

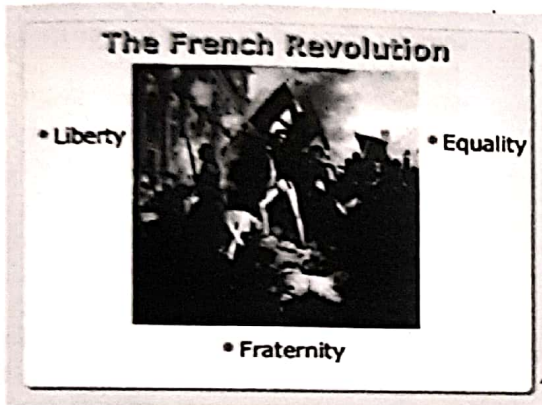
ANSWERS

SAMPLE PAPER - 4

SECTION - A

1. (b) Equality and Liberty

Explanation: Equality, Liberty and Fraternity were the most important ideals of the French Revolution. French society prior to the revolution was very unequal, where 1st and 2nd estates enjoyed privileges and paid no taxes, while the 3rd estate enjoyed no privileges and paid all the tax. Post-revolution, gradually, equality of treatment was introduced. Similarly, prior to the revolution the king used to censor all books, artistic works, plays, etc., but post-revolution liberty of expression was provided and it led to further proliferation of these ideals.



2. (b) The women led a protest on the right bank of river Neva.

Explanation: The first International Women's Day supported the participation of women in a protest against the capitalistic structures on socialistic lines. It was on 23rd February 1917.

3. (a) Reichstag

4. (d) All of the above

Explanation: Increase in population, leading to growth in demand for food, and extension of land under cultivation at the expense of forests. Moreover, industrial development in Europe indirectly affected deforestation in the colonial era.

5. (c) $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$

Explanation: India stretches between $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitudes from west to east.

Due to the large longitudinal extent of around 29° , there could be significant discrepancies

in local time between places placed at India's two extremes. As a result, the time difference between these two sites is approximately two hours.

6. (c) Advancements in farming practices.

Explanation: There have been continuous and gradual modifications in the form and location of India as a landmass for millions of years of geological history. A lot of factors and processes have contributed to the present form. Some of the processes include weathering, deposition, erosion, and transportation. However, the advancements in farming practices is not such one process. It has not played any significant role in the evolution of the location of the Indian landmass and its form.

7. (c) Tibet

Explanation: Brahmaputra originates in Kailash ranges north of Himalayas. From there it flows eastwards for long north of Himalayas and then finally takes a u-turn above Arunachal Pradesh to enter into India. Then it flows through Assam to finally drain into Bay of Bengal.



Related Theory

Pir Panjal Ranges lie in Lesser Himalayas in northwest to southeast direction in the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

8. (c) That consultation does not take place properly within the party.

Explanation: The essence of the word democracy is that consultations and discussions take place before making decisions. It represents a scenario where everyone's opinion is taken into consideration and then the matter is decided. When opposition parties allege that Congress Party is an undemocratic party, they probably want to convey that decisions are not taken in Congress Party after consultations and discussions. They want to allege that a few people decide everything in the party.

9. (d) All of the above.

Explanation: It is true that drafting the Indian constitution was a very difficult task. It was due to all the mentioned reasons. The country is very large and populous and thus

drafting a constitution becomes difficult. There are numerous groups based on language, caste, religion, etc., whose demands have to be considered while framing the constitution. Religious tensions were erupting at that time and thus religious sensibilities have to be catered to. Thus, it becomes all the way more difficult to frame the constitution of a country as diverse as India.

10. (c) 84 seats

Explanation: Certain seats have been reserved for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha. 84 seats have been reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Lok Sabha as per the orders issued by the Delimitation Commission in 2008.

11. (c) He can ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses.



Related Theory

- In India, the President is the highest formal authority.
- India's President is also the head of the state
- The Indian Parliament is made up of the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, and the President.
- As a result, none of the legislation passed by the Houses can take effect unless the President signs them.
- The President appoints the Prime Minister.
- Based on the advice given by the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers are appointed by the President
- Ministers can be dismissed by the Prime Minister. The entire ministry will have to quit if the Prime Minister quits.

12. (b) Only (2)

Explanation: In right to equality, the constitution says that the government shall not deny any person in India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. So Government of India has provided reservation for SC, ST and other backward classes in order to bridge the gap. So this make (1) statement false and (2) statement true.

13. (c) Social Justice

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

Explanation: It is true that some shopkeepers in villages like Palampur are involved in production activity. The example are the people who open eateries near public places. They produce the items they sell. However, all the shopkeepers do not come in this category. Most of the shopkeepers in villages buy items from cities and towns in bulk and resell them in the villages at a slightly higher price.

15. (b) Land reform measures

16. (a) It provides for monthly cash transfers to bank accounts of children for better nutrition

Explanation: Midday Meal Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 1995. It aims to attain the goal of universalization of primary education. Under it, cooked meals are provided to every child within the age group of 6 to 14 years studying in Classes 1st to 8th who enrolls and attends the school. There is no provision of monthly cash transfers to the bank accounts of students.

17. (d) All of the above

Explanation: Educated unemployed people are in plenty in the urban spaces of the country. People have completed their graduation and post-graduation but they are not able to find gainful employment commensurate with their skills. It is true that unemployment among graduates and post graduates has increased faster than in the matriculates. A paradox has emerged where there is unemployment in the technically qualified population while there is scarcity of technical skills required for growth of the economy. Also there is a social and mental dimension to unemployment which is that being unemployed for longer periods of time sometimes pushes youths into depression.

18. (d) The World Bank

19. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Explanation: Food security of food is the assurance of availability, accessibility, and affordability of food to all the people all the time.



Related Theory

- Food security has three important and closely related component.
- **Availability of Food:** Food production within the territory of a country, food imports and the previous year's stock stored in government owned granaries.
- **Accessibility:** Food within the reach of every citizen.
- **Affordability of Food:** Economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

20. (d) Only (ii)

Explanation: The revolution associated with a sharp increase in milk production in the country is called the White Revolution.



Related Theory

- White Revolution period intended to make India a self-dependent nation in milk production. Today, India is the world's largest producer of milk and Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the Father of the White Revolution in India. White Revolution is also known as Operation Flood.



SECTION - B

21. The French Constitution of 1791 began with a Declaration of Rights. It established many rights as natural and inalienable rights, that is, the rights each human being enjoys by birth and could not be taken away. These rights included freedom of speech, right to life, freedom of opinion, equality before the law, etc.

Related Theory

→ The Indian Constitution's Preamble declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic.

22. Western disturbances is a system of extra tropical storms originating in the Mediterranean region. They are formed in the winter months due to the effect of westerly flow of air.

They affect the weather in the North and North eastern region as they bring sudden rainfall in the region. These are non-monsoonal precipitation. These are significant for the sowing of Rabi crops.

OR

Push migration can occur because of poor employment opportunities. Some other reasons can be poor sanitation facilities, poor infrastructure and lack of public health, etc. (Mention any one reason).

23. (1) These rights are essential for all round development of the citizens.
(2) These have been given to all the citizens by the Constitution, and no government can abolish them.
(3) These rights are axis of the democracy.
(4) These are enforceable in the courts of law.

Related Theory

→ Amnesty International is a London based Non-Governmental Organization founded in 1961. The organization aims to create a world where every person enjoys all of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.

24. (1) Freedom to live in any part of India
(2) Freedom to practise any profession or occupation
(3) Right to free movement
(4) Freedom to assemble peacefully
(5) Freedom of speech and expression
(6) Right to form associations and unions

SECTION - C

25. A liberal is someone who believes in liberalism, which is political and ideological philosophy. Liberals have a wide array of viewpoints, but generally support freedoms and equality. Whereas a democrat is someone who supports the democratic party, and doesn't reference their ideology. If the democratic party had conservative viewpoints, a democrat would also be conservative.

OR

- (1) Forests give us a mixture of things to satisfy our different needs — fuel, fodder, leaves, trees suitable for building ships or railways, trees that can provide hardwood.
(2) Forest products like roots, fruits, tubers, herbs are used for medicinal purposes, wood for agricultural implements like yokes, plows, etc. Forests provide shelter to animals and birds. They also add moisture to the atmosphere. Rainfall is trapped in forest lands.

They are the primary producers as well as the climate stabilisers and provide a balance of life on earth.

26. The Gujjar Bakarwals had to move from one place to another in correspondence with the seasonal changes

The annual movement of the Gujjar Bakarwals are mentioned as follows:

- (1) The dry scrub forests in the low hills of the Siwalik range provide good grazing ground for the herds. So, the Gujjar Bakarwals had to move here with their herds in the winter season.
(2) The Kashmir valley is full of lush green mountains and a variety of grasses, so they had moved here in summers to graze their cattle.
27. The most important quality of a democratic political system is that the leaders in such a system are chosen by the people themselves. People vote in regular elections and choose their leaders. Thus it is people themselves who make decisions.

28. A lot of activities other than farming are also practised in Palampur. However, these activities are practised on a limited scale. Other such activities include dairy, transport and small-scale manufacturing.

29. It is well known that the primary sector is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. Under it, agriculture employs most people. This is primarily because even people who are less skilled or even unskilled can work in it. Another reason is that enough jobs have not been created in secondary and tertiary sectors.

SECTION - D

30. The best grazing lands were gradually taken over for White settlement. Maasai were pushed into a small area in south Kenya and Tanzania. They lost sixty percent of their pre-colonial lands. They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.

The British Colonial government in East Africa also encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation. As cultivation expanded, pasturelands were turned into cultivable fields.

Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves.

Pastoralists were not allowed to enter these reserves; they could hunt animals nor graze their herds in these areas.

The loss of the finest grazing lands and water resources created pressure on the small area of land led to deterioration of the quality of pastures.

Feeding the cattle became a persistent problem.

OR

There were three social groups called the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Revolutionary.

Viewpoints of Liberals:

- (1) It was a Russian society community that wanted to reform Russia and wanted a country that accepted all religions of all faiths.
 - (2) They did not consider the universal adult franchise and claimed that the right to vote must mainly be held by men of property. Individual liberty, consent of the governed, and legal equality are central to liberalism's political and moral ideology.
 - (3) Liberals promote individual rights, democracy, secularism, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and a market economy, depending on how these values are defined.
31. The Indian subcontinent has a huge variety of forest systems, ranging from tropical evergreen forests, tropical deciduous forest, scrub vegetation, montane forests and mangrove

forests. However, because of the environmental factors following the rain pattern as well as relief features the largest forest system found in India is Tropical Deciduous Forests.

Tropical Deciduous Forest: They are also called the Monsoon Forests and are found in the region which receives rainfall of 70 cm to 200 cm. They are found in the region of long dry season followed by heavy rainfall, and the trees shed their leaves periodically.

There are two types of deciduous forests:

(a) Moist Deciduous Forests

(b) Dry Deciduous Forest

Major states where the tropical deciduous forests are found are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and in the North eastern part of Maharashtra.

Variety of Important Trees: Teak, sal, shisham, amla, kusum, sandalwood, tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, etc. all are the important variety of trees found in the area.

Variety of Important Animals: In these forests, the common animals found are lion, tiger, pig, deer and elephant. A huge variety of birds, lizards, snakes and tortoises are also found here.

OR

The cold weather season begins from mid-November in Northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature decreases from south to the North. The average temperature of Chennai, on the eastern coast, is 24° to 25° Celsius.

During this season, the plains range between 10°C and 15°C.

During this season, the North east trade winds prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea and hence, for most parts of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as, here they blow from sea to land.

A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the Northern Plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and

the northwest. They cause the much needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains.

32. It is true that the value of free and fair elections has always been promoted in India:

- (1) Elections in our country are conducted by an independent and very powerful Election Commission.
- (2) The Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of control and conduct of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of election results.
- (3) The Election Commission implements the Code of Conduct and also punishes the political parties and candidates who violate the code.
- (4) During the election period, the Commission can also order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental resources to enhance its chances to win elections, and to transfer some government officials.
- (5) When on election duty the government officials work under the control of the Election Commission and not under the government.

OR

Original Jurisdiction: The original jurisdiction extends to those cases which the Supreme Court has the authority to hear and decide in the first instance.

- (1) Between citizens of the country;
- (2) Between citizens and government;
- (3) Between two or more State Governments; and
- (4) Between governments at the Union and State level.

Appellate Jurisdiction: It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.

Advisory Jurisdiction: As the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court gives legal advice to the President of India on any legal or constitutional matter referred to it. However, the advice is not binding on the Supreme Court.

Guardian of the Constitution: The Supreme Court acts as the guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is in violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law or order unconstitutional.

Guardian of Fundamental Rights: The Supreme Court also acts as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. When a fundamental right of any citizen is violated by the government or any individual he can seek the protection of the Supreme Court.

33. Poverty has many facets if we just look at it through a variety of indicators. The indicators used relate to the level of income and consumption. But now it is looked through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to health care, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water sanitation, etc.

Analysis of poverty based on social exclusion and vulnerability is now becoming very common. Tuition according to this concept poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a pool surrounded with other poor people excluded from enjoying social equality of better off people in better surroundings. Vulnerability can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense. Broadly it is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy.

To power it is a measure which describes the greater probability of certain communities for individuals of becoming poor in the coming years. Ability is determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living in terms of assets, education, health and job opportunities.

OR

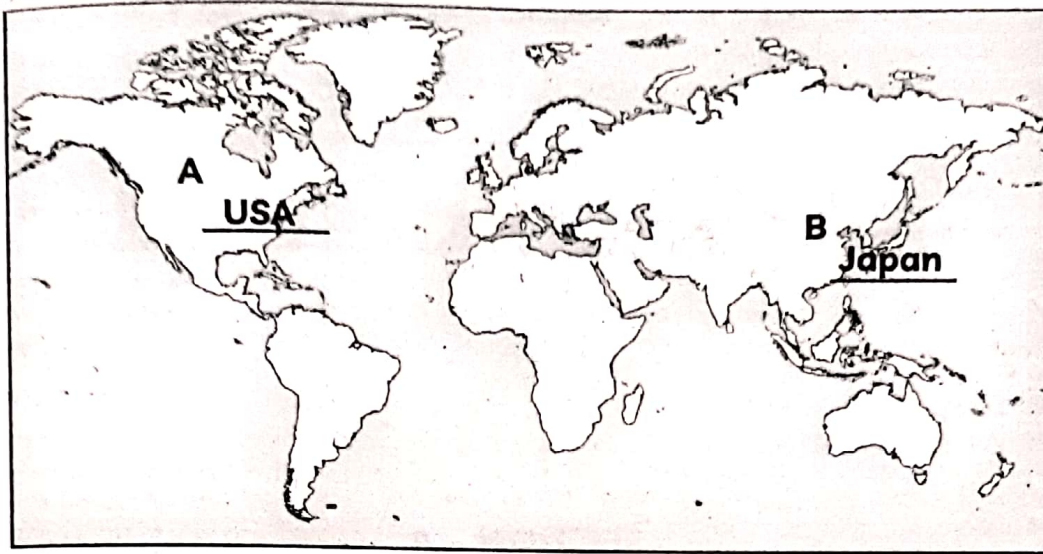
Starting any production activity requires capital investment, be it fixed capital or working capital. If someone does not have the required capital, they borrow it from somewhere. Some people borrow money from the formal sources of lending, namely the public and private banks. Some people also use their own savings from the past to invest in their new enterprise. There are others who take loans from various governmental agencies. Government-run various schemes for the availability of credit in the market at low-interest rates. Other than these, there are also people who borrow from various moneylenders and traders. It is usually the case that these lend money at very high rates of interest, people take loans from these moneylenders as a last resort. Once their investments yield results, people repay the loans.

SECTION - E

34. (A) When Robespierre was a leading member of the public safety committee, he oversaw many executions of what he considered as "enemies" of the French Revolution.
- (B) Maximilien Robespierre is remembered as a radical democrat during the French Revolution.
- (C) Maximilien Robespierre is remembered as a radical democrat during the French Revolution. For a short time, he headed the political club known as the Jacobin Club which was dominated by democrats.
- When Robespierre was a leading member of the public safety committee, he oversaw many executions of what he considered as "enemies" of the French Revolution. The people that he considered as enemies included ex-nobles and clergy, other political parties' members, and even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods. He arrested and imprisoned them and then tried them in a revolutionary tribunal. If they were found guilty by the court, they were guillotined.
35. (A) Barren Island Volcano is India's only active Volcano located on the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.
- (B) Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a tropical type of climate. It has rich forest and wildlife. It receives above average rainfall of more than 300 cm and temperature averages at around 27° celsius. It is majorly due to the fact that these islands lie close to the equator.
- (C) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located at a strategically important location for India. It is very near to the Strait of Malacca. Andaman is separated from Nicobar by the Ten Degree Channel and the entire group of islands is separated from Indonesia by the Great Channel. Maldives lies south west of Kerala in the Indian Ocean. Lakshadweep also lies in the Arabian Sea. Majuli is a riverine island in the Brahmaputra River.
36. (A) The purpose that elections serve is that they serve the ordinary citizens a fair chance to choose their representatives, the representatives that they feel should represent them in the legislative body. They choose between various possible governments and policies.
- (B) Heightened political campaigns take place during the 2 week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the polling. However, this is not because political activity before this period is forbidden. The candidates and political parties are free to carry out their political activities even before this period.
- (C) During the political campaign time, the political parties and candidates contact their voters, address big political rallies and meetings. Basically this is high time when all candidates mobilise their supporters. The candidates and political parties put forward their policies and blueprints that they look forward to implementing if voted to power. Based on this information, people cast their votes.

SECTION - F

37. (i) (A) USA
(B) Japan



- (ii) (A) Chennai
(B) Anamudi
(C) Sariska
(D) Ranganathittu

