

ANSWERS

SAMPLE PAPER - 5

SECTION - A

1. (a) 1804

Explanation: Napoleon Bonaparte made himself France's emperor in 1804. He started to conquer other European neighbours. He threw old dynasties away and installed members of his family in those kingdoms. Napoleon considered himself as Europe's modernizer.

2. (a) None of the above

Explanation: The idea of socialism and communism emerged in Russia from an early period of time, which led to the formation of many popular parties, union and soviets. Some of the famous Socialist parties were Bolshevik, Menshevik, Petrograd Soviet, Socialist Democratic Party of Russia, etc.

3. (b) National Socialist German Workers

Explanation: The National Socialist Workers Party was joined by Hitler in his Youth, it was earlier known as the "German Worker's Party". With the spread of Nazi ideology and ideas of Hitler, this party came to be known as Nazi Party.

4. (c) First imposition of rent on land and then exemption

Explanation: The system of *Blandongdiensten* is associated with Java. It was introduced by the Dutch in Java as forest law. Under this process, first rent was imposed on but later on exemption came on. It was mainly done keeping in view the commercial aspect.

5. (a) $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$

Explanation: The Indian mainland stretches between $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitudes from south to north. It stretches from Kashmir to Kanniyakumari.

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. (d) All of the above

Explanation: Democracy is not the solution to all our problems and it also cannot get us everything. However, it is evidently the best solution among the alternatives we know that exist today. It allows people with different interests to live together, increases the chances of better decision making, and is also likely to respect people's wishes. And when democracy fails to achieve any of these things, it provides an opportunity for correcting the mistakes. It provides dignity to all citizens. Thus, democracy is considered the best form of government.

9. (c) Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation: Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as the "Iron Man of India." He is the former Deputy Prime Minister of India. He played a pioneering role in integrating princely states into India. He played an unparalleled role in the freedom struggle. He was a Gandhi loyalist.

10. (a) A very minuscule minority of people has been associated with some or the other election campaign related activity.

Explanation: The voters' interest in election related activities has been increasing over the decades. In the 2004 elections, more than one third of voters participated in campaign related activities. Also more than 50% of people identified themselves as being close to one or the other political party. 1 out of every 7 voters is enrolled as a member of a political party.

11. (d) Only (ii)

Explanation: A parliament is a legislature. More specifically, "parliament" may refer only to a democratic government's legislature. The term is derived from the French Parliament, the action of parler a parliament is a discussion. The term came to mean a meeting at which such a discussion took place. It acquired its modern meaning as it came to be used for the body of people who would meet to discuss matters of state.

12. (b) 24 hours

Explanation : According to right to freedom, A person who is arrested and detained shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest.

13. (b) Agriculture

Explanation: Agriculture has traditionally seen a lot of people disguisedly unemployed. More people are working on the fields than required. In rural areas, the entire family contributes in the field even if not everybody is really needed.

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

Explanation: It is true that the machines and tools required in the production process these days are very complex at times. But this is primarily because of the complex products that are produced from these tools and machines. Various complex goods and services are used by people these days, including those related to artificial intelligence, cloud computing, blockchain technologies, etc.

15. (c) NSSO

Related Theory

↳ The National Sample Survey office or NSSO is a body under the Central Statistical Office (CSO). It carries out surveys and data analysis of the socio economic fiber of the country.

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. (b) Land reform measures

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. (a) Green

Explanation: Green Revolution in 1960s was associated with production of rice and wheat.



Related Theory

- ↳ In the year 1965, the Government of India launched the Green Revolution with the help of a geneticist, now known as the Father of the Green revolution (India) M.S. Swaminathan. The movement of the Green Revolution was a great success and changed the country's status from a food-deficient economy to one of the world's leading agricultural nations. It started in 1967 and lasted till 1978.

SECTION - B

21. Yes, it is true that the Constitution of 1791 classified the citizens as active and passive. The basis of this classification was voting rights.

Voting rights were given to active citizens and denied to passive citizens. Active citizens were men above 25 years of age who paid tax equal

to at least 3 days of labourer's wages. Similarly, the passive citizens included the rest of the men and all women. Thus, only the men belonging to the highest bracket of taxpayers were qualified to become an elector or a member of the Assembly.

22. 82°30'E meridian lies almost in the centre of India and also because it is close to the culturally important city of Allahabad.

Explanation: The longitude that passes through a location determines its time. Because numerous meridians pass through it, it is critical to use the local time of one of the country's central meridians as the country's standard time. As a result, the country needs a standard meridian.

OR

Andaman and Nicobar Islands are larger in size and are also spread over a larger area. They are also more numerous than Lakshadweep. These islands are believed to be elevated portions of submarine mountains, that is, underwater mountains that rise above. On the other hand, the Lakshadweep Islands are made up of 36 atolls and coral reefs.

23. Citizens' participation in the election process is usually measured by the voter turnout figures. Voter turnout means the percent of eligible voters who actually casted their vote. The turnout in India has remained stable or actually gone up over the years. The underprivileged, poor and illiterate people vote in greater proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections in India. It is indicative of the amount of importance people attach with elections.

24. Disguised unemployment occurs when too many people are filling too few jobs. The population employed in employment is not employed at full capacity. When people are disguisedly unemployed, they appear to be employed. This happens commonly among family members engaged in agricultural activity. For example, the work requires the services of five people, but eight people are engaged in that agriculture work. Thus, three people are extra. These three people also work in the same field as the other five. The contribution made by these three extra people do not add to the contribution made by the other five people. The productivity of the field will not decline even if these three people are removed. These three extra people are said to be disguisedly unemployed.

SECTION - C

25. Forestry today is very different that in the colonial period as the leaders have now realized that not plantations but there is a dire need of conservation of forests. Hence,

- (1) Since the 1980s governments across Asia and Africa have begun to see that scientific forestry and the policy of keeping forest communities away from forests has resulted in many conflicts. Conservation of forests rather than collecting timber has become a more important goal.
- (2) The government has recognised that in order to meet this goal, the people who live near the forests must be involved.
- (3) In many cases, across India, from Mizoram to Kerala, dense forests have survived only because villagers protected them in sacred groves known as *sarnas*, *devarakudu*, *kau*, *rai*, etc.

OR

The ideology of the Nazis regarding the Jews was derogatory and depreciating. They believed in hierarchy in the societal structure and wanted to cleanse the society of the weak

and crippled race. It was based on the idea of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer, who talked about evolution and the survival of the fittest, respectively.

The steps taken by Nazis to eliminate Jews were:

All schools were cleansed and purified under Nazism. Those teachers were dismissed who were found to be Jews or seen as politically unreliable.

German and Jew children were not allowed to sit or play together.

All the undesirable children—Jews, Gypsies, and the physically handicapped were dismissed from schools and finally, were taken to gas chambers in the 1940s.

26. The various activities are classified into three main sectors, that is, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector basically includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying. Manufacturing comes under the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism services, insurance are included in the tertiary sector.

27. Certain countries are not considered democracies despite holding elections because of various reasons. Firstly, the elections may be rigged as happens in China. No one can fight an election without the Party's approval. Also, the right to vote might not be available on an equal basis to people. In pre-independence India, only a few people were allowed to vote based on economic criteria. Similar was the case with the French political system before the French Revolution.

28. The small shopkeepers buy various items in bulk from nearby wholesale markets in cities and

towns and sell them at a profit in the village. A few of such items include rice, oil, tea, sugar, wheat, biscuits, pen, pencil, notebook, candles, batteries, toothpaste, soap, and garments. Various small general stores exist in every village, including mine.

29. Infant mortality rate (IMR) refers to the number of infants dying, per 1000 live births, before they complete the age of one year. India's IMR is among neither the worst nor the best in the world. Around 32 infants die in India per 1000 live births.

SECTION - D

30. Criminal Tribes Act: Colonial government didn't trust the nomadic people. They wished to rule a settled population that could be easily mended and identified. So, the colonial government in India passes the Criminal Tribes Act, in 1871. Under this act, many pastoral communities were classified as criminal tribes.

The Forest Act: The Forest Act classified the forest land into three categories: reserved, protected, and villager's forest. The pastoralists cultivated valuable trees like Sal and Teak. This cultivated area was then declared as reserved forest, so the pastoralists were not allowed to enter this reserved forest and weren't able to use timber that they cultivated. This changed the life of pastoralists drastically.

The life of pastoralists was affected by the Forest Act and Criminal Tribes Act in the following ways:

- (1) They reduced their cattle due to a lack of grazing land.
- (2) As the movement was restricted, some changed their paths.
- (3) The rich pastoralists gave up their nomadic life and settled down.
- (4) Under colonial rule, the grazing land for cattle shrunk drastically.
- (5) Pastoralists had to give additional taxes.
- (6) Their trades and crafts were affected too.
- (7) Their movement in search of pastures was regulated.
- (8) The colonial government wanted to rule over a settled population, so they restricted the movement of pastoralists and took control over all forests area.
- (9) Under the Criminal Tribes Act, the movement of pastoralists was strictly prohibited.

OR

According to the socialists, the capitalist structure was just personal gain and it destroyed the society. Individuals who owned property and had the power to give employment, were only concerned with profits and personal gains. The idea of socialism talked about welfarism. The welfare of society was a vital concern with the socialist ideas.

Socialists wanted that society as a whole should control property so that more attention would be paid to collective social interests.

31. Health is an important component of population composition, which affects the process of development. Sustained efforts of government programs have registered significant improvements in the health conditions of the Indian population.

Death rates have declined from 25 per 1000 population in 1951 to 8.1 per 1000 in 2001 and life expectancy at birth has increased from 36.7 years in 1951 to 64.6 years in 2001.

The substantial improvement is the result of many factors including improvement in public health, prevention of infectious diseases and application of modern medical practices in the diagnosis and treatment of ailments. Despite considerable achievements, the health situation is a matter of major concern for India.

The per capita calorie consumption is much below the recommended levels and malnutrition afflicts a large percentage of our population. Safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities are available to only one-third of the rural population. These problems need to be tackled through an appropriate population policy.

OR

The Indian Climate system is very diverse, with four different seasons namely, the summer season, the winter season, the monsoons and the retreating monsoons. This unique blend and diversity is caused by a number of climatic controls.

Basically, climatic controls can be defined as factors which affect the environment of a geographical area. The climatic controls are as follows:

- (1) **Latitude:** The latitude of India is divided by the Tropic of Cancer in two equal parts. We have subtropical temperature and temperate regions as well. The air temperature generally decreases from Equator towards the Pole.
- (2) **Altitude:** As altitude increases, the temperature of a region starts to fall, hence the climatic system in a higher altitude is colder as compared to valleys. The atmosphere in mountains is less dense and low pressure forms, which in turn results in lower temperature.
- (3) **Pressure and Wind System:** The basic rule of air pressure and wind system is in order to maintain equilibrium, wind moves from higher pressure system to lower pressure system. This pressure system of a place keeps on changing due to its latitude and altitude.
- (4) **The distance of the sea:** The sea has a moderating effect on the climate of a place. As the distance from sea to land increases this moderating influence decreases. This phenomenon is also called Continentality.
- (5) **Ocean Currents:** These currents affect the climate of coastal areas. For example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore.
- (6) **Relief:** The relief system plays a major role in determining the climate of a place, the high mountains, the desert etc are relief features of an area.

32. Various reforms can be done in the Indian election system to make sure that it becomes more democratic. Some of these reforms are:

- (1) Strengthening of the regulator, namely the Election Commission of India. It could be given more powers to make it more independent and powerful. It is the bedrock of India's election system.
- (2) Reducing the influence of money and muscle power in the elections. The cap of election expenditure should be strictly implemented. Further the heinous criminal cases involving political leaders and candidates should be fast-tracked.

- (3) There must be more effective laws to address problems of casteism and communalism in politics.
- (4) Moral education of both political leaders and voters needs to be undertaken.
- (5) Election funding needs to be better regulated by the Election Commission. Recently introduced electoral bonds are also under scanner.



Related Theory

- The limit on the election expenditure is applicable only on individual candidates and there is no limit to expenditure by the political parties.

OR

- (1) Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country.
 - (2) Parliament all over the world exercises some control over those who run the government.
 - (3) Parliament controls all the money that the government has.
 - (4) Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country.
 - (5) Parliament can seek information on any matter.
- 33.** Poverty is a main problem in India. It is occurring due to the rapid growth of population. In India one fourth of the population lacks food, house and clothes. These are the basic needs of a person but India has more population and less resources.
- The above statement shows light upon the fact that in India there is poverty all around us. This implies that 270 million people in India live in poverty. Also analyses the fact that India is the largest single concentration of the poor in the world. Faced with the biggest talent on the Bawarchi front with the landless labourers and villagers, reason cities, child workers in the dhabas and beggars around us.

OR

It is true that manufacturing as a production activity is undertaken throughout the country, including in Palampur. The manufacturing done in Palampur is quite different from what is done in big cities. The first difference is the scale of manufacturing. Manufacturing is done in villages like Palampur at a very small scale while in big cities and towns it is undertaken at a much bigger scale. The second difference is about the methods of production. The methods of production used in manufacturing in places

like Palampur are very simple, while those in big manufacturing units in cities are very complex and elaborate. Another difference is the basic one, that is, the number of people employed. Since the manufacturing units in cities are large,

they employ a significant number of people. However, the manufacturing is done in villages in Palampur mostly in people's fields or homes, and rarely outside labour is hired.

SECTION - E

34. (A) The ideology of socialism is based on the belief that all people are equal and that money and property should be equally divided. It is opposed to the idea of capitalism.

(B) Vladimir Lenin was the founder of the Russian Communist Party, the inspiration and leader of the Bolshevik Revolution (1917), and the architect, builder, and first leader of the Soviet state (1917-24).

(C) The socialistic ideas emerged in the early nineties in Europe and started affecting the Russian empire with the dream of welfare society and liberty in true sense. During the period following the World War and the depression of 1919-1920s, the idea of socialism had a firm grip on the chaotic society as it raised the question about the quality of life and the suffering of people. The socialistic society gave freedom and power in the hands of the weak and made an egalitarian society.

35. (A) Monu belongs to Maharashtra. This is evident by the fact that rivers Krishna and Godavari originate in his State. River Krishna originates near Mahabaleshwar and Godavari from Maharashtra's Nasik district in the Western Ghats.

(B) Ajanta and Ellora caves are situated in Maharashtra itself. Both these ancient caves are famous for their architecture, especially paintings and sculptures. They attract tourists from all over the world. Pictures below also show the Ajanta and Ellora caves respectively.

(C) Mumbai is called the financial and economic capital of India. The main reason behind this is that it houses headquarters of various important financial institutions like RBI, Bombay Stock Exchange, National Stock Exchange and corporate headquarters of many Indian companies.

Mahabaleshwar is a popular tourist spot in Maharashtra. It is a hill station, south of Mumbai. It is a green forested area in the Western Ghats.

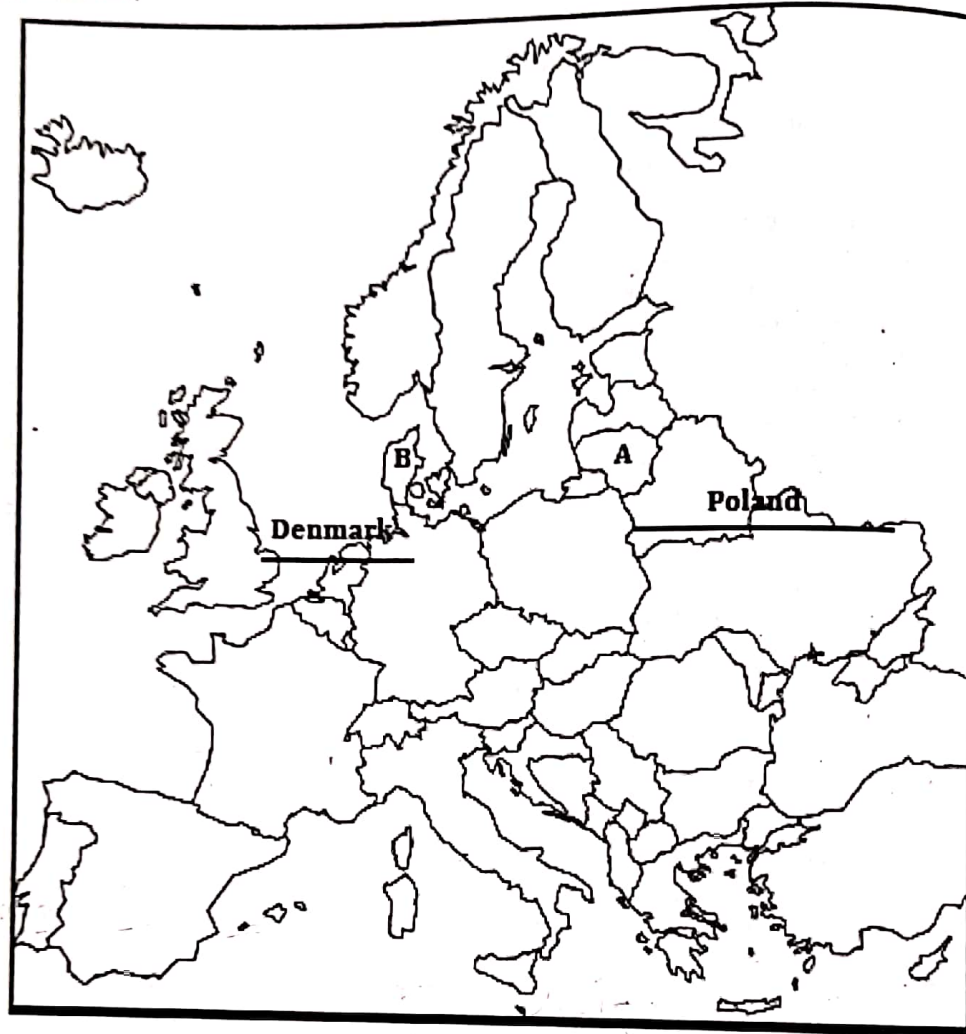
36. (A) It is true that criminalisation of politics has happened in the last few decades since independence. Money power has also dominated the Indian elections since some time now. Caste is a differentiating factor of Indian elections. People have not shed their caste identities as hoped by the Constitution makers. Thus, all the above mentioned problems are a reality in case of Indian elections.

(B) The voters are equally to be blamed for the dominating influence of caste in Indian elections. As we have read in the chapter, electoral politics runs like a market. Candidates and parties offer what people want. People are still very much connected to their caste and that is the reason caste has such dominating influence on the winnability of a candidate.

(C) There have been various committees on electoral reforms and they have given a full list of recommendations. First and foremost, the expenditure limit set by the Election Commission on the individual candidates should also be applicable to political parties. Secondly, the limits should be strictly adhered to by the candidates and the Election Commission must ensure this. Then there should be fast track courts to dispose of the cases involving candidates and political leaders and if they are convicted, they should be barred from contesting elections. Thirdly, the voters must rise above their caste identities and vote on the basis of development and betterment of the nation.

SECTION - F

37. (i) (A) Poland
(B) Denmark



- (A) Gandhinagar
(B) Kaziranga
(C) Bharatpur
(D) Dachigam

