

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)