Carpenter | Primary Sector |
| (d) Transporter | Secondary Sector |
41. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

TABLE FOR COMPARISON OF THREE COUNTRIES					
Countries	Monthly income of citizens in 2007 (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000
Country C	5000	1000	15000	4000	25000

Rita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to Country A.

Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen country A.

- (a) Most of its citizens are rich and stable (b) Has most equitable distribution of income
(c) National income of its citizens is higher (d) Average income of its citizens is lower
42. Vijay is undernourished as his weight is 45 kgs and his height is 1.78 meters. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.
(a) 12.6 (b) 13.5 (c) 14.7 (d) 15.2
43. A woman works at a sweet shop in her village on a contract basis and gets meagre salary after working the entire day. She doesn't get any holidays or paid leave, rather her employer deducts her salary whenever she is absent from work. Find out in which of the following sectors she is working?
(a) Primary Sector (b) Service Sector (c) Organized Sector (d) Unorganised Sector
44. According to 2017-2018 data, the share of different sectors in employment (percentage) in India was
- Primary Sector - 44%
 - Secondary Sector - 25%
 - Tertiary Sector - 31%
- Out of the three sectors, why did the ratio of employment in Primary Sector high? Select the most suitable option from the following:
- (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed
(b) Low job opportunities in Secondary Sector
(c) Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors
(d) Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary Sector
45. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.
Reason (R): Oil and petrol prices are increasing day by day.
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.
46. A man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him in his work on the farm every day. Which type of employment is this an example?
(a) Under employment (b) Seasonal employment
(c) Over employment (d) Cyclical employment

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:

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name in Germany. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults.

In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime, they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language.

The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture and believed that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

47. Why did the Grimm brothers give the tales a readable form without changing their folkloric character? Choose the correct option from the following
(a) The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.
(b) It became a model for the collecting of fantasy tales.
(c) It formed the basis for the science of the language.
(d) People easily accepted their written adventurous tales.
48. The impact of literary contributions of Grimm brothers was widespread. Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following:
(a) Development of cities and towns (b) Setting up of new political parties
(c) Promotion of ethnic belonging (d) Emergence of socialist ideology

49. Fill in the blank from the given options
The work of the Grimm Brothers influenced and inspired people to collect tales. They believed in a spirit of _____ and considered it essential for the reflection of national identity.
(a) Culturalism (b) Conservatism (c) Extremism (d) Liberalism
50. Why the foreign domination was considered a threat to nation building? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.
(a) Exploitation of natural resources
(b) Erosion of native values and ethos
(c) Violence and mass killing of people
(d) Spread of new diseases in the country
51. How were the Germans able to connect with their own culture? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.
(a) Through the feeling of formal way of communication
(b) Through the feeling of oneness as European community
(c) Through the feeling of collective belonging among nationals
(d) Through the feeling of coherence in reference to mannerism
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): Regimes of 1815 did not tolerate criticism and dissent.
Reason (R): Conservative regimes were autocratic.
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:

Case Study-II

There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil-seeds and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses. With the growing population of India, the declining food production puts a big question mark over the country's future food security.

The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc. and agriculture has resulted in reduction in the net sown area. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soils. Periodic scarcity of water has led to reduction in area under irrigation. Inefficient water management has led to water logging and salinity.

53. One can infer from the above given information that marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation. Which one of the following is the prominent cause?
(a) Food and fruit crops are expensive in market
(b) Shift to multifarious crops according to demand
(c) Periodic scarcity of water in many regions
(d) Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution
54. Read the following statements and find the correct from the given options:
I. Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping pattern.
II. They are shifting production from cereals to fruits, vegetables, etc.
III. Jute is in high demand in the Indian market.
Options:
(a) I & II (b) II & III (c) III Only (d) II Only
55. According to the information given above, there has been reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses. Identify the reason.
(a) Lack of markets to sell cereals and pulses
(b) Earn more income from non-agricultural sector
(c) Need of huge labour in cultivating cereals and pulses
(d) Availability of more profits from commercial crops
56. 'Fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soil.' Infer the positive effects of these inputs noticed earlier from the following statements:
(a) These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity.
(b) These are integral to the process of reducing agrarian losses.
(c) These inputs can cut the amount of harvestable produce.
(d) These are the leading causes of mortality and health problems.

57. There are states in India which are using fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides at excessive level to increase their agricultural production. Identify the states which are at prominent level from the following options.
- (a) Karnataka and Kerala (b) Haryana and Punjab
(c) Punjab and Gujarat (d) Haryana and Telangana
58. Food production provides the base for food security and is a key determinant of food availability. Why is this trend shifting towards industrial crops? Choose the correct option in reference to the context.
- (a) To improve the land use pattern (b) To use intensive farming techniques
(c) To improve the fertility of soil (d) To fetch more income and high earnings

SECTION-D

(Attempt both the Map based questions)

On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a Dam. Identify it from the following options.
- (a) Salal (b) Bhakra-Nangal (c) Tehri (d) Rana Pratap Sagar
60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major Tea cultivating state. Identify it from the following options.
- (a) Assam (b) Punjab (c) Bihar (d) Gujarat
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. Which of the following dam is located in Uttarakhand?
- (a) Salal (b) Bhakra Nangal (c) Tehri (d) Rana Pratap Sagar
60. Which one of the following is a principal cereal crop?
- (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Jowar (d) Bajra



1. (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
 2. (b) Unification of the kingdom of Great Britain
 3. (c) It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia
 4. (b) Austria, Denmark and France
 5. (b) Liberalism
 6. (c) Coffee- Karnataka
 7. (d) Fallow land
 8. (c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit
 9. (d) Mountains
 10. (a) Deforestation
 11. (c) Sri Lanka
 12. (a) Reduces socio-economic conflicts
 13. (c) Community Government
 14. (c) USA
 15. (b) It allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level.
 16. (c) Concurrent list
 17. (a) Nagaland
 18. (c) Farming
 19. (c) Literacy Rate
 20. (b) The total income of the country divided by its total population.
 21. (b) Improvement in health, education and income
 22. (c) Sustainable Development
 23. (b) An engineer getting all employment benefits.
 24. (a) Pay the compensation in lieu of these days
 25. (c) Germania
 26. (a) I & II
 27. (a) Contractors did not pay their dues
 28. (b) The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy.
 29. (d) Laterite soil
 30. (a) Renewable Resources
 31. (a) I, II & III
 32. (d) Courts use the power to interpret the Constitution.
 33. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of (A)
 34. (a) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
 35. (c) 22
 36. (c) Decentralised system
 37. (b) I, II & IV
 38. (a) I & II
 39. (c) A is true but R is false.
 40. (a) Courier Tertiary Sector
 41. (b) Has most equitable distribution of income.
 42. (a) 12.6
 43. (d) Unorganised Sector
 44. (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed
 45. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of (A)
 46. (a) Under employment
 47. (a) The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.
 48. (c) Promotion of ethnic belonging
 49. (a) Culturalism
 50. (b) Erosion of native values and ethos
 51. (c) Through the feeling of collective belonging among nationals
 52. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of (A)
 53. (d) Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution
 54. (a) I & II.
 55. (d) Availability of more profits from commercial crops
 56. (a) These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity.
 57. (b) Haryana and Punjab
 58. (d) To fetch more income and high earnings
 59. (b) Bhakra Nangal
 60. (a) Assam
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. (c) Tehri 60. (a) Rice

Objective Questions and Solutions

CBSE Sample Paper 2020-2021

SECTION-A

Direction: Each Question carry one mark.

- Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options.
 - The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
 - The British parliament seized power from Ireland.
 - The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
 - The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.
- Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?
 - Treaty of Sevres
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Treaty of Lausanne
 - Treaty of Constantinople
- Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options:
 - Dahiya – Madhya Pradesh
 - Kumari-Jharkhand
 - Khil -Andhra Pradesh
 - Koman- Karnataka
- Fill in the blank-
Barley: Rabi crop, cotton: kharif, _____: zaid crop.
 - Wheat
 - Mustard
 - Soya bean
 - Cucumber
- A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is
 - Bajra
 - Rajma
 - Jowar
 - Ragi
- Population of Sri Lankan Tamils is concentrated in _____ region of Sri Lanka.
 - North and South
 - North and East
 - East and West
 - South and East
- Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income.

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average
Country A	10500	11200	10800	11000	10700	10,840
Country B	600	5000	600	600	600	1,480
Country C	550	10500	400	7500	2000	4,100
Country D	800	4800	700	5000	750	2,410

- Country A
 - Country B
 - Country C
 - Country D
8. **Read the information given below and select the correct option -**
 Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debt will –
- Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount
 - Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less
 - Reduce - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment
 - Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour
- OR**
- Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –
- There are govt. bodies to supervise informal sector
 - Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest
 - Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high
 - Money lenders use fair means to get their money back

9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason ®. Read the statements and chose the correct option:

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

Reason (R): People want freedom, equality, security and respect

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.

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

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

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 10.1 Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?

- (a) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon
- (b) Preservation of two sects of Christianity
- (c) Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere
- (d) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society

- 10.2 Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options?

- (a) To declare competition of German unification
- (b) To restore conservative regime in Europe
- (c) To declare war against France
- (d) To start the process of Italian Unification

- 10.3 What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.

- (a) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe
- (b) To establish socialism in Europe
- (c) To introduce democracy in France
- (d) To set up a new Parliament in Austria

- 10.4 How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option.

- (a) With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty
- (b) Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy
- (c) Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe
- (d) By giving power to the German confederation

11. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

- 11.1 Manufacturing industries fall in _____ and agriculture in _____.

- (a) Primary, Secondary Sector
- (b) Secondary, Tertiary Sector
- (c) Primary, Tertiary Sector
- (d) Secondary, Primary Sector

11.2 Manufacturing provides job opportunities to reduce dependence on agriculture. Identify which sector the following jobs belong to –

	Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries		Sector
A.	Garment production	1.	Primary
B.	Research & Development	2.	Tertiary
C.	Banking	3.	Secondary
D.	Mining	4.	Quaternary

Choose the correct option –

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
(c) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-2 (d) A-4, B-1, C-4, D-3

11.3 Which of the following options does not help in modernising agriculture?

- (a) Manufacturing farm equipment (b) Providing unskilled labour force
(c) Supplying fertilizers and pesticides (d) Producing tube well pumps and sprinklers

11.4 In order to attract foreign manufacturing firms, a country needs to develop -

- (a) Agrarian facilities (b) Cultivable lands
(c) Media facilities (d) Infrastructure facilities

12. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation, whereas, democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. Moreover, when citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. There is another aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

12.1 People's right to choose their own rulers is called as the –

- (a) Right to Initiate (b) Right to Plebiscite
(c) Right to Vote (d) Right to Referendum

12.2 Which of the following options helps in promoting transparency in the governance?

- (a) Right to education (b) Right to information
(c) Right against exploitation (d) Right to speech and expression

12.3 _____ make/s the government legitimate.

- (a) Credibility of politicians (b) People's movements
(c) Free and fair elections (d) Holding of powers

12.4 Decisions in a democracy are more acceptable to the people because they are -

- (a) Taken swiftly and implemented quickly (b) Taken by giving privileges to the people
(c) Taken through elites' votes (d) Taken after following due processes

13. Read the source given below and answer the following questions -

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

13.1 The passage given above relates to which of the following options?

- (a) Increased employment (b) Foreign investment
(c) Foreign collaboration (d) International competition

13.2 According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options?

- Production of different types of automobiles
- Largest automobile manufacturer in the world
- Because of largescale exports of cars across globe
- Industrial and commercial ventures across globe

13.3 By setting up their production plants in India, Ford Motors wanted to –

- Collaborate with a leading Indian Automobile company
- Satisfy the demands of American, African and Indian markets
- Tap the benefits of low-cost production and a large market
- Take over small automobile manufacturing units in India

13.4 'Ford Motors' wish to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe is an evidence of -

- (a) Promoting local industries of India (b) Merging trade from different countries
(c) Supplying jobs to factory workers in India (d) Interlinking of production across countries



- [illegible]

Objective Questions & Solutions

All India CBSE Board 2020 Solved Paper

Direction: Each Question carry one mark

1. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B.

Column A Category of person	Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations
(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

2. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options :
- A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.
 B. Manuscripts were widely spread out.
 C. Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
 D. Manuscripts were fragile.
3. Who among the following published 'Punjab Kesari'?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Bhagat Singh (d) B.R. Ambedkar
4. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.
- (a) Central government, state government, local bodies.
 (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.
 (c) Among different social groups.
 (d) Among different pressure groups.
5. In which one of the following States is Rawatbhata Nuclear Energy Plant located?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Rajasthan
6. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka?
- (a) Christian and Tamil (b) Buddhist and Hindu
 (c) Sinhali and Tamil (d) Sinhali and Christian
7. Choose the correct option from columns A and B.

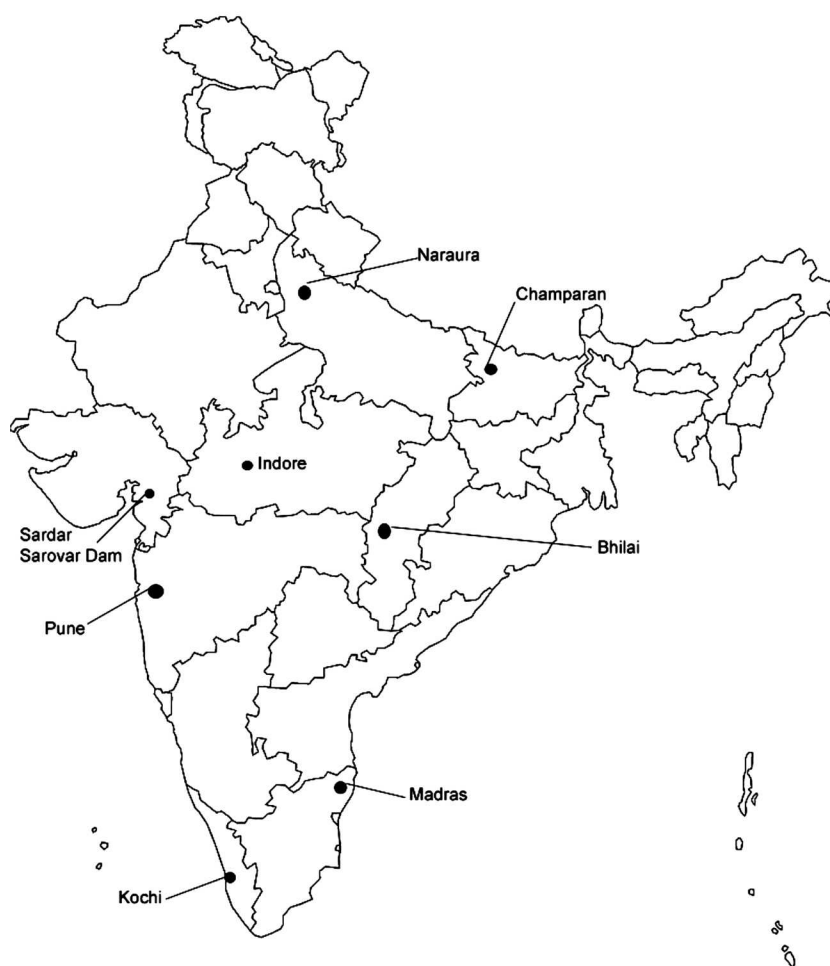
A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Odisha
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii) Amarkantak
(c) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat
(d) Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand

8. Locate and label **any four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

(i) Sardar Sarovar	Dam
(ii) Bhilai	Iron and Steel Plant
(iii) Pune	Software Technology Park
(iv) Kochi	Major Sea Port
(v) Indore	Cotton Textile Industry
(vi) Naraura	Nuclear Power Plant



1. Option (b)
2. Option (d)
3. Option (A)
4. Option (b)
5. Option (d)
6. Option (c)
7. Option (iii)
- 8.



Sample Paper

1

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following elements was not part of Frédéric Sorrieu's vision of the world?
(a) Distinct nations (b) Flags (c) National costume (d) National language
2. Which of the following colours is not present in the flag the Statue of Marianne carries?
(a) Red (b) Green (c) White (d) Black
3. When was France a full-fledged territorial state?
(a) 1789 (b) 1790 (c) 1791 (d) 1792
4. Which of the following were set up by the students and other members of educated middle classes of Europe at the beginning of the French Revolution?
(a) Jacobin clubs (b) Zouk clubs (c) Ushuaia clubs (d) Omnia clubs
5. Which of the following was ruled by the Habsburg Empire?
(a) Austria-Hungary (b) Tyrol-Sudetenland (c) Prussia-Hungry (d) Vienna-Hungry
6. Which of the following hosted the Congress?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Pierre Séguier (c) Duke Metternich (d) Otto von Bismarck
7. Which of the following was the object of the Treaty of Vienna?
(a) Undoing the changes that occurred in Europe during the Napoleonic wars
(b) Setting up of new clubs
(c) Unification of France
(d) Declaration of nation-states
8. Which of the following was the nature of Conservative regimes set up in 1815 in Europe?
(a) Aristocracy (b) Democratic (c) Communist (d) Autocratic
9. Which of the following is the major issue taken up by the liberal-nationalists during the French Revolution?
(a) Freedom of Speech (b) Freedom of Press (c) Freedom of Expression (d) Freedom of Religion
10. Which of the following is a good tool to compare different countries?
(a) Total income (b) Standard income (c) Average income (d) Basic income
11. Which of the following is the correct range of low-income countries?
(a) US\$ 49,300 per annum and above
(b) US\$ 2500 or less
(c) US\$ 6700 per annum or less
(d) US\$ 2900 or less
12. (i) Averages are useful for comparison. (ii) Averages are used to hide disparities.
(a) Both the statements are correct. (b) Both the statements are incorrect.
(c) Only i is correct. (d) Only ii is correct.

13. Which of the following is the correct full form of IMR?
 (a) Instant Mortality Rate (b) Infant Medium Rate
 (c) Infant Mortality Rate (d) Immortality Mortality Rate
14. Which of the following is the consequence of the adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities?
 (a) Low mortality rate (b) High mortality rate (c) Constant mortality rate (d) No effect on mortality rate
15. Which of the following is used to evaluate the level of individual human development in a country?
 (a) IMR (b) HDI (c) GDP (d) GNI
16. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?
 (a) Oil (b) Coal (c) Groundwater (d) Nuclear energy
17. Which of the following has a higher HDI rank than India?
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) Myanmar
18. Which of the following is not an island nation?
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Cuba (c) Dominican Republic (d) Bangladesh
19. What percentage of the total population is the Sinhala-speakers?
 (a) 50% (b) 74% (c) 89% (d) 95%
20. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
21. Which of the following is not a resource?
 (a) It is used to satisfy our needs. (b) It is technologically accessible.
 (c) It is economically feasible. (d) It does not affect the culture of the country.
22. Which of the following does not involve the process of transformation of things?
 (a) Nature (b) Technology (c) People (d) Institutions
23. Which of the following is not a type of resource-based on ownership?
 (a) Individual (b) Potential (c) Community (d) National
24. Which of the following is the agenda of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992?
 (a) To achieve sustainable development (b) To preserve wildlife
 (c) To save fauna (d) To stop global warming

SECTION-B

25. **Assertion (A):** Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France and incorporated revolutionary principles.
Reason (R): To make the whole system more rational and efficient
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
26. Which of the following is not true regarding Napoleon?
 (i) Hesimplified administrative divisions.
 (ii) He abolished the feudal system.
 (iii) He freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 (a) Only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
27. Which of the following is not a part of the Balkans?
 (a) Serbia (b) Croatia (c) Albania (d) Austria
28. Which of the following was/were the demands of the emerging middle class during the French Revolution?
 (a) Freedom of markets
 (b) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital
 (c) Equal political rights
 (d) All of the above
29. Which of the following steps were not taken to increase economic nationalism?
 (a) Abolished tariff barriers
 (b) Reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two
 (c) Create a network of railways
 (d) Reduce labour rates

30. Which of the following is the cause of breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands?
 (a) The July Revolution (b) The May Revolution (c) The French Revolution (d) The American Revolution
31. Match the following pairs:
(Country) **(Given to)**
 (A) Belgium (i) Saxony
 (B) Russia (ii) Piedmont
 (C) Prussia (iii) Poland
 (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii) (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i) (c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii) (d) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii)
32. Which of the following treaties recognised Greece as an independent nation?
 (a) Treaty of Constantinople (b) Treaty of Vienna
 (c) Treaty of Versaille (d) Treaty of Salbai
33. Which of the following is used as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance?
 (a) Language (b) Flag (c) Female figures (d) Baton
34. Which of the following processes is required to fulfil desires in real life?
 (a) Democratic social (b) Social political (c) Democratic political (d) Economical Social
35. Which of the following is the reason for the enrolment of less number girls in high school in many areas?
 (a) The girls have no interest in going to school.
 (b) The government/society has not provided adequate facilities.
 (c) Society does not allow girls to go to school.
 (d) There is less number of seats for girls in school.
36. Which of the following does not affect the price of crude oil?
 (a) Growing economies increase demand for energy in general
 (b) Economic growth
 (c) Current supply
 (d) Information technology
37. The average monthly income of A and B is ₹ 6050. The average monthly income of B and C is ₹ 6250 and the average monthly income of A and C is ₹ 6200. What is the monthly income of A? (A)
 (a) 2,000 (b) 4,000 (c) 6,000 (d) 8,000
38. Which of the following is the Net attendance ratio in India?
 (a) 14–15 years (b) 10–15 years (c) 6–10 years (d) 6–15 years
39. The body weight of Ramesh is 70 kg and his BMI is 27.34 kg/m². Find out his height.
 (a) 1.20m (b) 1.40m (c) 1.60m (d) 1.80m
40. Which of the following is the reason to share power?
 (i) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 (ii) It ensures the stability of political order.
 (iii) It is the very spirit of democracy.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
41. Look at the given figure carefully and answer the given question.



Which of the following is shown in the given figure along with democracy?

- (a) Concentration of power (b) Decentralisation of power
 (c) Autocracy (d) Oligarchy
42. Which of the countries have the political party named the Liberal Yabloko Movement?
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Russia (c) Bangladesh (d) Canada

43. (i) It is also known as regur soil.
 (ii) It is ideal for growing cotton.
 (iii) It is believed that climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are important factors for the formation of this soil.
- (a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil (c) Red soil (d) Yellow soil
44. Which of the following contents is found in less amount in black soil?
 (a) Calcium (b) Sodium (c) Phosphoric (d) Sulphur
45. Which of the following was not the reason to lead the First World War?
 (a) Jealousy between the Balkans
 (b) Rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies
 (c) Big powers such as Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary tried to take hold of the Balkans.
 (d) People migrate from rural areas to cities in Europe.
46. Which of the following religions is followed by most of the Sinhala speaking people in Sri Lanka?
 (a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism (c) Islam (d) Jainism

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. The year 1848 was one such year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up. Earlier, in 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied the raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.

The journalist Wilhelm Wolff described the events in a Silesian village as follows: In these villages (with 18,000 inhabitants) cotton weaving is the most widespread occupation ... The misery of the workers is extreme. The desperate need for jobs has been taken advantage of by the contractors to reduce the prices of the goods they order.

On 4 June at 2 p.m. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately. Following this, a group of them forced their way into the house, smashed its elegant windowpanes, furniture, porcelain ... another group broke into the storehouse and plundered it with supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds ... The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village which, however, refused to shelter such a person. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.

47. Which of the following did Europe face in the 1830s?
 (a) Economic challenge (b) Social challenge
 (c) Political challenge (d) Intellectual challenge
48. Which of the following is the reason for the migration of people?
 (a) Industrialisation (b) Growth in population
 (c) Natural calamity (d) Spread of a disease
49. Which of the following is the reason for widespread pauperism in the country?
 (a) Increase in population (b) Taken over by Russia
 (c) Low literacy rate (d) Rise of food prices
50. National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above _____ years.
 (a) 18 (b) 21 (c) 35 (d) 37

51. Which of the following is the reason for the rise of revolt against contractors?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Reduced the payments of weavers | (b) Death of some workers |
| (c) Termination of a few workers | (d) No renewal of the contract |
52. A large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding _____.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Higher wages | (b) Paid leaves |
| (c) More shifts | (d) Promotion |

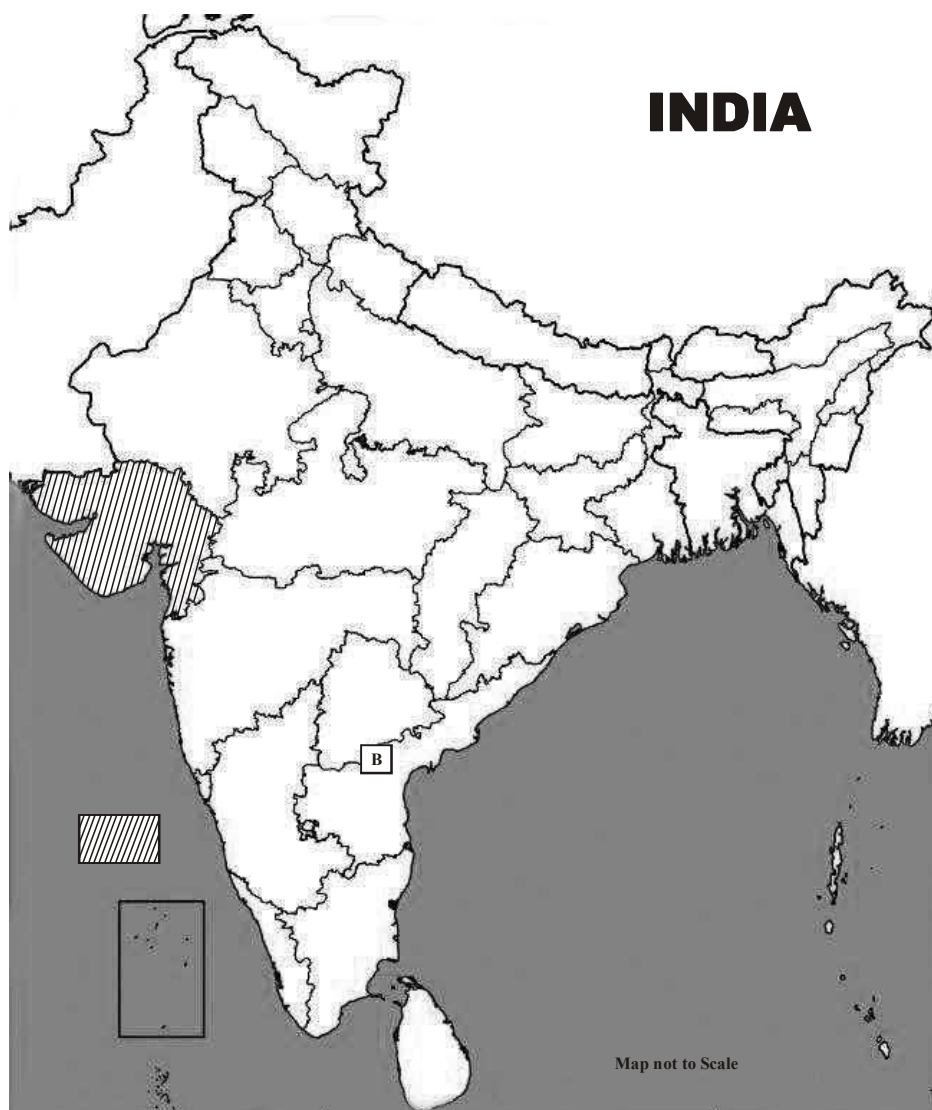
PASSAGE-2

Resource planning is a complex process which involves: (i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources. (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans. (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the First Five Year Plan launched after Independence. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed. The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies. Therefore, resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has experienced all this in different phases of colonisation. Therefore, in India, development, in general, and resource development in particular does not only involve the availability of resources, but also the technology, quality of human resources and the historical experiences of the people.

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

53. Which of the following is not the step involved in the process of resource planning?
- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country | (b) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans |
| (c) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. | (d) Implementation of plans |
54. India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the _____ Five Year Plan launched after Independence.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) First | (b) Second |
| (c) Third | (d) Fourth |
55. Which of the following were the main attractions for the foreign invaders?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Good infrastructure | (b) Technical know-how |
| (c) Rich resources | (d) Employment opportunities |
56. In which of the following domains do the foreign invaders have their supremacy?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Technological development | (b) Political development |
| (c) Social development | (d) Infrastructural development |
57. Which of the following can be done to prevent irrational consumption of resources?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Technical know-how | (b) Resource conservation |
| (c) Over-utilisation of resources | (d) Degradation of soil |
58. Which of the following is the consequence of exploitative nature of modern technology?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Resource depletion | (b) Resource allocation |
| (c) Resource management | (d) Resource planning |

SECTION-D



59. Which type of soil is found in the part marked?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Alluvial soil | (b) Red soil | (c) Yellow soil | (d) Black soil |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
60. Which of the following river flows in the given areas?
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| (a) Krishna | (b) Godavari | (c) Mahanadi | (d) Kaveri |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.
59. Which type of soil is found in the state of Gujarat?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Alluvial soil | (b) Red soil | (c) Yellow soil | (d) Black soil |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
60. Which of the following rivers is located in the areas where black soil is found?
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| (a) Krishna | (b) Godavari | (c) Mahanadi | (d) Kaveri |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 1

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

2

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. How many prints were there in the series Frédéric Sorrieu dreamt of a world made of democratic and social Republics?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
2. Which of the following is personified by female figures during the French Revolution?
(a) Justice (b) Liberty (c) Truth (d) Equality
3. Which of the following was the result of the changes that occurred in the 19th century in Europe?
(a) Formation of nation-states (b) Division of the country
(c) Introduction of autocracy (d) Introduction of multi-national dynastic empires
4. A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as _____.
(a) Suffrage (b) Allegory (c) Absolutism (d) Plebiscite
5. Which of the following changes are responsible for the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens?
(a) Economical and constitutional (b) Political and economical
(c) Political and constitutional (d) Social and constitutional
6. Which of the following is not the correct statement?
(a) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
(b) The ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
(c) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
(d) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated different laws for all citizens within its territory.
7. Which of the following languages was discouraged in France before the French Revolution?
(a) Polish (b) German (c) Regional dialects (d) French
8. Which of the places werenot covered by the French armies due to activities Jacobin clubs?
(a) Belgium (b) Switzerland (c) Holland (d) Austria
9. Which of the following ideas was carried by the French armies?
(a) Imperialism (b) Nationalism (c) Colonialism (d) Postcolonialism
10. **Assertion (A):** Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroa(d)
Reason (R): they do not have enough stocks of their own.
(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) If A is true but R is false.
(d) If A is false but R is true.

11. Which of the following is considered to be one of the most important attributes to compare countries?
 (a) Income (b) Literacy rate (c) Infrastructure (d) Mortality rate
12. Which of the following states has the highest per capita income?
 (a) Haryana (b) Kerala (c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar
13. (i) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
 (ii) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.
 (iii) Income by itself is a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
 Which of the following is not the correct statement?
 (a) (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)
14. How many sectors in GDP are there?
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
15. How much of the total GDP is produced by agriculture?
 (a) 1/4 (b) 1/5 (c) 1/6 (d) 2/3
16. Which of the following is correct for the workers in the agricultural sector?
 (i) They are underemployed.
 (ii) They are over-employed.
 (iii) They are not considered employed.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) and (ii) (d) (iii)
17. In India, about _____ per cent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years.
 (a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 70
18. Which of the following is not a millet crop?
 (a) Jowar (b) Bajra (c) Ragi (d) Peas
19. Which of the following has the highest nutritional value?
 (a) Maize (b) Millets (c) Rice (d) Wheat
20. How many levels are there in a federation?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
21. Which of the following countries shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government after a change in 1993?
 (a) Belgium (b) Sri Lanka (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal
22. Which of the following matters does not come under the jurisdiction in each tier?
 (a) Legislation (b) Taxation (c) Administration (d) Judiciary
23. Which of the following does not include coming together federation.
 (a) USA (b) Switzerland (c) Australia (d) Spain
24. Which of the following principles is the basis of the Indian Union?
 (a) Federalism (b) Nationalism (c) Colonialism (d) Postcolonialism

SECTION-B

25. **Assertion (A):** Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
Reason (R): They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
Reason (R): they do not have enough stocks of their own.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
26. Which of the following is not related to Article 371?
 (a) Protection of land rights of indigenous people
 (b) Culture
 (c) Preferential employment in government services
 (d) Protection of fundamental rights
27. Which of the following rulers was responsible for the abolishment of democracy in France?
 (a) Julius Caesar (b) Frederick the Great
 (c) Napoleon (d) Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne

28. Which of the following is the reason for making changes in the administrative field Napoleon?
- To make the system more efficient
 - To eradicate poverty
 - To create different classes of society
 - To improve educational policies
29. Which of the following is not part of the Civil Code of 1804?
- Put an end to privileges based on birth
 - Established equality before the law
 - Secured the right to property
 - Emerged middle class
30. Which of the following is not the common step taken by Napoleon in Switzerland, Italy and Germany?
- Simplification of administrative divisions
 - Abolishment of the feudal system
 - Freedom to peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
 - Creation of new societies
31. Which of the following changes was not made by Napoleon during the French Revolution?
- Removal of guild restrictions
 - Improvement of transport and communication systems
 - Abolishment of Suffrage
 - Enforcement of uniform laws
32. Which of the following changes did not improve the trade efficiency?
- Standardised weights and measures
 - Increase in labour rates
 - Uniform laws
 - Common national currency
33. When was the cover of a German almanack designed?
- 1798
 - 1799
 - 1740
 - 1749
34. Which of the following was not divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons?
- Germany
 - Italy
 - Poland
 - Switzerland
35. _____ is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- Federalism
 - Democracy
 - Imperialism
 - Colonialism
36. Read the given statements and find out the type of farming.
- It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour
 - It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
 - It allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes.
 - It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture.
- Primitive Subsistence Farming
 - Commercial Farming
 - Dry farming
 - Plantation agriculture
37. Match the following:
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Milpa | (i) Venezuela |
| 2. Conuco | (ii) Brazil |
| 3. Roca | (iii) Mexico |
- 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii)
 - 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)
 - 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii)
 - 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i)
38. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of commercial farming?
- High pressure on land
 - Use of higher doses of modern inputs
 - Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low
 - It grows majorly rain-fed crops.
- Primitive Subsistence Farming
 - Commercial Farming
 - Dry farming
 - Plantation agriculture
39. Which of the following does exist in Belgium?
- Community government
 - Democratic government
 - Autocratic government
 - Totalitarian government
40. (i) Different persons can have different developmental goals.
 (ii) What may be development for one may not be developed for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.
 (iii) Development involves thinking about how human beings can work towards achieving these goals.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) (i) (b) (i) and (ii)
 (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
41. What is the full form of NAR?
 (a) Net Attendance Rate (b) Net Age Ratio
 (c) Net Average Ratio (d) Net Attendance Ratio
42. Which of the following is not the criteria used by UNDP to compare countries?
 (a) Educational levels of the people (b) Health status
 (c) Per capita income (d) Mortality rate
43. Which of the following places can face the problem of groundwater overuse?
 (a) Assam (b) Punjab
 (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) West Bengal
44. **Assertion (A):** When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.
Reason (R): It forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
45. Which of the following sectors is the largest employer by now?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Both primary and secondary
46. Which of the following states does not face the problem of land degradation due to overgrazing?
 (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

The model of the nation or the nation-state, some scholars have argued, is Great Britain. In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland’s distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new ‘British nation’ was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

47. The English helped the Protestants of _____ to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
 (a) Ireland (b) Switzerland
 (c) Poland (d) Prussia
48. Which of the following centuries does not have any British nation?
 (a) 17th century (b) 18th-century
 (c) 19th-century (d) Late 19th century

49. Which of the following identities is not the primary identity of the inhabitants of the British Isles?
 (a) Welsh (b) Scot
 (c) Irish (d) French
50. Which of the following seized power from the monarchy in 1688?
 (a) The Russian parliament (b) The French parliament
 (c) The English parliament (d) The Italian parliament
51. Which of the following was formed as a result of the Article of Union?
 (a) United Kingdom (b) Poland
 (c) Switzerland (d) Russia
52. Which of the following is not correct about the Scottish Highlanders?
 (a) They were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language
 (b) They were forbidden to wear their national dress.
 (c) A large number were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
 (d) They were brutally killed.

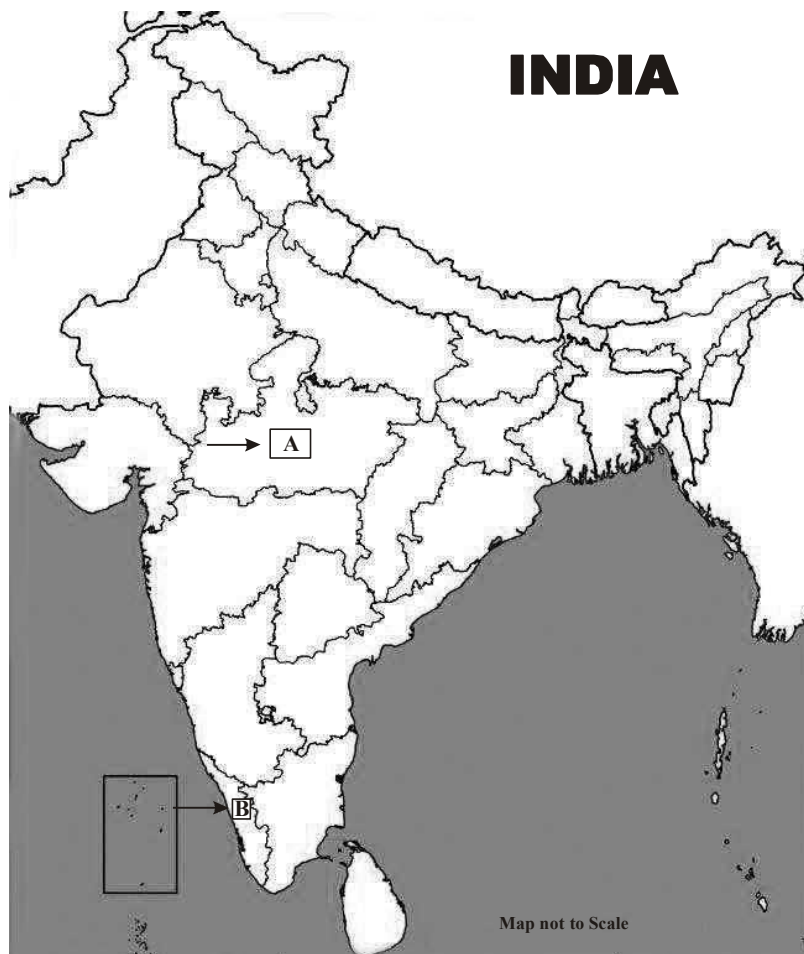
PASSAGE-2

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. Despite the development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides the 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. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture. But, this too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, the establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.

53. Which of the following is responsible for the hindrance of the pace of agricultural development?
 (a) Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional
 (b) Providing provisions for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc.
 (c) Offering various schemes for small industries
 (d) Introducing agricultural reforms
54. Which of the following is/ are the challenges faced by farmers?
 (a) Monsoon (b) Natural infertility
 (c) Both (d) None of the above
55. What is the percentage of the population that has been provided livelihood in the country?
 (a) 50 per cent (b) 55 per cent
 (c) 60 per cent (d) 65 per cent
56. Which of the following was not given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence?
 (a) Collectivisation (b) Consolidation of holdings
 (c) Cooperation and abolition of zamindari (d) Introduction of Article of Union
57. Which of the following plans focused on 'Land reform'?
 (a) First Five Year Plan (b) Second Five Year Plan
 (c) Third Five Year Plan (d) Fourth Five Year Plan
58. Which of the following was based on the use of package technology to improve agriculture?
 (a) White revolution (b) Green Revolution
 (c) French Revolution (d) American Revolution

SECTION-D

Map-based questions



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a type of a soil. Identify it from the following options.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Black soil | (b) Red soil |
| (c) Laterite soil | (d) Arid soil |

60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as areas grown tea and coffee after adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques. Identify it from the following options.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) Kerala | (b) West Bengal |
| (c) Gujarat | (d) Andhra Pradesh |

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.

59. Which of the following dams is located in Gujarat?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Bhakra Nangal | (b) Sardar Sarovar |
| (c) Tehri Dam | (d) Hirakud Dam |

60. Which of the following states is a major sugar cultivating state?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Uttar Pradesh | (b) Madhya Pradesh |
| (c) Gujarat | (d) Kerala |

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 2

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

3

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following prints showed the people of Europe and America by Frédéric Sorrieu?
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
2. Which of the following is used by the female figure to personify liberty bear in her one of the hands?
(a) Torch of Enlightenment (b) Spear
(c) Candle (d) A black flag
3. Which of the following is a government that has no restraints on the power exercised?
(a) Imperialism (b) Nationalism (c) Colonialism (d) Absolutism
4. Which of the following is not a nation-state before the French Revolution?
(a) Switzerland (b) The United States (c) Germany (d) None of the above
5. Which of the following did not follow German people during the French Revolution?
(a) Ireland (b) Hungary (c) Russia (d) Scotland
6. Which of the following gave a lecture outlining his understanding of what makes a nation?
(a) Ernst Renan (b) Renan (c) Johann Gottfried (d) Sorrieu
7. Which of the following is the meaning of *le citoyen*?
(a) The Fatherland (b) Citizen (c) Society (d) Community
8. Which of the following images was destroyed to represent the bastion of despotic rule in the German province of Kassel?
(a) French Bastille (b) Napoleon (c) Wilhelm Grimm (d) Jacob Grimm
9. With which of the following the revolutionaries tried to liberate the people of Europe?
(a) Imperialism (b) Colonialism (c) Despotism (d) Democracy
10. Which of the following is the full form of HYV?
(a) High yielding variety (b) Host yielding variety (c) High yearning variety (d) Highest yielding variety
11. Which of the following is the popular name of 'jhumming' in Madhya Pradesh?
(a) Podu (b) Khil (c) Valre (d) Bewar
12. Which of the following places is famous for the production of North Bengal coffee?
(a) Assam (b) West Bengal (c) Karnataka (d) Kerala
13. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
(a) Fossil fuel (b) Garbage (c) Metals (d) Wax boxes
14. When was Agenda 21 signed?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
15. Which of the following is not a natural product?
(a) Milk (b) Honey (c) Cotton (d) Plastic

16. Which of the following percentages of the total population speaks Dutch in Brussels?
(a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 70% (d) 80%
17. Which of the following has not got any status by our Constitution?
(a) National language (b) National flag (c) National animal (d) National sport
18. Which of the following is identified as the official language of the country?
(a) Sanskrit (b) Urdu (c) Hindi (d) English
19. How much percentage of the total population speaks Hindi?
(a) 40% (b) 50% (c) 55% (d) 60%
20. Besides Hindi, there are _____ other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
(a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 23
21. When was the use of English for official purposes to stop in 1965 according to our Constitution?
(a) 1960 (b) 1963 (c) 1965 (d) 1967
22. Which of the events took place in 1990?
(a) Rise of regional political parties (b) Formation of many states
(c) Independence of the country (d) Hindi became the official language.
23. Which of the following is known as GDP?
(a) Sum of primary and tertiary sectors (b) Sum of primary and secondary sectors
(c) Sum of production in the three sectors (d) Sum of secondary and tertiary sectors
24. Which of the following ranges of rainfall is required for the cultivation of wheat?
(a) 30 to 45 cm (b) 40 to 55 cm (c) 50 to 60 cm (d) 50 to 75 cm

SECTION-B

25. Which of the following is not a part of the Slavs?
(a) Serbia (b) Montenegro (c) Slovenia (d) Turks
26. Which of the following is referred to by the 'planting of Tree of Liberty' in Zweibrücken, Germany?
(a) Claim of the French as being liberators who opposed monarchy in the territories they entered.
(b) The Russian language was imposed everywhere.
(c) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
(d) Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for the unitary Italian Republic.
27. Here, Napoleon is shown as a postman and letters are coming out of his bag. Which of the following were the letters referred to?



- (a) Names of the territories he lost (b) Names of the people he lost
(c) Names of the territories he won (d) Names of the territories he planned to invade
28. Which of the following is not required to conquer the rest of Europe in the French armies?
(a) Increased taxation (b) Censorship (c) Modern artillery (d) Forced conscription
29. When was Italy invaded by Napoleon?
(a) 1795 (b) 1796 (c) 1797 (d) 1798
30. Which of the following events occurred in 1866-1871?
(a) Unification of Italy (b) Unification of Germany
(c) Revolutions in Europe (d) Fall of Napoleon
31. Which of the following is correct about the people of Eastern and Central Europe?
(a) They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.
(b) They even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
(c) They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.
(d) They sang songs on the streets together as a protest.

32. Which of the following regions consists of the Habsburg Empire?
 (a) Tyrol (b) Austria (c) Sudetenland (d) Switzerland
33. Match the following:
 1. Hungary (i) German 2. Galicia (ii) Magyar
 3. Bohemia (iii) Polish
 (a) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i) (b) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii) (c) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i) (d) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)
34. (i) Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops.
 (ii) These crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir.
 (iii) Some of these crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
 (iv) These crops are sown in winter from October to December.
 Which of the following crops are mentioned here?
 (a) Kharif crops (b) Rabi crops (c) Plantation (d) Millets
35. Our country is the _____ largest producer of rice in the world after China.
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
36. Which of the following is not a type of resources based on the status of development?
 (a) Potential (b) Developed stock (c) Community (d) Reserves
37. **Assertion (A):** Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
Reason (R): It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
38. Which of the following is not the correct statement?
 (i) Madhya Pradesh is rich in minerals.
 (ii) Arunachal Pradesh has a less number water resources.
 (iii) The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)
39. Which of the following consists of the first step of resource planning?
 (a) Surveying (b) Mapping
 (c) Measurement of the resources (d) Monitoring
40. Which of the following thinkers was against mass production?
 (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Gandhiji
 (c) Socrates (d) Plato
41. Which of the following was advocated by the Club of Rome for the first time?
 (a) Resource conservation (b) Wildlife conservation
 (c) Environment conservation (d) Global warming
42. Which of the following is not correct about the secondary sector?
 (i) It covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
 (ii) It is the next step after the primary. The product is produced by nature.
 (iii) It could be in a factory, a workshop or at home.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)
43. Which of the following statements are correct?
 (i) It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.
 (ii) If there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.
 (iii) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
44. **Assertion (A):** Countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
Reason (R): we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.

45. Which of the following was called Indian Tamils?
 (a) Plantation workers (b) Businessmen
 (c) Bankers (d) Administrative officers
46. Which of the following is known as the rearing of silkworms?
 (a) Horticulture (b) Pisciculture
 (c) Sericulture (d) apiculture

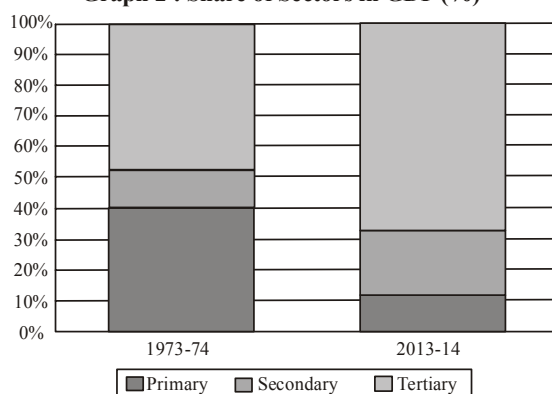
SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

Over the forty years between 1973–74 and 2013–14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector

Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? There could be several reasons. First, in any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors more would be the demand for such services. Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities. Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Graph 2 : Share of Sectors in GDP (%)



47. Which of the following sectors has shown the maximum increase in the last forty years?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Primary and secondary
48. Which of the following is not a basic service?
 (a) Banks
 (b) Insurance
 (c) Village administrative offices
 (d) Textile industry
49. (i) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as trade and transport.
 (ii) Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
 Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
 (c) Both are correct. (d) None of the above
50. Which of the following places witnesses to the increase in income?
 (a) Big cities (b) Small cities
 (c) Villages (d) Towns
51. Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on _____ have become important and essential.

- (a) Information and communication technology (b) Health sector
(c) Education sector (d) Banking sector
52. Which of the following sectors has shown the maximum change in the given graph?
- (a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Primary and secondary have shown equal change.

PASSAGE-2

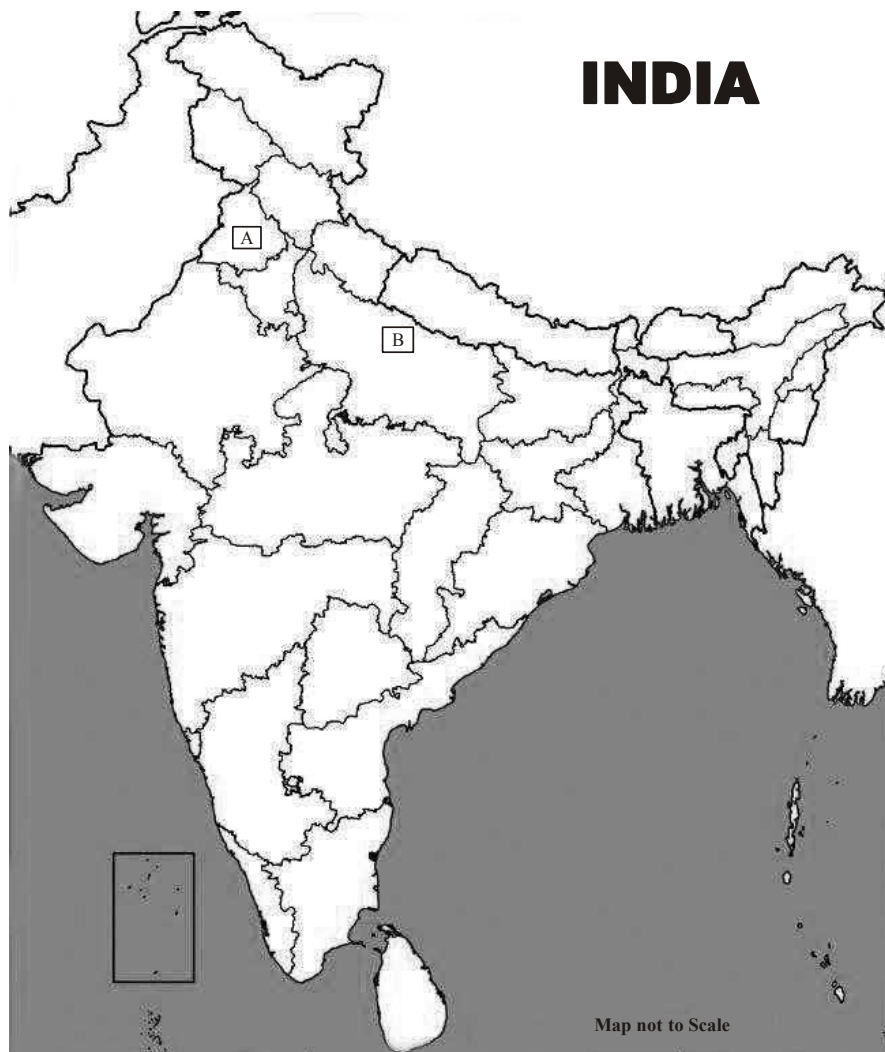
Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism but these are not sufficient. If the federal experiment has succeeded in India, it is not merely because of the laid out constitutional provisions. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country. Let us look at some of the major ways in which this happened. The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. If you look at the political map of India when it began its journey as a democracy in 1947 and that of 2019, you will be surprised by the extent of the changes. Many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not based on language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.

When the demand for the formation of States based on language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic states has made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.

53. Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of _____ but these are not sufficient.
- (a) Imperialism (b) Federalism
(c) Colonialism (d) Absolutism
54. Which of the following was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country?
- (a) Creation of linguistic States
(b) Introduction of national language
(c) Changes in the boundary of states
(d) Abolishment of federalism
55. **Assertion (A):** In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed.
Reason (R): To ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State
- (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) If A is true but R is false.
(d) If A is false but R is true.
56. Which of the following was not the basis of the creation of States?
- (a) Language (b) Culture
(c) Ethnicity (d) Caste
57. **Assertion (A):** When the demand for the formation of States based on language was raised, some national leaders feared it.
Reason (R): It would lead to the disintegration of the country.
- (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) If A is true but R is false.
(d) If A is false but R is true.
58. Which of the following were resisted by the central government?
- (a) Modern states (b) Postcolonial states
(c) Linguistic states (d) Postmodern states

SECTION-D

Map-based Questions



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a dam. Identify it from the following options.
(a) Bhakra Nangal (b) Sardar Sarovar (c) Tehri (d) Hirakud
60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as a major sugar cultivating state. Identify it from the following options.
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Gujarat (d) Kerala
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.
59. Which of the following dams is located in Gujarat?
(a) Bhakra Nangal (b) Sardar Sarovar (c) Tehri (d) Hirakud
60. Which of the following states is a major sugar cultivating state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Gujarat (d) Kerala

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 3

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

4

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

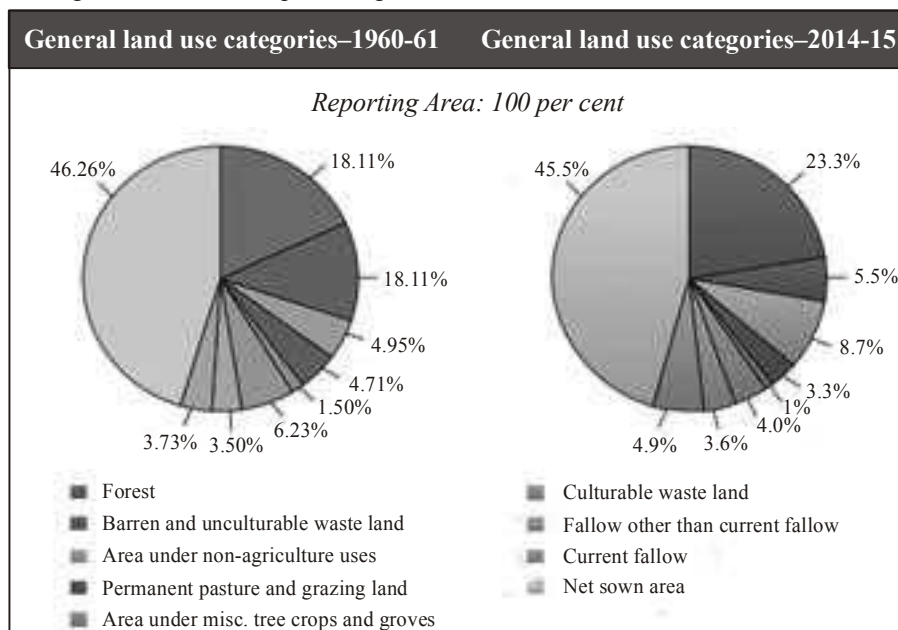
SECTION-A

1. Which of the following painters painted the painting, Germania guarding the Rhine?
(a) Lorenz Clasen (b) Jacques-Louis David (c) Pierre Narcisse Guérin (d) Théodore Rousseau
2. Which of the following is the symbol strength of the German Empire?
(a) Sword (b) Rays of rising sun (c) Breastplate with eagle (d) Broken chains
3. Which of the following materials was used for the painting of Germania?
(a) Cotton (b) Silk (c) Woollen (d) Jute
4. Which of the following years does have the figure of Marianne on the postage stamps?
(a) 1750 (b) 1850 (c) 1855 (d) 1889
5. Which of the following is shown by a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales?
(a) Liberty (b) Justice (c) Equality (d) Truth
6. Which of the following do have the images of Marianne?
(a) Coins (b) Flags (c) Books (d) Streets
7. Which of the following is the name of the British flag?
(a) Bundesflagge (b) Union Jack (c) Rise of an Era (d) Unified nation
8. Which of the following places did the artist portray Garibaldi?
(a) Base of the boot (b) Top of the hat (c) On the collar of a shirt (d) On a cloak
9. Which of the following is the most celebrated Italian freedom fighters?
(a) Luigi Cadorna (b) Giovanni Messe (c) Pietro Badoglio (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi
10. What kind of resources are rocks and metals?
(a) Biotic (b) Abiotic (c) Recyclable (d) Biological
11. Which of the following books was written by Schumacher?
(a) Small is beautiful
(b) Our common future
(c) The wealth of Nations
(d) The big short
12. GCA stands for:
(a) Crosscut area (b) Gross cropped area (c) Global cultivation area (d) Global consumed area
13. How much percentage of the total area is covered by a plateau in India?
(a) 43% (b) 30% (c) 27% (d) 23%

14. Which of the following kinds of resources are plains, mountains and plateaus?
 - (a) Land resources
 - (b) Irrigation resources
 - (c) Public resources
 - (d) Private resources
15. Which of the following is the cold desert in India?
 - (a) Ladakh
 - (b) Srinagar
 - (c) Sikkim
 - (d) Spiti valley
16. Which of the following states is the sole producer of lead and zinc ores, calcite, selenite and wollastonite?
 - (a) Madhya Pradesh
 - (b) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Bihar
17. Which of the following layers does have biotic resources?
 - (a) Biosphere
 - (b) Stratosphere
 - (c) Atmosphere
 - (d) Mesosphere
18. Potential and developed stocks are classified on the basis of the status of _____.
 - (a) Origin
 - (b) Development
 - (c) Exhaustibility
 - (d) Ownership
19. Which of the following natural factors is not required for the growth of the cotton plant?
 - (a) Sunshine
 - (b) Rainfall
 - (c) Wind
 - (d) Climate
20. Which of the following shows the least amount of contribution of GDP of a country in 1973–34?
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Service
21. Which of the following percentage is the share of the employment in the primary sector in 2017–18?
 - (a) 35
 - (b) 44
 - (c) 18
 - (d) 11
22. How many days are required for the growth of cotton?
 - (a) 150 days
 - (b) 200 days
 - (c) 210 days
 - (d) 280 days
23. Which of the following is associated with 'Operation flood'?
 - (a) Green Revolution
 - (b) White Revolution
 - (c) French Revolution
 - (d) American Revolution
24. Which of the following is the utilization of net sown areas?
 - (a) Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus the net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
 - (b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
 - (c) Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),
 - (d) Cultivable wasteland (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).

SECTION-B

25. Which of the following communities is found in the majority of Sri Lanka?
 - (a) Sinhala community
 - (b) Indian Tamils community
 - (c) Sri Lankan Tamils community
 - (d) Dutch community
26. Which of the following has the minimum percentage of land use in 1960-61?



- (a) Barren and unculturable land
- (b) The area under misc. tree crops and groves
- (c) Net sown area
- (d) Permanent pasture and grazing land

27. **Assertion (A):** Red soils develop a reddish colour.
Reason (R): Due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks
(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) If A is true but R is false.
(d) If A is false but R is true.
28. In which of the following languages does the word 'brick' mean 'later'?
- (a) American (b) Latin
(c) Arabic (d) Greek
29. Which of the following soils are sandy and saline?
- (a) Laterite (b) Arid
(c) Yellow (d) Black
30. Which of the following states is not suitable for the cultivation of cashew nuts?
- (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka
31. After proper irrigation _____ soils become cultivable as has been in the case of western Rajasthan.
- (a) Arid (b) Black
(c) Yellow (d) Laterite
32. What is the full form of GER?
- (a) Gross Enforcement Ratio (b) Gross Enrolment Ratio
(c) Grand Enrolment Ratio (d) Gross Enrolment Rate
33. Which of the following is not a developmental goal for landless rural labourers?
- (a) Local school is able to provide quality education for their children.
(b) They too can become leaders in the village.
(c) More days of work and better wages
(d) Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops
34. Which of the following countries is smaller in area than Haryana?
- (a) Belgium (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Germany (d) Russia
35. How much percentage of the total population resides in the Flemish region of Belgium?
- (a) 55 % (b) 59%
(c) 60% (d) 70%
36. **Assertion (A):** The key changes were made in the Constitution of Belgium.
Reason (R): To reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments
(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) If A is true but R is false.
(d) If A is false but R is true.
37. Which of the following countries does not have a federal political system?
- (a) Russia (b) Argentina
(c) Brazil (d) China
38. Which of the following is not the objective of the federal system?
- (a) To safeguard and promote the unity of the country
(b) To accommodate regional diversity
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
39. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the _____.
- (a) Balkans (b) Slaves
(c) Salves (d) Utopian
40. Which of the following is the goal of statues of Marianne?
- (a) To remind the public of the national symbol of (b) To persuade them to identify with it
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

41. Which of the following are the correct statements about the representation of a female figure?
- The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life.
 - It sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.
 - It became an allegory of the nation.
- (i)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - (i) and (iii)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
42. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy. In 1833 he met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. He supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states. Who is he?
- Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - Frédéric Sorrieu
 - Ernst Renan
 - Johann Gottfried Herder
43. Which of the following is the correct statement?
- Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
 - Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was both a revolutionary and a democrat.
 - Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was either a revolutionary or a democrat.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
44. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into _____ states.
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
45. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the given events?
- Unification of Italy
 - Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
 - Greek struggle for independence begins.
 - The Vienna Peace Settlement
- 3-4-1-2
 - 4-3-2-1
 - 1-3-1-4
 - 4-3-1-2
46. Imagine what would happen if farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down. Which of the following sectors is shown in the given situation?
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Service

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after the primary. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert the earth into bricks and use bricks to make houses and buildings. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce good but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over the telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafes, ATM booths, call centres, software companies, etc. have become important.

47. Since the secondary sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as _____ sector.
- (a) Industrial (b) Tertiary (c) Primary (d) Infrastructural
48. Which of the following get converted into other forms in the secondary sector?
- (a) Natural products (b) Man-made products
(c) Convenience Products (d) Niche products
49. Which of the following is an example of a secondary sector?
- (a) Fishing (b) Making sugar using sugarcane
(c) Agriculture (d) Mining
50. Which of the following are the correct statements about the tertiary sector?
- (i) These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
(ii) These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
(iii) These activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.
- (a) (i) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
51. Which of the following is not an example of the service sector that may not directly help in the production of goods?
- (a) Washermen (b) Lawyers (c) Barbers (d) Dairy
52. Which of the following is not a tertiary activity?
- (a) Communication (b) Banking (c) Trade (d) Making Steel

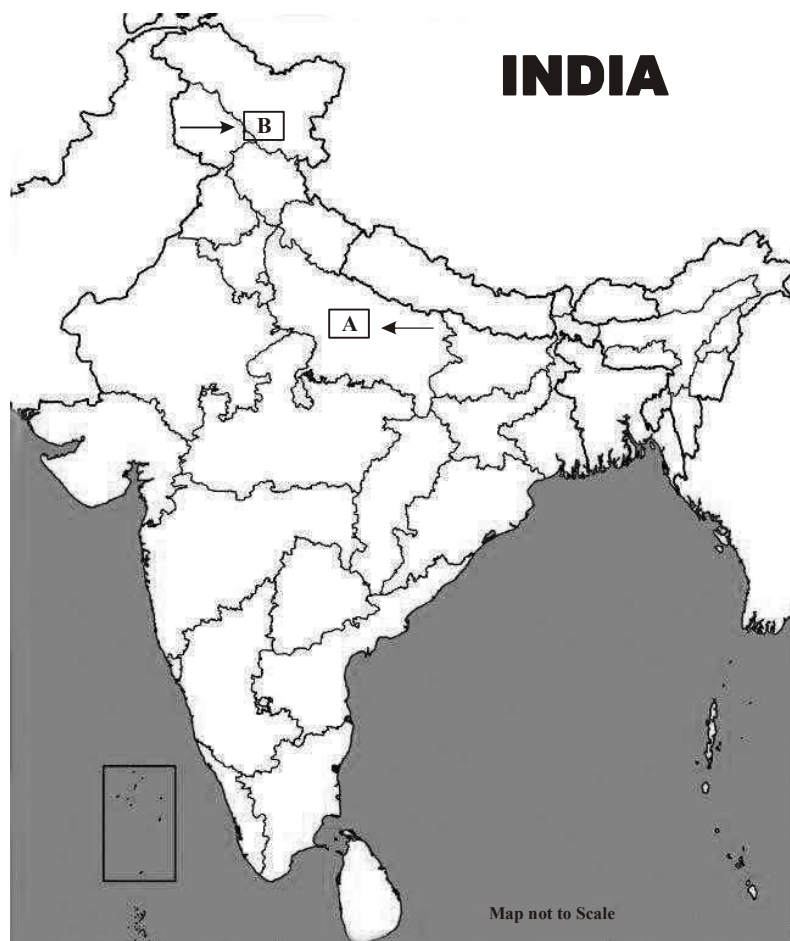
PASSAGE-2

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government under their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.

53. When did Sri Lanka become an independent country?
- (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
54. Which of the following is the result of a series of majoritarian measures?
- (a) Rise of a feeling of alienation (b) Discrimination between Sinhala and Tamils
(c) Sinhala supremacy (d) Abolishment of the Constitution
55. Which of the following was declared as an official language in 1956?
- (a) Sinhala (b) Hindi (c) Tamil (d) Arabic
56. Which of the following religions has prevailed in Sri Lanka?
- (a) Jainism (b) Buddhism (c) Hinduism (d) Islam
57. Which of the following groups felt alienated?
- (a) Sri Lankan Tamils (b) Indian Tamils (c) Dutch (d) Sinhala speaking people
58. Which of the following notions were not made by Sri Lankan Tamils?
- (a) Government policies denied them equal political rights
(b) Discriminated against them in getting jobs
(c) Ignored their interests
(d) New policies came into existence benefiting them

SECTION-D

Map-based Questions



59. Which of the following soil is found in the area that is marked A?
 (a) Alluvial (b) Red and Yellow (c) Black (d) Arid
60. Which of the following UT/States is not marked B on the given map covering the forest areas?
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.

59. Which of the following states has arid soil?
 (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Maharashtra (d) Madhya Pradesh
60. Which of the following soil is found in Ladakh?
 (a) Forest (b) Arid soil (c) Yellow soil (d) Laterite soil

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 4

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

5

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following is not considered in the concept of feminism?
(a) Social (b) Political (c) Technical (d) Economical
2. The concept and practices of a _____ state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.
(a) Modern (b) Nation (c) Old (d) Postmodern
3. The plaque being affixed to the Tree of Liberty carries a _____ inscription which in translation reads: 'Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity.'
(a) French (b) German (c) Russian (d) Italian
4. How were the French armies considered by Holland and Switzerland?
(a) Harbingers of revolution (b) Harbingers of justice
(c) Harbingers of liberty (d) Harbingers of law
5. Which of the following was the basis to levy duties of goods?
(a) Size (b) Rate of dollar (c) Manufacturing of goods (d) Weight or measurement
6. Which of the following was the most dangerous enemy of our social order according to Metternich?
(a) Mazzini (b) Karl Marx
(c) Michel Eyquem de Montaigne (d) René Descartes
7. Who gave the statement, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.'
(a) Napoleon (b) Bismarck (c) Cavour (d) Metternich
8. Consider the following statements.
 - These occur over a very long geological time.
 - Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources.Which of the following resources are mentioned above?
(a) Non-renewable (b) Renewable (c) National (d) Potential
9. NSA stands for:
(a) New sustainable average (b) Net sown area
(c) Net sustainable area (d) Non sown area
10. How much percentage of the total area is covered by mountains in India?
(a) 30% (b) 27% (c) 23% (d) 43%
11. (A) Reserves are the subset of stock.
(B) Water in dams is an example of stock.
Which of the above statements is correct?
(a) A is correct (b) B is correct (c) Both A and B are correct (d) None of the above

12. Which Agenda is a non-binding action plan of the United Nations concerning sustainable development?
(a) Agenda 21 (b) Agenda 22 (c) Agenda 23 (d) Agenda 24
13. In which of the following countries the Earth Summit, 1992 took place?
(a) Argentina (b) Brazil (c) Peru (d) Colombia
14. (A) Flora and fauna are examples of biotic resources.
(B) Fisheries are examples of abiotic resources.
Which of the following statements is/are correct?
(a) Both are correct. (b) Both are incorrect.
(c) A is correct and B is incorrect. (d) B is correct and A is incorrect.
15. Which type of crop is cotton?
(a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) Kharif and Rabi both (d) None of the above
16. Which of the following plateaus is suitable for cotton farming?
(a) Deccan plateau (b) Meghalaya plateau (c) Malwa plateau (d) The Marwar
17. Which of the following crops is grown in Jammu and Kashmir?
(a) Apples (b) Apricots (c) Walnuts (d) All of the above
18. Which two countries were at the first and second positions in the world for the production of rapeseed in the year 2017?
(a) China and India (b) Canada and China (c) Brazil and China (d) Brazil and India
19. How much rainfall is required for the production of rubber?
(a) Above 100cm (b) Above 50cm (c) Above 75 cm (d) Above 200 cm
20. How many countries have the federal political system?
(a) 23 (b) 24 (c) 25 (d) 26
21. How many levels of government are there in the unitary system?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
22. Which of the following aspects are there in the ideal federal system?
(a) Mutual trust (b) Agreement to live together
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
23. Which of the following is not an example of holding together' federations?
(a) India (b) Spain (c) Belgium (d) Italy
24. How many distinct languages are there according to the Census of India held in 2011?
(a) 1100 (b) 1200 (c) 1300 (d) 1400

SECTION-B

25. Which of the following is not an example of a subject that comes under the state list?
(a) Trade unions (b) Adoption (c) Agriculture (d) Banking
26. Which of the following is not correct about the union territories?
(i) There are some units of the Indian Union that enjoy very little power.
(ii) These are areas that are too small to become an independent State.
(iii) They can be merged with any of the existing States after a few amendments.
(a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i) and (iii)
27. Which of the following is correct about Parliament?
(i) Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement.
(ii) This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.
(iii) It is not easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement.
(a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (iv)
28. Which of the following languages is spoken by the Wallonia region?
(a) Dutch (b) Polish (c) French (d) German
29. Which of the following communities is found as a minority in Brussels?
(a) Dutch-speaking (b) Sinhala-speaking (c) Tamil-speaking (d) French-speaking
30. How much percentage of the total population is both Tamil and Sinhala in Sri Lanka?
(a) 5% (b) 6% (c) 7% (d) 8%
31. **Assertion (A):** The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language.
Reason (R): For regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
(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) If A is true but R is false.
(d) If A is false but R is true.

32. Which of the following events was the result of the distrust between the Sinhala and Tamil communities?
 (a) Civil war (b) First World War
 (c) Second World War (d) Gulf War
33. **Assertion (A):** The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels.
Reason (R): The Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
34. Comparison of Two Countries

Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

Based on the given table which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) Country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution.
 (b) Country B is preferred because it has a more equitable distribution.
 (c) There is no difference between the countries since the average income of both the countries is the same.
 (d) Most citizens in country A are poor and one person is extremely rich.
35. **Assertion(A):** Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries.
Reason (R): It can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
36. How many years will reserves of the Middle East last?
 (a) 70 (b) 10.5 (c) 50.2 (d) 45
37. Consequences of _____ do not respect national or state boundaries.
 (a) Environmental degradation (b) Land degradation
 (c) Water pollution (d) Soil degradation
38. (i) It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
 (ii) It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
 Which type of farming is it?
 (a) Commercial Farming (b) Intensive Subsistence Farming
 (c) Primitive Subsistence Farming (d) Dry Farming
39. Which of the following states is not a major ragi producing state?
 (a) Karnataka (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Jharkhand (d) Gujarat
40. Which of the following is one of the wheat-growing zones?
 (a) Ganga-Satluj plains (b) North Central Plain
 (c) The Alluvial Plains (d) Eastern Plain
41. Which of the following is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world?
 (a) China (b) Russia (c) India (d) Bangladesh
42. Which of the following is not a physical factor to determine the use of land?
 (a) Topography (b) Climate (c) Population density (d) Soil types
43. Which of the following events did not take place in the year 1848?
 (a) Revolutions in Europe
 (b) Industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships
 (c) Demand nation-states
 (d) Vienna Peace Settlement

44.



Which of the following languages can you see in the given image?

- (a) French and Dutch (b) German and Dutch
 (c) French and German (d) Polish and Dutch
45. Coalition government formed by the coming together of at least _____ political parties.
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views: 'Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions ... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family ... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?' Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association. The first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following editorial: 'Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a "Yes!", though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity – men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men, therefore, must not tolerate being surrounded by the unfree ...' An anonymous reader of the same newspaper sent the following letter to the editor on 25 June 1850:

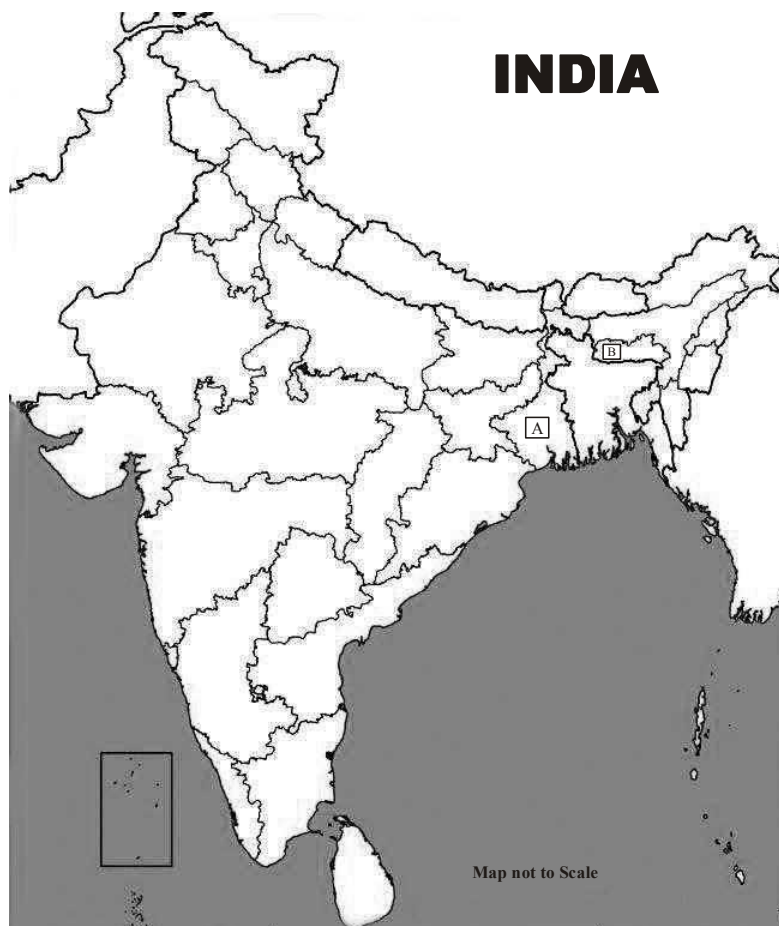
It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same ... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?'

46. Which of the following is the problem addressed in the anonymous letter?
 (a) Gender equality (b) Basic Sanitation (c) Poverty (d) Women's Safety
47. Who founded the women's journal?
 (a) Carl Welcker (b) Jean-Paul Marat
 (c) Otto-Peters (d) Maximilien Robespierre
48. Which of the following is not the domain for women according to Carl Welcker?
 (a) Care of the children (b) Home
 (c) Nurturing of the family (d) Defence
49. Which of the following is incorrect about men?
 (i) They are stronger than women.
 (ii) They are bolder than women.
 (iii) They have been designated as the protector of the family.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) None
50. When was the first issue of Louise Otto-Peters's newspaper published?
 (a) 18 April 1849 (b) 19 April 1849 (c) 21 April 1839 (d) 21 April 1849
51. In which parliament was Carl Welcker elected?
 (a) Frankfurt Parliament (b) Italian Parliament
 (c) German Parliament (d) Austrian Parliament
52. Which of the following rights is enjoyed by women?
 (a) Right to speech (b) Right to vote (c) Right to property (d) Right to privacy

PASSAGE-2

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glaciers and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin, such lands are called ravines. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases, the topsoil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. The wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in the wrong way, i.e., up and down the slope forms channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.

53. The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as _____.
 (a) Land degradation (b) Soil erosion (c) Soil pollution (d) Water degradation
54. Which of the following processes take place at the same time?
 (a) Deforestation and afforestation (b) Soil formation and afforestation
 (c) Soil formation and erosion (d) Soil formation and deforestation
55. Which of the following is not responsible for the imbalance between soil formation and erosion?
 (a) Deforestation (b) Over-grazing (c) Mining (d) Afforestation
56. Which of the following is used to describe land unfit for cultivation?
 (a) Bad land (b) Unfit land (c) Rejected land (d) Infirm land
57. Which of the following is the land unfit for cultivation in Chambal known as?
 (a) Valleys (b) Ditches (c) Lakes (d) Ravines
58. Which of the following layers is removed in sheet erosion?
 (a) Top (b) Middle (c) Bottom (d) Innermost

SECTION-D**Map-based Questions**

59. Which of the following is grown in the areas marked A?

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (a) Cotton | (b) Jute |
| (c) Rubber | (d) Silk |

60. Which of the following is grown in the areas marked B?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Rubber | (b) Bananas |
| (c) Mangoes | (d) Coffee |

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.

59. Which of the following crops is grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya?

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (a) Cotton | (b) Jute |
| (c) Rubber | (d) Silk |

60. Which of the following is grown in Andaman and Nicobar islands?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Rubber | (b) Bananas |
| (c) Mangoes | (d) Coffee |

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 5

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

6

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. When did the civil war in Sri Lanka end?
(a) 2007 (b) 2008 (c) 2009 (d) 2010
2. Which of the following languages is not a part of the one-language community in the Belgium Model?
(a) Dutch (b) French (c) Polish (d) German
3. Which of the following was chosen as head quarters of the European Union?
(a) Brussels (b) Belgium (c) France (d) Germany
4. A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to exist is known as _____.
(a) Utopian (b) Democracy (c) Autocracy (d) Imperialism
5. What is the full form of KCC?
(a) Kisan Credit Card (b) Kisan Corporate Club
(c) Kharif Cultivation Corporation (d) Kisan Credit Class
6. Which of the following philosophers gave the essay named 'Qu'est-cequ'une nation'?
(a) Voltaire (b) Jean Jacques Rousseau
(c) Montesquieu (d) Ernst Renan
7. In which of the following years nationalism emerged as a force in Europe?
(a) 16th century (b) 17th century (c) 18th century (d) 19th century
8. In which of the following states is the cotton crop not grown in India?
(a) Punjab (b) Maharashtra (c) Assam (d) Gujarat
9. Which of the following types of the crop is groundnut?
(a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) Kharif and Rabi both (d) None of these
10. In which of the following years was India the second-largest producer of groundnut oil after China?
(a) 2015 (b) 2017 (c) 2019 (d) 2020
11. India is at the _____ position in the world in sugarcane production.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
12. Which of the following is not a branch of the government in India?
(a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judiciary (d) House of Representatives
13. Which of the following colours is not a part of French uniforms?
(a) Red (b) Green (c) Blue (d) White
14. Who lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813?
(a) Pierre Augereau (b) Napoleon
(c) Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte (d) Alexandre Dumas
15. When did Napoleon wars begin?
(a) 1795 (b) 1796 (c) 1797 (d) 1798

16. Which of the following is not an Italian-speaking province?
 (a) Lombardy (b) Venetia (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
17. Which of the following is ensured by sources of revenue for each level of government?
 (a) Political autonomy (b) Technological autonomy
 (c) Financial autonomy (d) Social autonomy
18. Which of the following is not exported from India?
 (a) Coffee (b) Tea (c) Spices (d) Peas
19. Which of the following is not a cause responsible for the change in cultivation methods?
 (a) Physical environment (b) Technological know-how
 (c) Socio-cultural practices (d) Political reforms
20. In which of the following types of farming do farmers not use fertilisers or modern inputs?
 (a) Primitive Subsistence Farming (b) Intensive Subsistence Farming
 (c) Commercial Farming (d) Plantation
21. Which of the following is not a modern input used to increase the productivity of a crop?
 (a) High yielding variety (b) Chemical fertilisers
 (c) Insecticides (d) Manure
22. Which of the following crops are a commercial crop in Haryana and a subsistence crop in Odisha?
 (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Maize (d) Sugarcane
23. _____ that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends.
 (a) Money (b) Goods (c) Goals (d) Immaterial things
24. _____ employment is where people are working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
 (a) Disguised (b) Seasonal (c) Temporary (d) Permanent

SECTION-B

25.



Which of the following is shown in the given image?

- (a) The coalition government between Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party
 - (b) Introduction of an engine in Germany
 - (c) Celebrating Engineer's day
 - (d) Technical improvement in the automobile sector
26. Prudential decisions are usually contrasted with decisions based purely on _____ considerations.
 (a) Moral (b) Technical (c) Societal (d) Political
 27. Which of the following is not correct about the nation-state?
 (i) A nation-state is one in which the majority of its citizens, (and not only its rulers), came to develop a sense of common identity.
 (ii) It shared history or descent.
 (iii) The commonness that existed among the people was forged through struggles, through the actions of leaders and the common people.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 28. Which of the following depicts the given equation?
 Sharing power = dividing power =
 (a) It strengthens a nation.
 (b) It weakens a nation.
 (c) It divides a nation.
 (d) It accelerates the development of a nation.

29. In which of the following areas are Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated?
 (a) North and west (b) East and west (c) North and east (d) South and west
30. **Assertion (A):** The conflict took place among communities further in Belgium and a very messy partition of the country.
Reason (R): In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
31. Which of the following is/are not correct about the regional governments in Belgium?
 (i) They had their roles and powers.
 (ii) All these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government.
 (iii) The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were dependent on the central government.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i) and (ii)
32. Which of the following types of system did Tamil leaders aspire to?
 (a) Federal system (b) Democracy (c) Autocracy (d) Socialism
33. Which of the following is not correct for the state level of a federal system of government?
 (i) It is at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
 (ii) It enjoys its power that is independent of the central government.
 (iii) It is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i) and (ii)
34. Which of the following statements are correct about the central government?
 (i) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
 (ii) The central government cannot order the state government to do something.
 (iii) The central government is answerable to the people.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
35. Match the following:
 1. Tiers of government (i) Umpire
 2. Jurisdictions of tiers (ii) Two
 3. Highest court (iii) Constitutionally guaranteed
 (a) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i) (b) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii) (c) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i) (d) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)
36. **Assertion (A):** There is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
Reason(R): The 'right of inheritance', farmers continue to take the maximum output from the limited land in the absence of an alternative source of livelihood.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
37. **Assertion (A):** A very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services.
Reason (R): A plenty of alternative work opportunities are available to them and therefore only a part of this sector is growing in importance.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
38. Production in the service sector rose by _____ times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.
 (a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15
39. What is the current name of the erst while Planning Commission?
 (a) NITI Aayog (b) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
 (c) Direct Benefit Transfer (d) Atal Pension Yojana
40. Which of the following is responsible for creating additional employment for 35 lakh people according to the Planning Commission?
 (a) Education sector (b) Tourism sector
 (c) Agricultural (d) Capital goods

41. In how many districts did India implement the Right to Work?
 (a) 500 (b) 525 (c) 625 (d) 675
42. India has got the right to mine manganese nodules from the bed of the _____ from that area which lies beyond the exclusive economic zone.
 (a) Pacific ocean (b) Indian ocean (c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Arctic ocean
43. Which of the following is/are the correct statements?
 (i) Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies.
 (i) In Belgium, the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.
 (ii) Sri Lanka shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
44. Which of the following is not correct about the Belgium Model?
 (i) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
 (ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country
 (iii) Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)
45. Which of the following aspects did not get affected due to the civil war in Sri Lanka?
 (a) Social (b) Political (c) Economic (d) Cultural

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the country side and also town houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of land holding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

In Western and parts of Central Europe, the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states, it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. In Central and Eastern Europe, these groups were smaller in number till the late nineteenth century. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

46. Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the _____ class on the continent.
 (a) Dominant (b) Suppressed
 (c) Upper (d) Middle
47. Which of the following were owned by the members of this class in the countryside?
 (a) Estates (b) Markets
 (c) Administrative offices (d) Schools
48. Which of the following languages is spoken by the class mentioned in the given paragraph?
 (a) Polish (b) German
 (c) French (d) Dutch
49. Which of the following ways was used to connect families?
 (a) Ties of marriage (b) By birth
 (c) By the act of *Karmas* (d) On the basis of caste

50. Which of the following makes the majority of the population?
 (a) Peasantry (b) Businessmen
 (c) Bankers (d) Artists
51. Which of the following is the basis of the emergence of the commercial class?
 (a) Industrial production (b) Existence of diplomacy
 (c) A common way of life (d) Cultivation by serfs
52. When did industrialisation begin in England?
 (a) First half of the 17th-century (b) Second half of the 17th-century
 (c) First half of the 18th-century (d) Second half of the 18th century

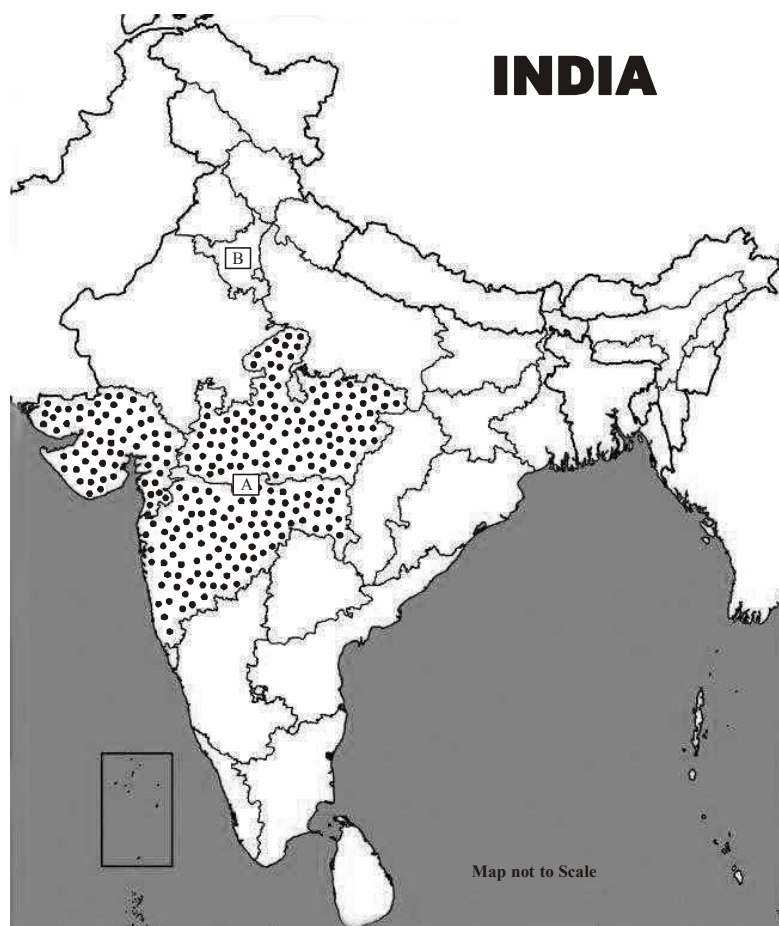
PASSAGE-2

The total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area because the land use reporting for most of the northeast states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed. The land under permanent pasture has also decreased. How are we able to feed our huge cattle population on this pasture land and what are the consequences of it? Most of the other than the current fallow lands are either of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high. Hence, these lands are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years and if these are included in the net sown area then the percentage of NSA in India comes to about 54 per cent of the total reporting area. The pattern of the net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area, as it was outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952). It was considered essential for the maintenance of the ecological balance. The livelihood of millions of people who live on the fringes of these forests depends upon it.

53. When was the National Forest Policy outlined?
 (a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1952 (d) 1953
54. Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired _____ per cent of geographical area.
 (a) 22 (b) 33 (c) 44 (d) 55
55. Which of the states does not have less than 10 per cent of the net sown area?
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur (c) Mizoram (d) Punjab
56. **Assertion (A):** Except for current fallow land, other lands are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years and if these are included in the net sown area then the percentage of NSA in India comes to about 54 per cent of the total reporting area.
Reason (R): Most of the other than the current fallow lands are either of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
57. The land under permanent pasture has _____ in past years.
 (a) Increased (b) Decreased
 (c) Remained constant (d) First increased and then decreased
58. **Assertion (A):** Land use data, however, is available only for 100 per cent of the total geographical area.
Reason (R): The land use reporting for most of the northeast states except Assam has not been done fully.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.

SECTION-D



59. Which of the following crops is grown in the areas marked?
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (a) Rice | (b) Wheat | (c) Pulses | (d) Cotton |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
60. Which of the following crops was grown in the areas marked B?
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|
| (a) Tea | (b) Coffee | (c) Mangoes | (d) Rice |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. Which of the following crops is mainly produced in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh?
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (a) Rice | (b) Wheat | (c) Pulses | (d) Cotton |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
60. Which of the following crops is grown in the Nilgiri in Karnataka?
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|
| (a) Tea | (b) Coffee | (c) Mangoes | (d) Rice |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------|

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 6

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

7

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions (Case-based). Attempt any 5 questions.
5. Section D contains 2 Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following led to a disaster in Europe in 1914?
(a) Nationalism (b) Imperialism (c) Socialism (d) (a) and (b)
2. Which of the following ruled a big part of the Balkans?
(a) Ottoman Empire (b) British Empire (c) Russian Empire (d) Habsburg Empire
3. Which of the following is the meaning of the symbol of the olive branch around the sword?
(a) Being freed (b) Willingness to make peace
(c) Readiness to fight (d) Heroism
4. When did the Dukes of the German states ban the Flag of the liberal-nationalists?
(a) 1845 (b) 1846 (c) 1847 (d) 1848
5. Which of the following was worn by Germania on its head?
(a) Crown of thorns (b) Crown of oak leaves (c) A huge hat (d) A turban
6. Which of the following is a residuary power?
(a) Banking (b) Agriculture (c) Trade (d) Computer software
7. Which of the following is not a union territory?
(a) Chandigarh (b) Lakshadweep (c) Delhi (d) Goa
8. Which of the following is not a part of the Austrian Empire?
(a) Hungary (b) Galicia (c) Austria (d) Crete
9. How many times did the Constitution of Belgium get changed during 1970 and 1993?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
10. Which of the following is not the issue undertaken by the community government according to the Belgium Model?
(a) Cultural (b) Educational (c) Language-related (d) Political
11. Which of the following emphasises that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes?
(a) Prudential reasons (b) Moral reasons (c) Ethical reasons (d) Cultural reasons
12. Which of the following is the source of all political power in a democracy?
(a) People (b) Government (c) Leaders (d) Bureaucrats
13. Which of the following is not a part of holding together' federations?
(a) USA (b) Switzerland (c) Australia (d) Spain
14. Which of the following is not the common part of the nation according to Renan?
(a) Language (b) Race (c) Religion (d) Creed
15. When was the first clear expression of nationalism seen with the French Revolution?
(a) 1785 (b) 1789 (c) 1792 (d) 1793
16. Which of the following is the basis to determine the Bangar soil?
(a) Texture (b) Age (c) Size of particles (d) Content of humidity

17. The Bangar soil has a higher concentration of _____ nodules than the Khadar.
 (a) Pyrite (b) Kanker (c) Chert (d) Phosphorite
18. Which of the following soils is best known for its capacity to hold water?
 (a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil (c) Red soil (d) Yellow soil
19. Which of the following is not grouped under 'Hindi'?
 (a) Magadhi (b) Bhojpuri (c) Rajasthani (d) Sanskrit
20. **Assertion (A):** For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure.
Reason (R): Countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
21. Which of the following has the lowest per capita income?
 (a) Haryana (b) Kerala (c) Bihar (d) Punjab
22. Which of the following gets affected by the functioning of PDS?
 (a) Education sector (b) Property rates
 (c) Health and nutritional status of people (d) Banking sector
23. Similarly, the Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a _____ price.
 (a) Basic (b) Fair (c) Maximum (d) Minimum
24. Which of the following is found in the western and central Himalayas?
 (a) Shifting cultivation (b) Terrace farming (c) Vertical Farming (d) Dry farming

SECTION-B

25.



- Which of the following empires is celebrated on the given map?
 (a) Russian (b) German (c) French (d) British
26. Which of the following is correct about the holding together' federations?
 (i) The central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States.
 (ii) Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers.
 (iii) Some units are granted special powers.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
27. Which of the following statues holds the Charter of the Rights of Man in its one of hands?
 (a) Statue of Liberty (b) Statue of Unity
 (c) Statue of Marianne (d) Statue of Peace
28. Which of the following is the cause for holding the flag in 1848?
 (a) To unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution
 (b) To transfer sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens
 (c) To replace the former royal standard
 (d) To make the whole system more rational and efficient
29. Which of the following is the objective of the introduction of various measures and practices by the French revolutionaries?
 (a) To outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes
 (b) To create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people
 (c) To pass through 11 customs barriers
 (d) To bind the Germans economically into a nation

30. Which of the following is not a part of the centralised administrative system at the beginning of the French Revolution?
- Formulation of uniform laws for all citizens within its territory
 - Abolishment of internal customs duties
 - Adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures
 - Division of societies based on the economic condition
31. Match the following:
- | (People) | | (Location) | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bohemians and Slovaks | | (i) Carniola | |
| 2. Slovenes | | (ii) South | |
| 3. Croats | | (iii) North | |
| (a) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii) | (b) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii) | (c) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i) | (d) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii) |
32. Which of the following was not the impact of the Belgium Model?
- Helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities
 - Helped to avoid a possible division of the country on linguistic line
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
33. **Assertion (A):** Matters were further complicated among the Balkan states.
Reason (R): The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
- 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.
 - If A is true but R is false.
 - If A is false but R is true.
34. How much percentage of the total population speaks the language, Hindi?
- 43.63%
 - 55.87%
 - 63.24%
 - 71.23%
35. What is the full form of SRC?
- State Reorganisation Commission
 - State Reorganisation Card
 - State Recognition Commission
 - State Rate Card
36. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government, it is called centralisation.
 - The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
 - At the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.
- (i)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - (i) and (iii)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
37. Which of the following is not the step taken towards decentralisation in 1992?
- At least two-thirds of all positions are reserved for women.
 - Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
 - The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (ii) and (iii)
38. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat.
 - This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.
 - It is the decision-making body for a specific part of a village.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (ii) and (iii)
39. (i) This is the most widely spread and important soil.
(ii) It is found in the entire northern plains.
(iii) These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. Which types of soil are it?
- Red soil
 - Laterite soil
 - Black soil
 - Alluvial soil
40. Which of the following forests were found in the areas of laterite soil?
- Evergreen forests
 - Temperate Forests
 - Coniferous Forests
 - Subtropical monsoon forests
41. Which of the following is not correct about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?
- All those who can, and need, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
 - If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

(iii) It aims to support entrepreneurship among women and SC & ST communities

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii)

(c) (iii)

(d) (i) and (iii)

42. Look at the given table and answer the following questions.

Workers in Different Sectors (in Millions)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total in Percentage	7%	93%	100%

Which of the following sectors has the minimum number of workers?

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary

(d) Organised

43. Which of the following shifts took place over the past 100 years in developed countries?

(a) Primary to secondary

(b) Primary to tertiary

(c) Secondary to tertiary

(d) Secondary to primary

44. Which of the following is the correct reason for the tension between Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities?

(a) The French-speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education.

(b) The Dutch-speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education.

(c) The population of the Dutch-speaking community suddenly increased.

(d) The population of the French-speaking community was politically strong.

45. Which of the following is not a privately owned company in India?

(a) TISCO

(b) RIL

(c) Wipro

(d) NTPC

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

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.

46. Which of the following ideologies was there in Europe in the 19th century?

(a) Liberalism

(b) Conservation

(c) Secularism

(d) Socialism

47. For _____ classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual?

(a) Middle

(b) Upper

(c) Lower

(d) Business

48. Which of the following is not the objective of the French Revolution?

(a) Inviolability of private property

(b) End of autocracy

(c) End of clerical privileges

(d) Setting up Monarchy

49. Suffrage is known as _____.

(a) Right to speech

(b) Right to property

(c) Right to vote

(d) Right to privacy

50. Which of the following countries marked the first political experiment in a liberal democracy?

(a) USA

(b) Italy

(c) Germany

(d) France

51. Which of the following rights were taken away from the men and women without property?

(a) Right to vote

(b) Right to expression

(c) Right to privacy

(d) Right to speech

52. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

(a) The Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage.

(b) The Napoleonic Code reduced women to the status of a minor.

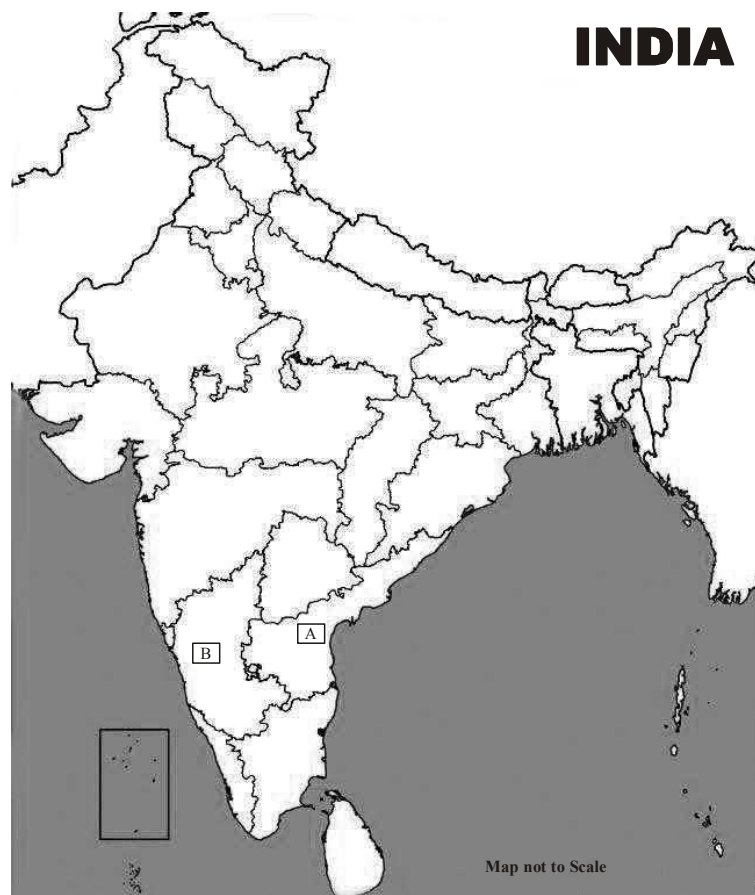
(c) Women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

(d) The Jacobins did all adult females enjoy suffrage.

PASSAGE-2

A second test for the Indian federation is the language policy. Hindi was identified as the official language. There were many safeguards to protect other languages. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. The promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

53. Which of the following languages was promoted in India?
 (a) Hindi (b) Sanskrit (c) Urdu (d) Sinhala
54. Which of the following states got violent for continuing the use of English?
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
55. Which of the following is not correct?
 (i) Promotion of Hindi makes the central government impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.
 (ii) Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite.
 (iii) Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)
56. Which of the following languages was stopped for official purposes in the year 1965?
 (a) Hindi (b) Tamil (c) English (d) Urdu
57. Which of the following languages was demanded by many non-Hindi states?
 (a) Hindi (b) Tamil (c) English (d) Urdu
58. Which of the languages is identified as an official language?
 (a) Hindi (b) Tamil (c) English (d) Urdu

SECTION-D**Map-based Questions**

59. Which of the following soil is found in the areas marked A?
(a) Alluvial (b) Laterite (c) Black (d) Yellow
60. Which of the following crop is grown in the area marked B?
(a) Coffee (b) Tea (c) Rice (d) Wheat

Note: The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.

59. Which of the following soil is found in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers?
(a) Alluvial (b) Laterite (c) Black (d) Yellow
60. Which of the following crop is grown in the Budan Hills?
(a) Coffee (b) Tea (c) Rice (d) Wheat

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 7

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

8

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. *The Question Paper contains four sections.*
2. *Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.*
3. *Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.*
4. *Section C has 12 questions (Case-based). Attempt any 5 questions.*
5. *Section D contains 2 Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.*
6. *All questions carry equal marks.*
7. *There is no negative marking.*

SECTION-A

1. In which of the following languages was a 33-volume dictionary published by the Grimm brothers?
(a) French (b) Polish (c) German (d) Italian
2. Which of the following hardships was faced by Europe in the 1830s?
(a) Social (b) Political (c) Economic (d) Ethical
3. Which of the following events took place in the first half of the 19th century in Europe?
(a) Increase in industries (b) Increase in population
(c) Increase in death rate (d) Spread of epidemic
4. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the _____ century.
(a) 14th (b) 15th (c) 16th (d) 17th
5. How many elected representatives marched in the Frankfurt parliament to draft a constitution?
(a) 800 (b) 831 (c) 845 (d) 855
6. Which of the following is not the south German state joining with Prussia to form the German Empire?
(a) Baden (b) Bavaria (c) Wurttemberg (d) Rhineland
7. Which of the following parts of Italy is ruled by the Pope?
(a) North (b) Centre (c) South (d) West
8. Which of the following languages is forbidden to speak by the Scottish Highlanders?
(a) Gaelic (b) French (c) German (d) Italian
9. Where is Pokharan located?
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Bihar
10. Which of the following processes does not reproduce renewable resources?
(a) Chemical (b) Mechanical (c) Physical (d) Electrical
11. What is the full form of EEZ?
(a) Extra Economic Zone (b) Exclusive Economic Zone
(c) Excluded Economic Zone (d) Executive Economic Zone
12. In which of the following colours is the hydrated form of red soil found?
(a) Black (b) Blue (c) Yellow (d) Orange
13. Which of the following is the most important renewable natural resource?
(a) Water (b) Wind energy (c) Soil (d) Solar energy
14. _____ soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
(a) Laterite soil (b) Red soil (c) Black soil (d) Forest soil
15. Which of the following restricts erosion?
(a) Commercial agriculture (b) Plantation
(c) Intensive agriculture (d) Terrace cultivation

16. Which of the following events is associated with the village of Sukhomajri?
 (a) Land degradation (b) Soil erosion (c) Reverse land degradation (d) Water pollution
17. • It is loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse-grained in the upper slopes.
 • In the snow-covered areas of the Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content.
 • The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.
 Which soil is it?
 (a) Black soil (b) Red soil (c) Forest soil (d) Laterite soil
18. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the _____.
 (a) Press (b) Privacy (c) Speech (d) Expression
19. Which of the following bodies is created to conduct panchayat and municipal elections?
 (a) Competition Commission of India (b) State Election Commission
 (c) Census Commission (d) Union Public Service Commission
20. Which of the following is not the name of the same body?
 (a) Panchayat Samiti (b) Block (c) Mandal (d) Gram panchayat
21. Which of the following is known as the political head of a municipal corporation?
 (a) Mayor (b) Chairperson (c) Governor (d) Sarpanch
22. Which of the following is responsible for measuring GDP?
 (a) Central Government Ministry (b) State Government
 (c) Finance Ministry (d) Ministry of Communications
23. Which of the following is the most important sector in terms of total production?
 (a) Service sector (b) Primary sector (c) Secondary sector (d) Tertiary sector
24. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided _____ power.
 (a) Economic (b) Social (c) Political (d) Technological

SECTION-B

25.



Which of the following is the correct pH of the soil shown in the given image?

- (a) pH = 6 (b) pH > 6 (c) pH < 6 (d) pH > 8
26. **Assertion (A):** We need newer ways of looking at development using indicators of quality of life and environmental sustainability.
Reason (R): The income method, though useful, has several weaknesses.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
27. Which of the following were the reasons to protest at Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada River?
 (a) Height of the dam
 (b) The material used in the dam
 (c) Illegal encroachment of land
 (d) Cutting down of the forest

28. (i) It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.
 (ii) The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also other important things in life.
 (iii) Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals.
 Which of the following statements are correct?
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
29. Usually we take _____ important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics.
 (a) Only one (b) One or more (c) Two or more (d) Only two
30. • In an economy, there could be one or more sectors that are dominant in terms of total production and employment, while other sectors are relatively small in size.
 • Economic activities, though, are grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent.
 Which of the following is not the category/sector of economic activities?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Complementary
31. **Assertion (A):** The values of goods and services should be used rather than adding up the actual numbers.
Reason (R): It seems impossible to produce so many thousands of goods and services.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
32. Which of the following must be included to calculate the production of goods and services?
 (a) Primary goods (b) Final goods and services
 (c) Common goods (d) Public goods
33. In jurisdiction, the area may be defined in terms of _____ boundaries or terms of certain kinds of subjects.
 (a) Geographical (b) Economical (c) Political (d) Social
34. Which of the following causes is responsible for the problems faced in Sri Lanka and Belgium?
 (a) Poverty (b) Population (c) Illiteracy (d) Diversity
35. Suppose the Government of Sikkim plans to introduce new textbooks in its schools. But the Union Government does not like the style and content of the new textbooks.
 Which of the following must be asked to get permission by the Sikkim government?
 (a) Union government (b) No need to take permission
 (c) Lok Sabha (d) Rajya Sabha
36. Which of the following names of the states did not change after 1947?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Madras (c) Mysore (d) Lucknow
37. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any _____ languages.
 (a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 23
38. **Assertion (A):** There is a need for power-sharing within the states such as Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
Reason (R): The internal structure of these states is very complex.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
39. Which of the following is not the basis of the classification of resources?
 (a) Origin (b) Exhaustibility (c) Ownership (d) Available amount
40. In which of the following was Ireland divided?
 (a) Catholics (b) Protestants (c) Peasants (d) (a) and (b)
41. **Assertion (A):** The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.
Reason (R): 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.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
42. When did industrialisation begin in France?
 (a) 16th century (b) 17th century (c) 18th century (d) 19th century

43. (i) Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.
 (ii) Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.
 (iii) Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.
 Which of the following statements is incorrect about conservatism?
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
44. Which of the following did not defeat Napoleon in 1815?
 (a) Britain (b) Prussia (c) Austria (d) Poland
45. From which empire did Greece gain independence?
 (a) Hapsburg Empire (b) Ottoman Empire (c) Austria-Hungary Empire (d) Roman Empire
46. Who claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people?
 (a) Johann Gottfried Herder (b) Voltaire
 (c) John Locke (d) Denis Diderot

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

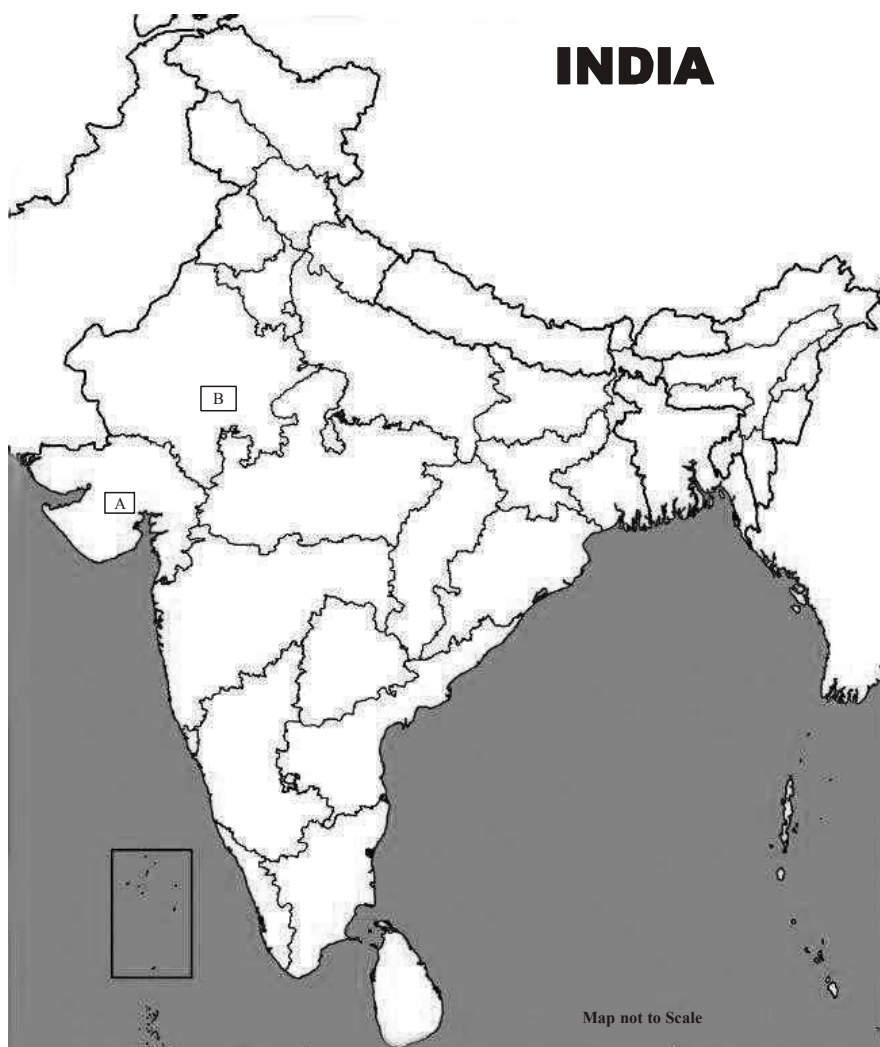
Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.

47. Which of the following did not popularise the culture?
 (a) Folk songs (b) Folk poetry (c) Folk dance (d) Folk dress
48. Which of the following reasons is correct to collect and record the various forms of folk culture?
 (a) To widespread pauperism in town and country (b) To complete the project of nation-building
 (c) To recover an ancient national spirit (d) To use language as a weapon of national resistance
49. Which of the following are the correct reasons to emphasise vernacular language?
 (a) To recover an ancient national spirit
 (b) To carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate
 (c) To unify the numerous German-speaking principalities
 (d) (a) and (b)
50. Which of the following countries did not divide Poland?
 (a) Russia (b) Prussia (c) Great Britain (d) Austria
51. Which of the following languages was thrown away from the schools?
 (a) German (b) Polish (c) Italian (d) Russian
52. Which of the following ways is used by Karol Kurpinski to celebrate the national struggle?
 (a) Operas (b) Language (c) Music (d) Folk dance

PASSAGE-2

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from the land. Human activities have not only brought about the degradation of the land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to the land. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly to land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging leading to an increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

53. How much percentage of our basic needs is obtained from land?
(a) 60% (b) 75% (c) 80% (d) 95%
54. Which of the following is not responsible for land degradation?
(a) Human activities (b) Afforestation
(c) Terrace farming (d) Conservation tillage
55. Which of the following states does not face the problem of land degradation due to over irrigation?
(a) Western Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab
(c) Harayana (d) Madhya Pradesh
56. Which of the following is not the source of a huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere?
(a) Limestone for cement industry (b) Calcite for ceramic industry
(c) Soapstone for ceramic industry (d) Textile industry
57. Which of the following is the major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country?
(a) Industrial effluents (b) Agricultural waste
(c) Household waste (d) Automobile waste
58. Which of the following human activities responsible for land degradation is not mentioned in the given paragraph?
(a) Deforestation (b) Overgrazing
(c) Mining (d) Gardening

SECTION-D**Map-based Questions**

59. Which of the following dams is marked A on the given map?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Sardar Sarovar Dam | (b) Tehri Dam |
| (c) Dhauli Ganga Dam | (d) Polavaram Dam |
60. On the map, B is marked as a major bajra producing state. Identify it from the following options.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Rajasthan | (b) Arunachal Pradesh |
| (c) Jharkhand | (d) Tamil Nadu |

Note: The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.

59. Which of the following dams is situated on the river Narmada?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Sardar Sarovar Dam | (b) Tehri Dam |
| (c) Dhauli Ganga Dam | (d) Polavaram Dam |
60. Which of the following states is a major bajra-producing state?
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Rajasthan | (b) Arunachal Pradesh |
| (c) Jharkhand | (d) Tamil Nadu |

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 8

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

9

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following statues is given in the first print of the world map given by Frédéric Sorrieu?
(a) Statue of Liberty (b) Statue of Unity (c) Statue of Peace (d) Statue of Marianne
2. Which of the following is not a part of the Ottoman Empire?
(a) Bulgaria (b) Romania (c) Armenia (d) Georgia
3. Who said the given statement?
The Zollverein aims to bind the Germans economically into a nation.
(a) Friedrich List (b) Thomas Hobbes (c) Denis Diderot (d) Karl Marx
4. Which of the following is not considered traditional institutions of state and society by conservatives?
(a) Social hierarchies (b) Church (c) Property (d) Borders
5. Which of the following was not part of the Vienna settlement?
(a) Prussia (b) Austria (c) Ireland (d) Britain
6. Which of the following was deposed during the French Revolution?
(a) Bourbon dynasty (b) Ottoman Empire (c) Carolingian dynasty (d) Bosonid dynasty
7. How many states were involved in the German confederation?
(a) 35 (b) 37 (c) 39 (d) 41
8. Which of the following was the nature of conservative regimes set up in 1815?
(a) Autocratic (b) Democratic (c) Monarchy (d) Communist
9. Which of the following types of the crop is rubber?
(a) Tropical (b) Temperate (c) Equatorial (d) Sub-tropical
10. Which of the following is not a major fibre crop grown in India?
(a) Cotton (b) Jute (c) Pea (d) Hemp
11. Which of the following leaves is used to obtain natural silk by silkworms?
(a) Mulberry (b) Neem (c) Guava (d) Blueberry
12. Which of the following is not an example of community-owned resources?
(a) Burial grounds (b) Grazing grounds (c) Village ponds (d) Own pasture land
13. Which of the following is the member of the secret society of the Carbonari?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Voltaire (c) Claude Levi (d) Michel Foucault
14. Which of the following is not an example of a renewable resource?
(a) Wildlife (b) Solar energy (c) Water (d) Fossil fuels

15. Which of the following states was not the success of the Green Revolution?
 (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Western Uttar Pradesh (d) Gujarat
16. Which of the following is a staple food for the majority of the people in India?
 (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Pulses (d) Bajra
17. In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the _____ season.
 (a) Zaid (b) Winter (c) Season (d) Spring
18. In 2005, some new laws were made in _____ giving more powers to its president.
 (a) France (b) Russia (c) Poland (d) USA
19. Which of the following is divided as continuous or flow resources?
 (a) Renewable resources (b) Non-renewable resources
 (c) Individual resources (d) Potential resources
20. When two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections, they form a _____ government.
 (a) Feudal (b) Coalition (c) Democratic (d) Modern
21. In _____ sector, more than half of the workers are working.
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Service
22. On the basis of per capita income, how many levels are there of countries in the world?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
23. Which of the following states has the highest infant mortality rate?
 (a) Haryana (b) Bihar (c) Kerala (d) Punjab
24. Which of the following is the literacy rate of males of the rural population in Uttar Pradesh?
 (a) 76 (b) 90 (c) 85 (d) 82

SECTION-B

25.



Which of the following is shown in the given image?

- (a) Massacre at Chios (b) Massacre at Prussia (c) Massacre at Ireland (d) Massacre at Austria
26. Which of the following increased the mobility after the formation of the customs union in Prussia?
 (a) Freedom of markets (b) Increase in tariff
 (c) Creation of railway network (d) Building of roads
27. An Elle of textile material bought in Frankfurt would get you 54.7 cm of cloth, in Mainz 55.1 cm, in Nuremberg 65.6 cm, in Freiburg 53.5 cm.
 Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new _____ classes.
 (a) Middle (b) Upper (c) Commercial (d) Lower
28. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of _____.
 (a) Socialism (b) Conservatism (c) Secularism (d) Imperialism
29. Which of the following is not an outcome of modernization brought by Napoleon?
 (a) Strong traditional institutions (b) A modern army
 (c) Efficient bureaucracy (d) Abolition of secularism

30. Which of the following ideologies emphasise traditions?
 (a) Conservatism (b) Imperialism (c) Colonialism (d) Democracy
31. **Assertion (A):** The kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
Reason (R): A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
32. Which of the following is not an objective of secret societies?
 (a) To train revolutionaries (b) To spread their ideas
 (c) To make them fight for liberty and freedom (d) To favour monarchical forms
33. **Assertion (A):** Giuseppe Mazzini was sent into exile in 1831.
Reason (R): He attempted a revolution in Liguria.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
34. Which of the following was threatened by the French domination according to the Grimm brothers?
 (a) Russian culture (b) German culture (c) French culture (d) Italian culture
35. Which of the following is correct about the non-renewable resources?
 (i) These occur over a very long geological time.
 (ii) Some of the resources like metals are recyclable.
 (iii) Some of the resources like fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.
 (a) (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
36. Which of the following is not an aim of Agenda 21?
 (a) Combat environmental damage (b) Combat poverty
 (c) Prevent disease through global co-operation (d) Compulsory primary education
37. Which of the following is not correct about resources?
 (i) The availability of resources is not a necessary condition for the development of any region.
 (ii) Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.
 (iii) There are some regions that have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.
 (a) (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
38. Which of the following is not the correct land utilisation?
 (a) Forests (b) Permanent pastures and grazing land
 (c) Fallow land (d) Bad land
39. • In this type of farming, a single crop is grown in a large area.
 • It has an interface of agriculture and industry.
 • It covers large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.
 Which type of farming is it?
 (a) Intensive subsistence farming (b) Plantation
 (c) Commercial agriculture (d) Dry farming
40. **Assertion (A):** The system of different organs of government is called as horizontal distribution of power.
Reason (R): It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.

41. Which of the following is not the correct statement?
- There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments.
 - In those countries like ours, where there are different levels of government, the constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government.
 - This system was favoured in Sri Lanka.
- (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii)
42. What is the full form of MGNREGA?
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rate of Employment Guarantee Act
 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Grade Act
 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Exclusive Guarantee Act
43. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about resources?
- They are the gift of nature.
 - They are a function of human activities.
 - They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.
- (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i) and (ii)
44. Which of the following is not an element of the process of transforming things available in our environment?
- Physical environment
 - Technology
 - Institutions
 - Social sanction
45. _____ at birth denotes, as the name suggests, the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
- Life mortality
 - Life longevity
 - Life quality
 - Life Expectancy
46. Which of the following issues was a controversial one within the liberal movement?
- Political rights to women
 - Right to education
 - Right to freedom
 - Right to privacy

SECTION-C

PASSAGE-1

Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

In 2017, India was the second-largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China. India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits. Mangoes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, oranges of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya), bananas of Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, lichi and guava of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, pineapples of Meghalaya, grapes of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra, apples, pears, apricots and walnuts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are in great demand the world over. India is an important producer of a pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.

47. Which of the following is famous for its quality?
- Indian coffee
 - Indian tea
 - Pulses
 - Rice
48. From which of the following countries was the Arabica coffee brought at the beginning?
- Saudi Arabia
 - Yemen
 - China
 - Nepal
49. In which of the following countries is the cultivation of coffee confined in the country?
- Kerala
 - Karnataka
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Andhra Pradesh
50. Which of the following was at the second position in the production of fruits and vegetables?
- China
 - India
 - Russia
 - Sri Lanka
51. Match the following:
- | (Fruit) | (Place) |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mangoes | (i) Uttar Pradesh |
| 2. Lichi | (ii) Himachal Pradesh |
| 3. Apricots | (iii) Maharashtra |
- (a) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii) (b) 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(i) (c) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii) (d) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)

52. Which of the following is not majorly produced in India?

- (a) Pea (b) Onion (c) Cabbage (d) Carrot

PASSAGE-2

Globalisation is not a new phenomenon. It was there at the time of colonisation. In the nineteenth-century when European traders came to India, at that time too, Indian spices were exported to different countries of the world and farmers of south India were encouraged to grow these crops. Till today it is one of the important items of export from India.

During the British period, cotton belts of India attracted the British and ultimately cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries. The cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India. You have read about the Champaran movement which started in 1917 in Bihar. This was started because farmers of that region were forced to grow indigo on their land. After all, it was necessary for the textile industries which were located in Britain. They were unable to grow foodgrains to sustain their families.

53. During which period was there colonialism?

- (a) Eighteenth-century (b) Nineteenth-century (c) Twentieth-century (d) Twenty-first century

54. In _____, the major spice production was there in the nineteenth century.

- (a) North India (b) South India (c) Eastern part (d) Western part

55. Which of the following was the reason farmers were forced to grow indigo rather than food crops?

- (a) For the textile industries (b) Location of textile industries in Britain
(c) Scarcity of seeds (d) All of the above

56. When did the Champaran movement take place?

- (a) 1916 (b) 1917 (c) 1918 (d) 1919

57. In Britain, the cotton textile industry was at the top in _____.

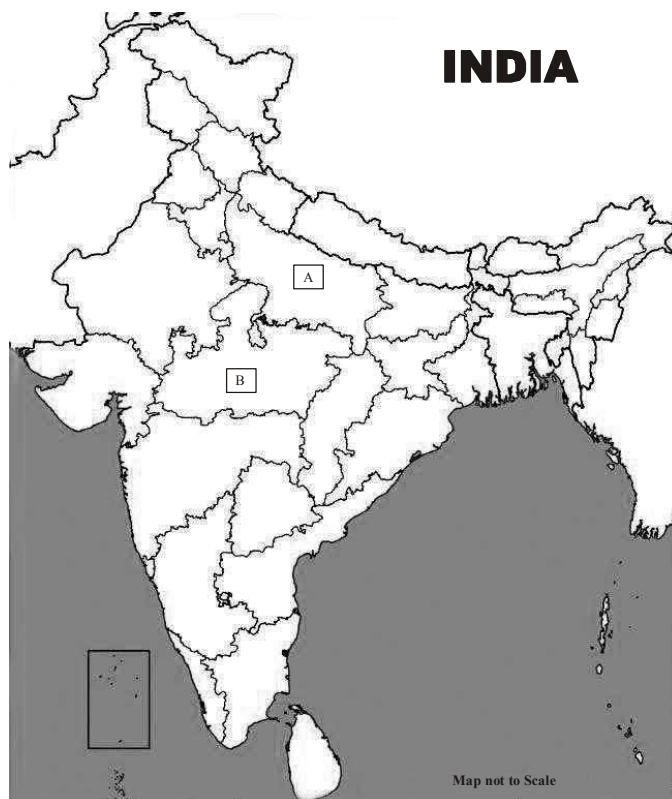
- (a) Manchester (b) England (c) Bristol (d) Canterbury

58. Which of the following was exported to Britain?

- (a) Cotton (b) Rice (c) Jute (d) Wheat

SECTION-D

Map-based Questions



59. Which of the following crop has the highest production in the state which is marked A on the given map?
(a) Sugarcane (b) Coffee (c) Jute (d) Barley
60. Which of the following states has the largest production of pulses marked B on the given map?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra

Note: The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.

59. The major production of coffee in India takes place in the state of _____.
(a) Karnataka (b) Bihar (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Assam
60. In which of the following states does the major production of jute take place?
(a) West Bengal (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Uttarakhand
(e) Assam

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 9

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

10

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
3. Section B has **22** questions. Attempt any **18** questions.
4. Section C has **12** questions (Case-based). Attempt any **5** questions.
5. Section D contains **2** Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

1. When was a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour that succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces?
(a) 1815 (b) 1830 (c) 1848 (d) 1859
2. How many wars were fought between Prussian and other European countries in seven years?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
3. Under which of the following sectors does TISCO come?
(a) Private (b) Public (c) Semi-government (d) Private ownership
4. Which of the following is the impact of the kankar layer?
(a) Restrict the infiltration of water (b) Smoothens the infiltration of water
(c) Soil erosion (d) Land degradation
5. Which of the following is not the south German state joining with Prussia to form the German Empire?
(a) Baden (b) Bavaria (c) Wurttemberg (d) Rhineland
6. In which of the following years was the MGNREGA passed?
(a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2004 (d) 2005
7. Which of the following cities in Brazil experiments combining decentralisation with participative democracy?
(a) Porto Alegre (b) Curitiba (c) Manaus (d) Recife
8. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is termed as _____.
(a) Gross development (b) Sustainable development
(c) Agriculture development (d) Social development
9. Which of the following is not an ecological crisis?
(a) global warming (b) ozone layer depletion
(c) environmental pollution (d) population growth
10. Which of the following states has the largest consumption of rice?
(a) West Bengal (b) Punjab (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Andhra Pradesh
11. Which of the following states produce the highest amount of salt in the country?
(a) Bihar (b) Gujarat (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
12. Which soil is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime?
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Yellow soil
13. Which of the following soils is developed on crystalline rocks where rainfall is very low?
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Laterite soil
14. Which type of resource is iron ore?
(a) Renewable (b) Non-renewable
(c) International (d) Abiotic

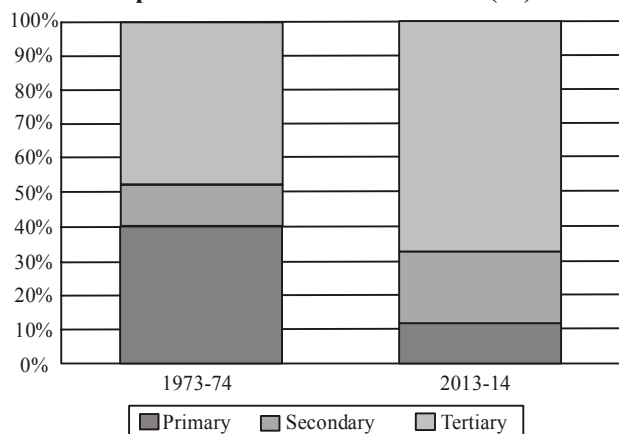
15. Friedrich List was the professor of _____ subject at the University of Tübingen in Germany.
(a) History (b) Geography (c) Economics (d) Political science
16. Which of the following is known as Khil in the Himalayan belt?
(a) Primitive Subsistence Farming (b) Intensive Subsistence Farming
(c) Dry farming (d) Plantation
17. In which of the following sectors is employment regular and people having assured work?
(a) Organised sector (b) Private sector (c) Public sector (d) Unorganised sector
18. Which of the following has the second-highest literacy rate in India?
(a) Kerala (b) Lakshadweep (c) Mizoram (d) Goa
19. A piece of sloped plane that has been cut into a series of successively receding flat surfaces or platforms for agriculture is known as _____.
(a) Terrace cultivation (b) Slope cultivation (c) Hill cultivation (d) None of the above
20. What kind of social groups are there in community government?
(a) Religious (b) Linguistic (c) (a) and (b) both (d) Communism
21. How much percentage of the total power supply is produced by natural gas, oil, and nuclear power together?
(a) Nuclear power (b) Oil (c) Coal (d) All of the above
22. If a job pays you more but does it leave time for you and also does not have any job security. This will reduce _____.
(a) Sense of security (b) Sense of freedom (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Sense of growth
23. Measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region is known as _____.
(a) Per capita income (b) Regional income (c) Individual income (d) Public expense
24. What is the full form of UNDP?
(a) United Nations Development Programme (b) Union Nations Development Programme
(c) United National Development Programme (d) United Net Development Programme

SECTION-B

25. In which of the following months is Kharif crops harvested?
(a) September-October (b) January-March (c) June-August (d) May-October
26. What is the system of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision known as?
(a) Ideology (b) Sociology (c) Psychology (d) Vision science
27. I. Power-sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
II. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
Which of the above-mentioned statements is/are correct?
(a) I is correct. (b) II is correct.
(c) Both I and II are correct. (d) Both I and II are incorrect.
28. In which of the following sectors does a majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves?
(a) Public sector (b) Unorganised sector (c) Primary sector (d) All of the above
29. Match the following on the basis of their ownership.

(A) Individual Resources	(i) Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
(B) Community Owned Resources	(ii) Roads
(C) National Resources	(iii) Village Ponds
(D) International Resources	(iv) Houses
(a) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)	(b) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii)
(c) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)	(d) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
30. Which of the following powers colonised many countries in the world by the end of the 19th century?
(a) European powers (b) Russian powers (c) Asian powers (d) Australian powers
31. (i) In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed.
(ii) The Red Shirts proved to be no match for the combined French and Papal troops.
(iii) It was only in 1870 when, during the war with Prussia, France withdrew its troops from Rome that the Papal States were finally joined to Italy.
Which of the following is correct?
(a) (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

32. Which of the following middle East Countries produces 15% of the global output amount of crude oil?
 (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Kuwait (c) Qatar (d) UAE
33. Which of the following criterion was tried to consolidate by conservative regimes during the age of revolution?
 (a) Power (b) Nationalism (c) Liberalism (d) All of the above
34. Which of the following countries were against wars fought by the Prussian army and bureaucracy?
 (a) Austria, Denmark and France (b) Denmark, Italy and Poland
 (c) Austria and Denmark (d) Poland and France
35. **Assertion (A):** Matters were further complicated among the Balkan states.
Reason (R): The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
 (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) If A is true but R is false.
 (d) If A is false but R is true.
36. Which of the following does not affect the price of crude oil?
 (a) Growing economies increase demand for energy in general
 (b) Economic growth
 (c) Current supply
 (d) Information technology
37. As per Ernst Renan:
 I. A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion.
 II. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea.
 Which of the above statement (s) is/ are correct?
 (a) Statement I is correct. (b) Statement II is correct.
 (c) Both I and II are correct. (d) Both I and II are incorrect.
38. (i) The peasant masses who had supported Garibaldi in southern Italy had never heard of Italia, and believed that 'La Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's wife.
 (ii) Much of the Italian population, among whom rates of illiteracy were very high, remained blissfully unaware of liberal-nationalist ideology.
 (iii) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
 Which of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
39. By the 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in _____ and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
 (a) Northern (b) Southern (c) Western (d) Central
40. Which of the following is the correct meaning of the symbol, broken chains?
 (a) Being free (b) Heroism (c) Ready to fight (d) Being helpless
41. Which of the following is associated with Count Camillo de Cavour?
 (a) Italian unification (b) Russian unification
 (c) Creation of secret societies (d) Abolishment of trade barriers
42. Which of the following is known as the central government in India?
 (a) Federal government (b) State government (c) Local government (d) Coalition government
43. (i) The system of 'reserved constituencies' in assemblies and the parliament of our country existed.
 (ii) The system of 'reserved constituencies' in assemblies and the parliament of our country would feel alienated from the government.
 (iii) This method is used to give minority communities a fair share of power.
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

44. **Graph 2 : Share of Sectors in GDP (%)**

Which of the following sectors has the maximum share of GDP in 1973–74?

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Both primary and secondary are equal.
45. In which of the following states has paddy become an important crop?
(a) Punjab (b) West Bengal
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Kerala
46. Which of the following is not responsible for the formation of soil?
(a) Activities of decomposers (b) Actions of running water
(c) Wind and glaciers (d) Human activities

SECTION-C**PASSAGE-1**

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists undergrounds. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

47. During the year 1815, secret societies sprang up to several _____.
(a) American states (b) European states
(c) Asian states (d) Eastern states
48. Which of the following countries did the revolutionary, Giuseppe Mazzini belonged to?
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) Germany (d) Greece
49. Which of the following is the basis of Italian liberty?
(a) Unification of Italy (b) Creation of nation-states
(c) Creation of secret societies (d) Cultural reforms in Italy

50. When was Mazzini sent into exile?
(a) 1831 (b) 1824
(c) 1835 (d) 1822
51. Which of the following was/were the aims of the revolution that took place in European countries?
(a) Freedom (b) Liberty
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
52. Which of the following was favoured by Mazzini during the revolution in Italy?
(a) To become a member of the secret society
(b) Opposition to monarchy
(c) He believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind
(d) All of the above

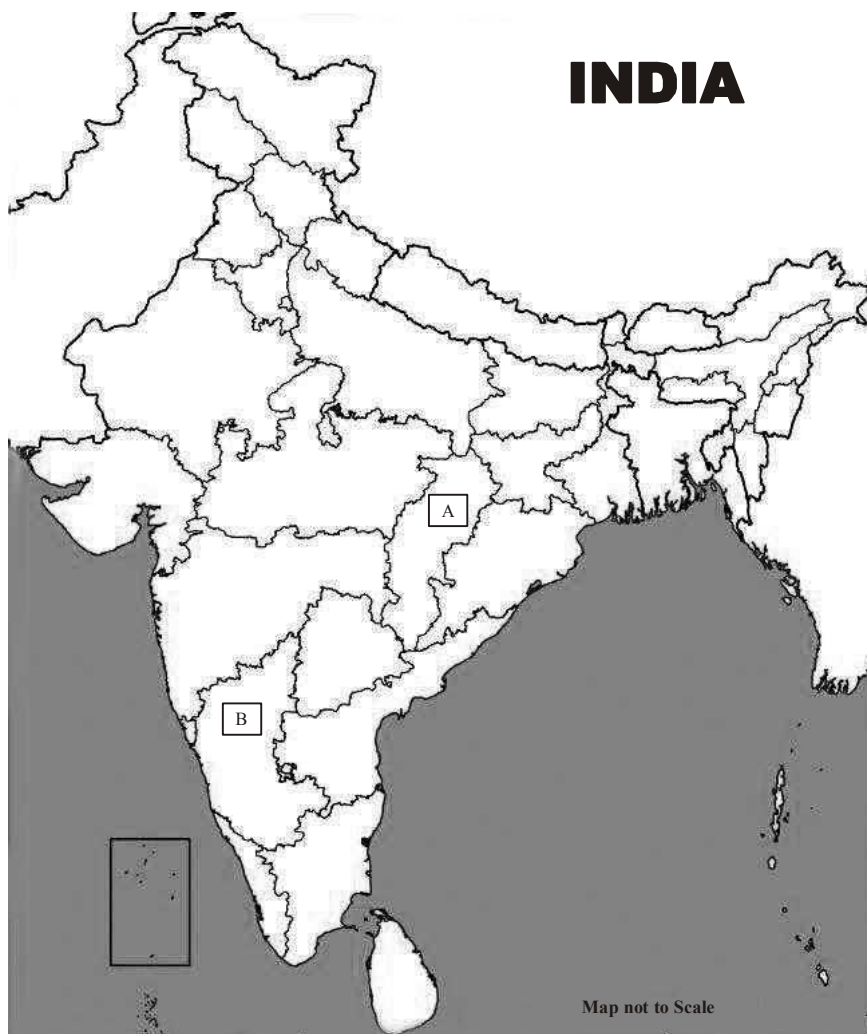
PASSAGE-2

Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of Gram Swarajya. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook padayatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country. Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Vinoba Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding the provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative farming. Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 landless villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as Gramdan. However, many landowners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of the land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Bloodless Revolution.

53. Who declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir?
(a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Plato
54. Vinoba Bhave was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of _____.
(a) Gram Sabha (b) Gram panchayat
(c) Gram Pradhan (d) Gram Swarajya
55. Which of the following were promised by Vinoba Bhave?
(a) Cooperative society (b) Land ceiling
(c) Did not promise anything (d) None of the above
56. Which of the following is another name of the Bhoodan-Gramdan movement?
(a) Bloodless Revolution.
(b) Water-less Revolution.
(c) Land-less Revolution.
(d) Roof-less Revolution.
57. How many acres of land was offered by Shri Ram Chandra to offer 80 landless villagers?
(a) 50 acres (b) 60 acres
(c) 70 acres (d) 80 acres
58. Which of the following started the padayatra to spread Gandhiji's message?
(a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Vinoda Bhave

SECTION-D

Map-based Questions



59. Jhumming is known as Dipa in the state marked A on the given map.

Find the name of the state.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh (c) Assam (d) Meghalaya

60. Which of the following soils is found in the areas marked B?

- (a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Arid soil (d) Black soil

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.

59. In which of the following states does jhumming known as Dipa?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh (c) Assam (d) Meghalaya

60. Which of the following is found in Western Ghats, Maharashtra, and Odisha?

- (a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Arid soil (d) Black soil

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 10

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
- ★ Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- ★ Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

Start time : _____ End time _____ Time taken _____

1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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SECTION-A

1.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	9.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	17.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	10.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	18.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	11.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	19.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	12.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	20.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	13.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	21.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	14.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	22.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	15.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	23.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	16.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	24.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-B

25.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
26.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
27.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
28.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
29.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
30.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
32.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					

SECTION-C

47.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	51.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	55.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
48.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	52.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	56.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
49.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	53.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	57.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
50.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	54.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	58.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

SECTION-D

59.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	60.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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No. of Qns. Attempted		Correct		Incorrect		Marks	
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Page for Rough Work

Sample Paper

1

ANSWER KEYS

1	(d)	7	(a)	13	(c)	19	(b)	25	(a)	31	(b)	37	(c)	43	(a)	49	(d)	55	(c)
2	(b)	8	(d)	14	(a)	20	(b)	26	(d)	32	(a)	38	(a)	44	(c)	50	(b)	56	(a)
3	(a)	9	(b)	15	(b)	21	(d)	27	(d)	33	(a)	39	(c)	45	(d)	51	(a)	57	(b)
4	(a)	10	(c)	16	(c)	22	(c)	28	(d)	34	(c)	40	(d)	46	(a)	52	(a)	58	(a)
5	(a)	11	(b)	17	(a)	23	(b)	29	(d)	35	(b)	41	(a)	47	(a)	53	(d)	59	(a)
6	(c)	12	(b)	18	(d)	24	(b)	30	(a)	36	(d)	42	(a)	48	(b)	54	(a)	60	(d)



- (d) In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
 - (b) Green is missing in the flag of France, which is also the flag of France.
 - (a) France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.
 - (a) When the news of the French Revolution reached the different parts of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs in their cities.
 - (a) The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples.
 - (c) The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon to discuss the future of Europe.
7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (b)
 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (d)
 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (b)
 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (a)
 31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (d)
 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (d) 41. (a) 42. (a)
 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (b)
 49. (d) 50. (b) 51. (a) 52. (a) 53. (d) 54. (a)
 55. (c) 56. (a) 57. (b) 58. (a) 59. (a) 60. (d)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question 59 and 60.
 59. (a) 60. (a)

Sample Paper

2

ANSWER KEYS

1	(c)	7	(c)	13	(c)	19	(b)	25	(a)	31	(c)	37	(a)	43	(a)	49	(d)	55	(c)
2	(b)	8	(d)	14	(b)	20	(b)	26	(d)	32	(b)	38	(d)	44	(a)	50	(c)	56	(d)
3	(a)	9	(b)	15	(c)	21	(a)	27	(c)	33	(a)	39	(a)	45	(a)	51	(a)	57	(a)
4	(d)	10	(a)	16	(b)	22	(d)	28	(a)	34	(c)	40	(d)	46	(d)	52	(d)	58	(b)
5	(c)	11	(a)	17	(c)	23	(d)	29	(d)	35	(a)	41	(d)	47	(a)	53	(a)	59	(a)
6	(d)	12	(a)	18	(d)	24	(a)	30	(d)	36	(a)	42	(d)	48	(a)	54	(c)	60	(a)



- (c) In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them.
- (b) Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure.
- (a) The result of these changes was the emergence of the nation-state in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.
- (d) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as a plebiscite.
- (c) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- (d) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- (c) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- (d) The activities and campaigns of Jacobin clubs prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
- (b) Nationalism was carried by the French armies.
- (a)
- (a) For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- (a) Haryana has the highest per capita income.
- (c) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- (b) There are three sectors in GDP, primary, secondary and tertiary.
- (c) More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one-sixth of the GDP.
- (b) Workers in the agricultural sector are underemployed.
- (c) In India, about 60 per cent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years.
- (d) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.
- (b) Millets are known as coarse grains, and they have very high nutritional value.
- (b) Usually, a federation has two levels of government.
- (a) Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.
- (d) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- (d) The type, 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. Spain is a 'holding together' federation with a strong central government.
- (a) Although it did not use the word 'federation', the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.
- (a) Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
- (d) The special powers (Article 317) are especially enjoyed concerning the protection of land rights of indigenous peoples, their culture and also preferential employment in government services.

27. (c) Napoleon was the 'child' of the French Revolution but he ended democracy which was set up after the revolution.
 28. (a) Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
 29. (d) The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the property right.
 30. (d) In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 31. (c) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.
 32. (b) Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform law, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
 33. (a) The cover of a German almanack was designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798.
 34. (c) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
 35. (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 36. (a) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour. It is a 'slash and burns' agriculture. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes.
 37. (a) 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, 'Ray' in Vietnam.
 38. (d) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs.
 39. (a) The community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.
 40. (d) Different persons can have different developmental goals. What may be development for one may not be developed for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.
 41. (d) Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.
 42. (d) Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
 43. (a) Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."
 44. (a) When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. This is because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
 45. (a) The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now.
 46. (d) Punjab does not face the problem of land degradation due to over grazing as its farming is done through machines. Cattle population is less here. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing are one of the main reasons for land degradation.
 47. (a) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
 48. (a) There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.
 49. (d) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
 50. (c) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict.
 51. (a) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.
 52. (d)
 53. (a) Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development.
 54. (c) Despite the development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility to carry on their agriculture.
 55. (c) Agriculture which provides the livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms
 56. (d) Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence.
 57. (a) 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan.
 58. (b) The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture.
 59. (a)
 60. (a)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.
59. (b)
 60. (a)

ANSWER KEYS

1	(a)	7	(b)	13	(c)	19	(a)	26	(d)	31	(d)	37	(b)	43	(d)	49	(c)	55	(a)
2	(a)	8	(a)	14	(c)	20	(b)	26	(a)	32	(d)	38	(b)	44	(a)	50	(a)	56	(d)
3	(d)	9	(c)	15	(d)	21	(c)	27	(a)	33	(a)	39	(d)	45	(a)	51	(a)	57	(a)
4	(c)	10	(a)	16	(d)	22	(a)	28	(c)	34	(b)	40	(b)	46	(c)	52	(a)	58	(c)
5	(d)	11	(d)	17	(a)	23	(c)	29	(c)	35	(b)	41	(a)	47	(c)	53	(b)	59	(b)
6	(a)	12	(c)	18	(c)	24	(d)	30	(b)	36	(c)	42	(b)	48	(d)	54	(a)	60	(a)



- (a) In a series of four prints, Frédéric showed the peoples of Europe and America in the first print.
- (a) A female figure, here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.
- (d) Absolutist is defined as a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.
- (c) Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states.
- (d) Following the German peoples are the peoples of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.
- (a) In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation.
- (b) The ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (a) The image of the French Bastille being stormed by the revolutionary crowd has been placed next to a similar fortress meant to represent the bastion of despotic rule in the German province of Kassel.
- (c) The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words, to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.
- (a) The full form of HYV is high yielding variety.
- (d) In India, this primitive form of cultivation, i.e. jhumming is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh.
- (c) North Bengal coffee in Karnataka is one of the important plantation crops grown in these states.
- (c) Metals are recyclable resources.
- (c) Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
- (d) Milk, honey and cotton are examples of natural products.
- (d) In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.
- (a) Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
- (c) Hindi was identified as the official language.
- (a) Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians.
- (b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- (c) According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.
- (a) All this changed significantly after 1990. This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country.
- (c) The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.
- (d) Wheat requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
- (d) The Turks (Ottomans) were not part of the slaves. 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) The 'Planting of Tree of Liberty' in Zweibrücken, Germany is a sarcastic reference to the claim of the French as being liberators who opposed monarchy in the territories they entered.

27. (a) Each letter dropping out of his bag bears the names of the territories he lost.
28. (c) Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe.
29. (c) Napoleon invaded Italy in 1797.
30. (b) The Unification of Germany took place in 1866–1871.
31. (d) They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
32. (d) The Habsburg Empire included the Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland.
33. (a) Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. In Hungary, 50 per cent of the population spoke Magyar.
34. (b) The availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of Rabi crops. These crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. Some common examples of these crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
35. (b) Our country is the second-largest producer of rice in the world after China.
36. (c) Based on the status of development, the resources are classified into potential, developed stock and reserves.
37. (b) Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
38. (b) Arunachal Pradesh has an abundance of water resources.
39. (d) The first step involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
40. (b) Gandhi ji was against mass production.
41. (a) At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968.
42. (b) It is the next step after the primary. The product is not produced by nature.
43. (d) It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
44. (a) Countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Therefore, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population.
45. (a) The population, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during the colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
46. (c) The rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.
47. (c) Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.
48. (d) Except textile industry, the rest three are parts of basic services.
49. (c) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as trade and transport. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
50. (a) The increase in income levels affects quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.
51. (a) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become essential.
52. (a) The primary sector has shown the maximum change in the given graph.
53. (b) Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism but these are not sufficient.
54. (a) The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
55. (a) In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.
56. (d) Some States were created not based on language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
57. (a) When the demand for the formation of States based on language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.
58. (c) The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. It did not want to form states on the basis of language.
59. (b)
60. (a)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question 59 and 60.
59. (b)
60. (a)

Sample Paper

4

ANSWER KEYS

1	(a)	7	(b)	13	(c)	19	(c)	25	(a)	31	(a)	37	(d)	43	(a)	49	(b)	55	(a)
2	(c)	8	(a)	14	(a)	20	(b)	26	(b)	32	(a)	38	(c)	44	(c)	50	(d)	56	(b)
3	(a)	9	(d)	15	(a)	21	(b)	27	(a)	33	(d)	39	(a)	45	(d)	51	(d)	57	(a)
4	(b)	10	(b)	16	(c)	22	(b)	28	(b)	34	(a)	40	(c)	46	(b)	52	(d)	58	(d)
5	(b)	11	(a)	17	(a)	23	(b)	29	(b)	35	(b)	41	(d)	47	(a)	53	(b)	59	(a)
6	(a)	12	(b)	18	(b)	24	(a)	30	(d)	36	(a)	42	(a)	48	(a)	54	(c)	60	(d)



- (a) In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint an image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads: 'The German sword protects the German Rhine.'
- (c) The symbol of the strength of the German Empire is the breastplate with an eagle.
- (a) The artist prepared the painting of Germania on a cotton banner.
- (b) Postage stamps of 1850 has the figure of Marianne representing the Republic of France.
- (b) Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
- (a) Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.
- (b) Union Jack is the name of the British flag.
- (a) The artist has portrayed Garibaldi as holding on to the base of the boot.
- (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters.
- (b) Abiotic resources are usually obtained from the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere. Examples of abiotic factors are water, air, soil, sunlight, and minerals. Biotic factors are living or once-living organisms in the ecosystem.
- (a) Small Is Beautiful: A Study of Economics As If People Mattered is a collection of essays published in 1973 by German-born British economist E. F. Schumacher.
- (b) Gross cropped area (GCA) refers to the total area sown once as well as more than once in a particular year.
- (c) 27% of the area is covered by plateaus in India. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossils and forests.
- (a) Land and Land Resources refer to a delineable area of the earth's terrestrial surface, encompassing all attributes of the biosphere immediately above or below this surface, including those of the near-surface climate, the soil and terrain forms, the surface hydrology (including shallow lakes, rivers, marshes and swamps).
- (a) Ladakh is a cold desert in India. It lies in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (c) In India, Rajasthan is the greatest producer of non-ferrous metals such as copper and zinc and accounts for 40% of the country's copper production and 100% of zinc production.
- (a) Biotic resources are found in the biosphere.
- (b) Potential and developed stocks are classified on the basis of the status of development.
- (c) The growth of the cotton plant is dependent mainly upon, but not entirely, natural factors such as rainfall, sunshine and climate.
- (b) The secondary sector has shown the least amount of contribution of GDP of a country in 1973-34.
- (b) The primary sector contributes 44% of the total employment.
- (b) 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.
- (b) The White Revolution (Operation Flood) were one of the strategies initiated to improve Indian agriculture.
- (a) The net sown area is used for sowing more than once in an agricultural year plus the net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
- (a) In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority.
- (b) The area under misc. tree crops and groves cover only 1.5% of the total land area.
- (a) Red soils develop a reddish colour due to the diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- (b) Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick.
- (b) Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

30. (d) Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nuts.
31. (a) After proper irrigation, these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of western Rajasthan.
32. (a) The full form of GER is the gross enrolment ratio.
33. (d) Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops is the developmental goal of prosperous farmers from Punjab.
34. (a) Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana.
35. (b) 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region in Belgium.
36. (a) The key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium were to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments.
37. (d) Russia, Argentina and Brazil have a federal political system.
38. (c) The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
39. (a) The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
40. (c) Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
41. (d) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. It became an allegory of the nation.
42. (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy and met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement. He supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states.
43. (a) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
44. (c) During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states.
45. (d) The Vienna Peace Settlement (1814-1815); Greek struggle for independence begins (1821); Unification of Italy (1859-1870) and Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires (1905).
46. (b) This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.
47. (a) Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector.
48. (a) The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
49. (b) Making sugar from sugarcane is a secondary activity. We add value to sugarcane by converting it into sugar.
50. (d) All the three statements are true.
51. (d) Dairy is an example of primary sector. The rest three are example of the service sector.
52. (d) Making or producing steel falls in the secondary sector. The rest are examples of the tertiary or service sector.
53. (b) Sri Lanka became independent in 1948.
54. (c) The democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
55. (a) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
56. (b) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
57. (a) The Sri Lankan Tamils (13%) gradually began to feel alienated.
58. (d) They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.
59. (a) Alluvial
60. (d) Arunachal Pradesh
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question 59 and 60.
59. (b)
60. (a)

Sample Paper

5

ANSWER KEYS

1	(c)	7	(d)	13	(b)	19	(d)	25	(d)	31	(a)	37	(a)	43	(d)	49	(d)	55	(d)
2	(a)	8	(a)	14	(c)	20	(c)	26	(c)	32	(a)	38	(b)	44	(a)	50	(d)	56	(a)
3	(b)	9	(b)	15	(a)	21	(a)	27	(c)	33	(a)	39	(d)	45	(a)	51	(a)	57	(d)
4	(c)	10	(a)	16	(a)	22	(c)	28	(c)	34	(a)	40	(a)	46	(a)	52	(c)	58	(a)
5	(d)	11	(c)	17	(d)	23	(d)	29	(a)	35	(a)	41	(c)	47	(c)	53	(b)	59	(b)
6	(a)	12	(a)	18	(b)	24	(c)	30	(d)	36	(a)	42	(c)	48	(d)	54	(c)	60	(a)



- (c) Feminism is defined as an awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief in the social, economic and political equality of the genders.
- (a) The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.
- (b) The plaque being affixed to the Tree of Liberty carries a German inscription which in translation reads: 'Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity.'
- (c) Many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.
- (d) Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods.
- (a) Metternich described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.
- (d) This statement was given by Duke Metternich.
- (a) Non-renewable resources occur over a very long geological time. These occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources.
- (b) The net sown area is the total area sown with crops and orchards. It represents an area in which total crops are grown only once a year.
- (a) Around 30% of the total surface area of the country is been covered by mountains which contributes to the tourism and ecological aspects.
- (c) A dam is a structure built across a stream or river to hold water back. Dams can be used to store water, control flooding, and generate electricity.
- (a) Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan of the United Nations concerning sustainable development. It is a product of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro.
- (b) 1992, the United Nations organized a conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro, called the Earth Summit was held in Brazil.
- (c) Flora and fauna are examples of biotic resources. Fisheries are examples of biotic resources.
- (a) Cotton is a Kharif crop in the major parts of the country viz. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and parts of Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka.
- (a) Thick dark soil (called regur) which is widely found in the Deccan Plateau is suitable for cotton cultivation.
- (d) Walnuts, pears, apples and apricots are in great demand from Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
- (b) In rapeseed production, India was the third country in the world after Canada and China in the year 2017.
- (d) For the production of rubber, the required temperature is above 25°C and rainfall is above 200cm.
- (c) Though only 25 of the world's 193 countries have federal political systems, their citizens make up 40 per cent of the world's population.
- (a) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- (c) An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together.
- (d) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of the kind of 'holding together' federations.
- (c) According to the Census of India held in 2011, more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues.
- (d) State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, succession and irrigation.

26. (c) Union territories cannot be merged with any of the existing States.
 27. (c) It is part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement.
 28. (c) 40 per cent of people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
 29. (a) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
 30. (d) There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
 31. (a) The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
 32. (a) The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict. It soon turned into a CIVIL WAR.
 33. (a) The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
 34. (a) Even though both the countries have an identical average income, country A is preferred because it has a more equitable distribution.
 35. (a) Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.
 36. (a)
 37. (a) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
 38. (b) Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
 39. (d) Major ragi producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.
 40. (a) There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country – the Ganga-Satluj plains in the northwest and the black soil region of the Deccan.
 41. (c) India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.
 42. (c) 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.
 43. (d) In 1848, events took place were revolutions in Europe; artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demand constitutions and representative governments; Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc. demand nation-states.
 44. (a) The photograph here is of a street address in Belgium. You will notice that place names and directions in two languages – French and Dutch.
 45. (a) The coalition government was formed by the coming together of at least two political parties.
 46. (a) The problem addressed in the anonymous letter is gender equality.
 47. (c) Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association.
 48. (d) Carl Welcker said the women's sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family.
 49. (d) They are stronger than women. They are bolder than women. They have been designated as protectors of the family.
 50. (d) The first issue of Louise Otto-Peters's newspaper was published on 21 April 1849.
 51. (a) The liberal politician Carl Welcker was an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament.
 52. (c) It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of.
 53. (b) The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.
 54. (c) The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two.
 55. (d) Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining, etc.
 56. (a) The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land.
 57. (d) In the Chambal basin, such lands are called ravines.
 58. (a) Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases, the topsoil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.
 59. (b)
 60. (a)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.
59. (b)
 60. (a)

Sample Paper

6

ANSWER KEYS

1	(c)	7	(c)	13	(b)	19	(d)	25	(a)	31	(c)	37	(c)	43	(d)	49	(a)	55	(d)
2	(c)	8	(c)	14	(b)	20	(a)	26	(a)	32	(a)	38	(c)	44	(c)	50	(a)	56	(a)
3	(a)	9	(a)	15	(c)	21	(d)	27	(d)	33	(c)	39	(a)	45	(c)	51	(c)	57	(b)
4	(a)	10	(b)	16	(c)	22	(d)	28	(b)	34	(d)	40	(b)	46	(a)	52	(c)	58	(d)
5	(a)	11	(b)	17	(c)	23	(a)	29	(c)	35	(c)	41	(c)	47	(a)	53	(b)	59	(d)
6	(d)	12	(d)	18	(d)	24	(a)	30	(a)	36	(a)	42	(b)	48	(c)	54	(b)	60	(b)



- (c) The civil war ended in 2009.
- (c) Polish language is not a part of the one-language community in the Belgium model.
- (a) When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.
- (a) A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to exist is known as utopian.
- (a) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme is a credit scheme introduced in August 1998 by Indian banks.
- (d) The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation'.
- (c) During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force that brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe.
- (c) Cotton is a Kharif crop in the major parts of the country viz. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and parts of Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka.
- (a) Groundnut is raised mostly as a rainfed Kharif crop, being sown from May to June, depending on the monsoon rains.
- (b) In the year 2017 India was the second-largest producer of groundnut oil after China.
- (b) India is in the second position in the world in sugarcane production and the largest sugarcane producing state of India is Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) The three branches of the government are the executive, the legislative and the judiciary.
- (b) French soldiers were recognisable by their blue, white and red uniforms.
- (b) Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813.
- (c) In 1797, the Napoleon wars began.
- (c) The Italian-speaking provinces are Lombardy and Venetia.
- (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (d) Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported.
- (d) Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of the physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices.
- (a) Farmers do not use fertilisers or other modern inputs for cultivation in primitive subsistence farming.
- (d) The higher doses of modern inputs are high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides to obtain higher productivity.
- (d) Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.
- (a) Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends.
- (a) Disguised employment is where people are working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
- (a) The cartoon at the left refers to the problems of running Germany's grand coalition government that includes the two major parties of the country, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party.
- (a) Prudential decisions are usually contrasted with decisions based purely on moral considerations.
- (d) All the three points are true.
- (b) Sharing power = dividing power
This equation weakens the country.
- (c) Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country.
- (a) In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population. This would push the conflict among communities further. This could lead to a very messy partition of the country.

31. (c) The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government.
32. (a) Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system.
33. (c) The central government is for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
34. (d) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. It cannot order the state government to do something. It is answerable to people.
35. (c) There are two tiers of government. Jurisdictions of tiers are constitutionally guaranteed. The highest court acts as an umpire if any conflict arises.
36. (a) With the 'right of inheritance', farmers continue to take the maximum output from the limited land in the absence of an alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
37. (c) No alternative opportunities for work are available to them.
38. (c) Production in the service sector rose by 14 times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.
39. (a) The current name of the erstwhile Planning Commission is NITI Aayog.
40. (b) The Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.
41. (c) The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India.
42. (b) India has got the right to mine manganese nodules from the bed of the Indian Ocean from that area which lies beyond the exclusive economic zone.
43. (d) Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies. In Belgium, the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Sri Lanka shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.
44. (c) Some special laws required the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.
45. (c) The civil war affected political, social and cultural life of Sri Lanka but surprisingly Sri Lanka's economic growth showed progress.
46. (a) Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent.
47. (a) They owned estates in the countryside and also townhouses.
48. (c) The landed aristocracy spoke French.
49. (a) The families were connected by the ties of marriage.
50. (a) The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry.
51. (c) In Western and parts of Central Europe, the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes.
52. (c) Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century.
53. (b) The National Forest Policy was outlined in 1952.
54. (b) Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area.
55. (d) The net sown area was less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
56. (a) Most of the other than the current fallow lands are either of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high. Hence, these lands are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years and if these are included in the net sown area then the percentage of NSA in India comes to about 54 per cent of the total reporting area.
57. (b) Land under permanent pasture has decreased, due to rise of population and other related issues.
58. (d) Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area.
59. (d)
60. (b)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question 59 and 60.
59. (d)
60. (b)

Sample Paper

7

ANSWER KEYS

1	(d)	7	(d)	13	(d)	19	(d)	25	(d)	31	(a)	37	(a)	43	(c)	49	(c)	55	(a)
2	(a)	8	(d)	14	(d)	20	(a)	26	(d)	32	(c)	38	(c)	44	(a)	50	(d)	56	(b)
3	(b)	9	(c)	15	(b)	21	(c)	27	(c)	33	(a)	39	(d)	45	(c)	51	(a)	57	(c)
4	(d)	10	(d)	16	(b)	22	(c)	28	(a)	34	(a)	40	(a)	46	(d)	52	(d)	58	(a)
5	(b)	11	(a)	17	(b)	23	(b)	29	(b)	35	(a)	41	(c)	47	(a)	53	(a)	59	(a)
6	(d)	12	(a)	18	(b)	24	(b)	30	(d)	36	(a)	42	(d)	48	(d)	54	(c)	60	(a)



- (d) Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.
- (a) A big part of the Balkans was ruled by the Ottoman Empire.
- (b) The symbol of the olive branch around the sword means a willingness to make peace.
- (d) The flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848 was banned by the Dukes of the German states.
- (b) Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.
- (d) Computer software is a residuary power.
- (d) The areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called Union Territories.
- (d) The Austrian Empire consists of Hungary, Austria and Galicia.
- (c) Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgium leaders amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.
- (d) The community government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- (a) While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes.
- (a) One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power.
- (d) This type of 'coming together' federation include the USA, Switzerland and Australia.
- (d) In an essay, Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory.
- (b) The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- (b) The basis of the determination of Bangar soil is its age.
- (b) The bangar soil has a higher concentration of Kanker nodules than the Khadar.
- (b) Black soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
- (d) Languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhand, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped under 'Hindi'.
- (a) For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- (c) Bihar has the lowest per capita income.
- (c) Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. The Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.
- (b) Similarly, the Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'.
- (b)
- (d) The map is celebrating the British Empire.
- (d) In holding together' federations, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.
- (c) The French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure – here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.
- (a) At the time when Sorrieu created this image, the German peoples did not yet exist as a united nation – the flag they carry is an expression of liberal hopes in 1848 to unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution.

29. (b) From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
 30. (d) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
 31. (a) A mass of subject peasant people were Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats to the south, and Romans to the east in Transylvania.
 32. (c) The Belgium Model helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.
 33. (a) Matters among the Balkans states were further complicated because they also became the scene of big power rivalry.
 34. (a) 43.63% of people speak Hindi.
 35. (a) The full form of SRC is State Reorganisation Commission.
 36. (a) When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government, it is called decentralisation.
 37. (a) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
 38. (c) It is the decision-making body for the entire village.
 39. (d) This is the most widely spread and important soil. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
 40. (a) Laterite soils support deciduous and evergreen forests.
 41. (c) Both the statements (i)-(ii) are correct. Statement (iii) is incorrect.
 42. (d) The organized sector has the minimum member of workers.
 43. (c) Rapid changes took place in the developed countries from secondary to tertiary sector.
 44. (a) The Dutch-speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.
 45. (c) The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector.
 46. (d) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is a government-owned company.
 47. (a) For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual.
 48. (d) 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.
 49. (c) Suffrage is the right to vote.
 50. (d) France marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy.
 51. (a) Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.
 52. (d) The Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage.
 53. (a) Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi.
 54. (c) In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English.
 55. (a) Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.
 56. (b) According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.
 57. (c) Many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue.
 58. (a) Hindi was identified as the official language.
 59. (a)
 60. (a)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.

Sample Paper

8

ANSWER KEYS

1	(c)	7	(b)	13	(c)	19	(b)	25	(c)	31	(a)	37	(b)	43	(c)	49	(d)	55	(d)
2	(c)	8	(a)	14	(a)	20	(d)	26	(a)	32	(b)	38	(a)	44	(d)	50	(c)	56	(d)
3	(b)	9	(a)	15	(d)	21	(a)	27	(a)	33	(a)	39	(d)	45	(b)	51	(b)	57	(a)
4	(b)	10	(d)	16	(b)	22	(a)	28	(d)	34	(d)	40	(d)	46	(a)	52	(a)	58	(d)
5	(b)	11	(b)	17	(c)	23	(a)	29	(b)	35	(a)	41	(a)	47	(d)	53	(d)	59	(a)
6	(d)	12	(c)	18	(a)	24	(c)	30	(d)	36	(d)	42	(d)	48	(b)	54	(a)	60	(a)



- (c) In the meantime, they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language.
- (c) The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
- (b) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- (b) Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
- (b) On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
- (d) Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg are part of the German Empire.
- (b) The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- (a) The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language.
- (a) Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan.
- (d) The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources.
- (b) The full form of EEZ is Exclusive Economic Zone.
- (c) Red soil looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
- (c) Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.
- (a) Laterite soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
- (d) Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.
- (b) The village of Sukhomajri and the district of Jhabua have shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation.
- (c) They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse-grained in the upper slopes. In the snow-covered areas of the Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content. The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.
- (a) Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press.
- (b) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- (d) A few gram panchayats are grouped to form what is usually called a panchayat Samiti or block or Mandal.
- (a) A municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.
- (a) In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry.
- (a) The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production.
- (c) The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power.
- (c) Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep and are acidic (pH<6.0) in nature.
- (a) The income method, though useful, has several weaknesses. Hence, we need newer ways of looking at development using indicators of quality of life and environmental sustainability.
- (a) A demonstration meeting was held against raising the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River.
- (d) It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also other important things in life. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals.

29. (b) Usually, we take one or more important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics.
30. (d) The three categories are primary, secondary and tertiary.
31. (a) With so many thousands of goods and services produced, you might think this is an impossible task. To get around this problem, economists suggest that the values of goods and services should be used rather than adding up the actual numbers.
32. (b) To calculate the production of goods and services, include only the final goods and services.
33. (a) The area may be defined in terms of geographical boundaries or terms of certain kinds of subjects.
34. (d) Small countries like Belgium and Sri Lanka face so many problems in managing diversity.
35. (a) In this case, the Government of Sikkim will have to take permission from the Union Government.
36. (d) Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh were changed later after 1947.
37. (b) A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of 21 languages.
38. (a) There is a need for power-sharing within the states such as Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. There is thus a need for power-sharing within these States.
39. (d) The resources are not classified based on origin, exhaustibility, ownership and status of development.
40. (d) Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.
41. (a) 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.
42. (d) Industrialisation began in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century.
43. (c) Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.
44. (d) In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
45. (b) **Ottoman Empire:** Greece gain independence from the Ottoman empire. The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in 1830.
46. (a) The German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.
47. (d) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.
48. (b) Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.
49. (d) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.
50. (c) Poland was partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria.
51. (b) After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.
52. (a) Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music turning folk dances.
53. (d) Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from the land.
54. (a) Human activities have not only brought about the degradation of the land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to the land.
55. (d) In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging.
56. (d) The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere.
57. (a) In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.
58. (d) Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly to land degradation.
59. (a)
60. (a)
- Note:** The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. (a)
60. (a)

ANSWER KEYS

1	(a)	7	(c)	13	(a)	19	(a)	25	(a)	31	(a)	37	(a)	43	(a)	49	(b)	55	(a)
2	(d)	8	(a)	14	(d)	20	(b)	26	(c)	32	(d)	38	(d)	44	(d)	50	(b)	56	(b)
3	(a)	9	(c)	15	(d)	21	(a)	27	(c)	33	(a)	39	(b)	45	(d)	51	(a)	57	(a)
4	(d)	10	(c)	16	(b)	22	(c)	28	(b)	34	(b)	40	(a)	46	(a)	52	(d)	58	(a)
5	(c)	11	(a)	17	(a)	23	(b)	29	(d)	35	(d)	41	(c)	47	(a)	53	(b)	59	(a)
6	(a)	12	(d)	18	(b)	24	(a)	30	(a)	36	(d)	42	(a)	48	(b)	54	(b)	60	(a)



- (a) The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it.
- (d) Georgia is a part of the Russian Empire.
- (a)
- (d) Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family must be preserved.
- (c) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- (a) The Bourbon dynasty was deposed during the French Revolution.
- (c) The German confederation of 39 states was set up by Napoleon.
- (a) Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- (c) It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.
- (c) Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.
- (a) Natural silk is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves especially mulberry.
- (d) Village commons grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc. are some common examples of community-owned resources.
- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- (d) Some of the examples of renewable resources are solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife.
- (d) 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.
- (b) It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India.
- (a) In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.
- (b) In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president.
- (a) The renewable resource may further be divided into continuous or flow.
- (b) When two or more parties form an alliance, they form a coalition government.
- (a) More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector.
- (c) Countries with a per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with a per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US\$ 6700 per annum.
- (b) Bihar has the highest infant mortality rate.
- (a) UP has 76% of the literacy rate.
- (a) The Massacre at Chios is shown in the given image.
- (c) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.
- (c) Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes.
- (b) Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.
- (d) Napoleon, that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism.

30. (a) Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
31. (a) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
32. (d) Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.
33. (a) As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
34. (b) The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture.
35. (d) These occur over a very long geological time. Some of the resources like metals are recyclable and some like fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.
36. (d) It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
37. (a) The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.
38. (d) Badland is unfit for cultivation.
39. (b) The plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown in a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
40. (a) Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
41. (c) There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of government, the constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government. This is what they did in Belgium, but was refused in Sri Lanka.
42. (a) The full form of MGNREGA is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.
43. (a) Resources are not a free gift of nature.
44. (d) The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology and institutions.
45. (d) Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
46. (a) The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement.
47. (a) Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.
48. (b) The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.
49. (b) Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
50. (b)
51. (a) Mangoes are grown in Maharashtra, lichi is grown in Uttar Pradesh and apricots are grown in Himachal Pradesh.
52. (d) India is an important producer of a pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.
53. (b) In the nineteenth century, globalisation is not a new phenomenon. It was there at the time of colonisation.
54. (b) In South India, the major spice production was there in the nineteenth century.
55. (a) Farmers were forced to grow indigo on their land because it was necessary for the textile industries which were located in Britain.
56. (b) The Champaran movement started in 1917 in Bihar.
57. (a) The cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India.
58. (a) Ultimately cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries.
59. (a) Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in Uttar Pradesh.
60. (a) Madhya Pradesh was the largest producer of pulses at 32.1%
- NOTE:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. (a) Karnataka accounts for nearly 65 percent of the total production of coffee in India.
60. (a) Karnataka accounts for nearly 65 percent of the total production of coffee in India.

Sample Paper

10

ANSWER KEYS

1	(d)	7	(a)	13	(a)	19	(a)	25	(a)	31	(d)	37	(c)	43	(d)	49	(a)	55	(c)
2	(b)	8	(b)	14	(b)	20	(c)	26	(a)	32	(a)	38	(d)	44	(c)	50	(a)	56	(a)
3	(a)	9	(d)	15	(c)	21	(d)	27	(c)	33	(d)	39	(a)	45	(a)	51	(c)	57	(d)
4	(b)	10	(a)	16	(a)	22	(c)	28	(b)	34	(a)	40	(a)	46	(d)	52	(d)	58	(d)
5	(d)	11	(b)	17	(a)	23	(a)	29	(a)	35	(a)	41	(b)	47	(b)	53	(b)	59	(b)
6	(d)	12	(b)	18	(b)	24	(a)	30	(a)	36	(d)	42	(a)	48	(b)	54	(d)	60	(b)



- (d) A tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- (b) Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian.
- (a) Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned.
- (b) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.
- (d) Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg are part of the German Empire.
- (d) The Indian Parliament passed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 23rd August 2005.
- (a) A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out extraordinary experimenting combining decentralisation with participative democracy.
- (b) Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.
- (d) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- (a) West Bengal has the largest consumption of rice.
- (b) Gujarat produces 71% of salt in the country, followed by Rajasthan at 17% and Tamil Nadu at 11%.
- (b) Alluvial soil is rich in carbonate, potash, magnesium and lime.
- (a) Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
- (b) Iron is a non-renewable resource. It is a natural resource that is found in limited amounts on our planet. It can be created by natural techniques.
- (c) Friedrich List was a professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany.
- (a) In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in the Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt.
- (a) The organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
- (b) Divide the number of literates of a given age range by the corresponding age group population and multiply the result by 100. The highest literacy rate in Kerala and second is Lakshadweep.
- (a) In agriculture, a terrace is a piece of sloped plane that has been cut into a series of successively receding flat surfaces or platforms, which resemble steps, for more effective farming.

20. (c) Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups.
21. (d) Natural gas, oil, and nuclear power together make up less than 10% of India's power supply. Although coal accounts for the majority of India's electricity fuel supply, India experiences fuel shortages with coal and natural gas.
22. (c) If a job may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.
23. (a) Per capita income is a measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region.
24. (a) The full form of UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme.
25. (a) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October.
26. (a) Ideology is the system of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
27. (c) Power-sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
28. (b) The majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in an unorganised sector.
29. (a) Individual resources – Houses; Community Owned Resources – Village Ponds; National Resources – Roads and International Resources – Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
30. (a) Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination.
31. (d) In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed. The Red Shirts proved to be no match for the combined French and Papal troops. It was only in 1870 when, during the war with Prussia, France withdrew its troops from Rome that the Papal States were finally joined to Italy.
32. (a) Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil producer and accounts for roughly 15% of global output.
33. (d) Conservative regimes tried to consolidate their power, liberalism and nationalism came to be increasingly associated with revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland.
34. (a) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian.
35. (a) Matters among the Balkan states were further complicated because they also became the scene of big power rivalry.
36. (d) All the above three affect the price of crude oil but Information Technology has no role in the pricing of it.
37. (c) Ernst Renan said this about the nation that 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea.'
38. (d) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. However, much of the Italian population, among whom rates of illiteracy were very high, remained blissfully unaware of liberal nationalist ideology. The peasant masses who had supported Garibaldi in southern Italy had never heard of Italia, and believed that 'La Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's wife!
39. (a) By the 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
40. (a) A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.
41. (b) Count Camillo de Cavour was an Italian statesman and played an important role in Italian unification.
42. (a) Such a general government for the entire country is usually called the federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government.
43. (d)
44. (c)
45. (a) Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana.
46. (d) Various forces of nature such as a change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil.
47. (b) Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
48. (b) Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary.
49. (a) The unification of Italy alone could be the basis of Italian liberty.
50. (a) Mazzini was sent into exile in 1831.
51. (c) To be revolutionary meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.

52. (d) Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
53. (b) Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir.
54. (d) He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of Gram Swarajya.
55. (c) Vinoda Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding the provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative farming.
56. (a) This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Bloodless Revolution.
57. (d) Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers.
58. (d) After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook padayatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country.
59. (b)
60. (b) For visually impaired students.
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. (b)
60. (b)