## Sample Paper

## 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 $\mathbf{1 2}$ questions (Case-based). Attempt any 5 questions.
5. Section D contains $\mathbf{2}$ Map-based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

## SECTIO N-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 banthe 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 determinethe Bangar soil?
(a) Texture
(b) Age
(c) Size of particles
(d) Content of humidity
17. The Bangar soil has a higher concentration of $\qquad$ 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 $\qquad$ 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

## SECTIO N-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?
(a) Formulation of uniform laws for all citizens within its territory
(b) Abolishment of internal customs duties
(c) Adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures
(d) Division of societies based on the economic condition
31. Match the following:

## (People)

1. Bohemians and Slovaks
2. Slovenes
3. Croats

## (Location)

(i) Carniola
(ii) South
(iii) North
32. Which of the following was not the impact of the Belgium Model?
(a) Helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities
(b) Helped to avoid a possible division of the country on linguistic line
(c) Both of the above
(d) 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.
(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. How much percentage of the total population speaks the language, Hindi?
(a) $43.63 \%$
(b) $55.87 \%$
(c) $63.24 \%$
(d) $71.23 \%$
35. What is the full form of SRC?
(a) State Reorganisation Commission
(b) State Reorganisation Card
(c) State Recognition Commission
(d) State Rate Card
36. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(i) When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government, it is called centralisation.
(ii) The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
(iii) At the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.
(a) (i)
(b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iii)
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
37. Which of the following is not the step taken towards decentralisation in 1992?
(i) At least two-thirds of all positions are reserved for women.
(ii) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
(iii) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
(a) (i)
(b) (ii)
(c) (iii)
(d) (ii) and (iii)
38. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(i) Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat.
(ii) This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.
(iii) It is the decision-making body for a specific part of a village.
(a) (i)
(b) (ii)
(c) (iii)
(d) (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?
(a) Red soil
(b) Laterite soil
(c) Black soil
(d) Alluvial soil
40. Which of the following forests were found in the areas of laterite soil?
(a) Evergreen forests
(b) Temperate Forests
(c) Coniferous Forests
(d) Subtropical monsoon forests
41. Which of the following is not correct about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?
(i) All those who can, and need, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
(ii) 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

## SECTIO N-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 $19^{\text {th }}$ 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 $\qquad$ -
(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 nonHindi 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 atray 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 darkend / half darkened circle might by rejected.
Start time : $\quad$ End time $\quad$ Time taken $\quad[$


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) |


| 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) |  |  |  |  |  |



