

ANSWER KEYS																			
1	(a)	7	(c)	13	(a)	19	(a)	25	(a)	31	(a)	37	(a)	43	(a)	49	(b)	55	(a)
2	(d)	8	(a)	14	(d)	20	(b)	26	(c)	32	(d)	38	(d)	44	(d)	50	(b)	56	(b)
3	(a)	9	(c)	15	(d)	21	(a)	27	(c)	33	(a)	39	(b)	45	(d)	51	(a)	57	(a)
4	(d)	10	(c)	16	(b)	22	(c)	28	(b)	34	(b)	40	(a)	46	(a)	52	(d)	58	(a)
5	(c)	11	(a)	17	(a)	23	(b)	29	(d)	35	(d)	41	(c)	47	(a)	53	(b)	59	(a)
6	(a)	12	(d)	18	(b)	24	(a)	30	(a)	36	(d)	42	(a)	48	(b)	54	(b)	60	(a)



- (a) The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it.
- (d) Georgia is a part of the Russian Empire.
- (a)
- (d) Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family must be preserved.
- (c) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- (a) The Bourbon dynasty was deposed during the French Revolution.
- (c) The German confederation of 39 states was set up by Napoleon.
- (a) Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- (c) It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.
- (c) Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.
- (a) Natural silk is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves especially mulberry.
- (d) Village commons grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc. are some common examples of community-owned resources.
- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- (d) Some of the examples of renewable resources are solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife.
- (d) The success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above mentioned rabi crops.
- (b) It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India.
- (a) In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.
- (b) In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president.
- (a) The renewable resource may further be divided into continuous or flow.
- (b) When two or more parties form an alliance, they form a coalition government.
- (a) More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector.
- (c) Countries with a per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with a per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US\$ 6700 per annum.
- (b) Bihar has the highest infant mortality rate.
- (a) UP has 76% of the literacy rate.
- (a) The Massacre at Chios is shown in the given image.
- (c) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.
- (c) Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes.
- (b) Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.
- (d) Napoleon, that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism.

30. (a) Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
31. (a) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
32. (d) Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.
33. (a) As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
34. (b) The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture.
35. (d) These occur over a very long geological time. Some of the resources like metals are recyclable and some like fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.
36. (d) It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
37. (a) The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.
38. (d) Badland is unfit for cultivation.
39. (b) The plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown in a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
40. (a) Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
41. (c) There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of government, the constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government. This is what they did in Belgium, but was refused in Sri Lanka.
42. (a) The full form of MGNREGA is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.
43. (a) Resources are not a free gift of nature.
44. (d) The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology and institutions.
45. (d) Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
46. (a) The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement.
47. (a) Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.
48. (b) The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.
49. (b) Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
50. (b)
51. (a) Mangoes are grown in Maharashtra, lichi is grown in Uttar Pradesh and apricots are grown in Himachal Pradesh.
52. (d) India is an important producer of a pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.
53. (b) In the nineteenth century, globalisation is not a new phenomenon. It was there at the time of colonisation.
54. (b) In South India, the major spice production was there in the nineteenth century.
55. (a) Farmers were forced to grow indigo on their land because it was necessary for the textile industries which were located in Britain.
56. (b) The Champaran movement started in 1917 in Bihar.
57. (a) The cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India.
58. (a) Ultimately cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries.
59. (a) Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in Uttar Pradesh.
60. (a) Madhya Pradesh was the largest producer of pulses at 32.1%
- NOTE:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions 59 and 60.
59. (a) Karnataka accounts for nearly 65 percent of the total production of coffee in India.
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