

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-cequ'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)