

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



- (c) In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them.
- (b) Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure.
- (a) The result of these changes was the emergence of the nation-state in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.
- (d) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as a plebiscite.
- (c) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- (d) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- (c) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- (d) The activities and campaigns of Jacobin clubs prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
- (b) Nationalism was carried by the French armies.
- (a)
- (a) For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- (a) Haryana has the highest per capita income.
- (c) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- (b) There are three sectors in GDP, primary, secondary and tertiary.
- (c) More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one-sixth of the GDP.
- (b) Workers in the agricultural sector are underemployed.
- (c) In India, about 60 per cent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years.
- (d) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.
- (b) Millets are known as coarse grains, and they have very high nutritional value.
- (b) Usually, a federation has two levels of government.
- (a) Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.
- (d) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- (d) The type, 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. Spain is a 'holding together' federation with a strong central government.
- (a) Although it did not use the word 'federation', the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.
- (a) Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
- (d) The special powers (Article 317) are especially enjoyed concerning the protection of land rights of indigenous peoples, their culture and also preferential employment in government services.

27. (c) Napoleon was the 'child' of the French Revolution but he ended democracy which was set up after the revolution.
28. (a) Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
29. (d) The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the property right.
30. (d) In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
31. (c) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.
32. (b) Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform law, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
33. (a) The cover of a German almanack was designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798.
34. (c) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
35. (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
36. (a) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour. It is a 'slash and burns' agriculture. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes.
37. (a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.
38. (d) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs.
39. (a) The community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.
40. (d) Different persons can have different developmental goals. What may be development for one may not be developed for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.
41. (d) Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.
42. (d) Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
43. (a) Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."
44. (a) When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. This is because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
45. (a) The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now.
46. (d) Punjab does not face the problem of land degradation due to over grazing as its farming is done through machines. Cattle population is less here. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing are one of the main reasons for land degradation.
47. (a) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
48. (a) There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.
49. (d) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
50. (c) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict.
51. (a) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.
52. (d)
53. (a) Sustained uses of land without compatible technological changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development.
54. (c) Despite the development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility to carry on their agriculture.
55. (c) Agriculture which provides the livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms
56. (d) Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence.
57. (a) 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan.
58. (b) The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture.
59. (a)
60. (a)
- Note:** The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lies of question 59 and 60.
59. (b)
60. (a)