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**Answer key:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	B	C	D	C	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	B	C	A	D	B	C	A

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	D	B	C	A	C	B	C	D	A	C	B	C	D	C	C	C	D	B

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	C	B	A	C	A	D	C	D	C	B	C	A	D	B	C	D	C	C

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	C	C	D	C	C	D	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	C	C	B	B	C	B

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	B	D	A	C	D	C	D	B	D	C	A	A	A	D	C	D	B	B	C

**Explanations**

**2. c** Deserts have extreme temperatures. During the day the temperature may reach 50°C, when at night it may fall to below 0°C. Deserts have less than 250 mm of rainfall per year. The rain can be unreliable. Most deserts are found between 20° and 35° north and south of the equator

**5. d** Frankfurt – Rhur region.

**10. d** Voyager – Jupiter. Mariner – Mars

**13. d** Krishna – Koyna, Tung Bhadra, Bhima. Godavari – Mantra

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**17. d** Devprayag. Uttarakhand, India. 'Birth Place of Ganga River'; Allahabad. Uttar Pradesh, India. 'Place Of Sacrifice'; Rudraprayag. Uttarakhand, India. 'Confluence of Alaknanda and Mandakini'; Karnaprayag. Uttarakhand, India. 'The city of Great Donor Karna'.

**20. a** Himalayan Streams reappears to the surface

**21. c** Konark Sun Temple is a 13th-century CE sun temple at Konark about 35 kilometres (22 mi) northeast from Puri on the coastline of Odisha, India. The temple is attributed to king Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty about 1250 CE. This temple was called the "Black Pagoda" in European sailor accounts as early as 1676 because its great tower appeared black.

Similarly, the Jagannath Temple in Puri was called the "White Pagoda". Both temples served as important landmarks for sailors in the Bay of Bengal. The temple that exists today was partially restored by the conservation efforts of British India-era archaeological teams. Declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1984, it remains a major pilgrimage site for Hindus, who gather here every year for the Chandrabhaga Mela around the month of February.

**22. c** In South India 7th to 9th centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the Nayanars (saints devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) who came from all castes including those considered "untouchable" like the Pulaiyar and the Panars. They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas. They drew upon the ideals of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature (Tamil literature). Between 10th and 12th centuries the Chola and Pandya kings built elaborate temples around many of the shrines visited by the saint-poets, strengthening the links between the bhakti tradition and temple worship.

**23. d** Vijaynagar empire was divided in to Mandalams (Headed by Mandaleshwara / nayaks), which was further divided into Nadus, which was further divided into Sthalas & finally into Gramas

Empire — Mandalams — Nadus — Sthalas — Gram

**24. b** Gumbad is a square building topped with a circular drum over which rests a majestic dome, giving the building its nomenclature.

It is built of dark grey basalt and decorated plaster work. The building has an amazing acoustical system.

Along with the drum of the dome, there is a whispering gallery where sounds get magnified and echoed many times over. Gol Gumbad is a fine convergence of many styles located in medieval India.

**25. c** Surdas Sur was a 16th-century blind Hindu devotional poet and singer, who was known for his lyrics written in praise of Krishna.

They are written in Braj Bhasa. Sur is best known for his composition the Sur Sagar. Sursagar in its 16th century form contain descriptions of Krishna and Radha as lovers; the longing of Radha and the gopis for Krishna when he is absent and vice versa. In addition, poems of Sur's own personal bhakti are prominent, and episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata also appear.

The Sursagar's modern reputation focuses on descriptions of Krishna as a lovable child, usually drawn from the perspective of one of the cow herding gopis of Braj

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**26. a** Urs is the death anniversary of a Sufi saint in South Asia, usually held at the saint's dargah (shrine or tomb).

In most Sufi orders such as Naqshbandiyyah, Suhrawardiyya, Chishtiyya, Qadiriyya, etc. the concept of Urs exists and is celebrated with enthusiasm. The devotees refer to their saints as lovers of God, the beloved.

**27. c** Halebidu is a town located in Hassan District, Karnataka, India. Halebidu (which used to be called Dorasamudra or Dwarasamudra) was the regal capital of the Hoysala Empire in the 12th century.

It is home to some of the best examples of Hoysala architecture. Most notable are the ornate Hoysaleswara and Kedareshwara temples.

Rashtrakuta Capital – Manyakheta

Vijayanagara Capital – Hampi

Chalukya Capital – Badami

**28. b** Delhi Sultans introduced many reforms in Agriculture. They encouraged farmers to cultivate superior crop like wheat instead of barley.

Sultans like Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firoz Tughlaq took efforts to enhance agricultural production by providing irrigation facilities and by providing 'takkavi loans'. Muhammad bin Tughlaq also created a separate Agricultural department, 'diwan-i-kohi'.

**29. c** Jizya was tax levied on non-Muslims and non-followers of Islam. Ghari was tax on Houses. In India, Islamic ruler Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jizya on non-Muslims first time which was called kharaj-o-jizya.

Note: This Jizya tax was not a torture. It was collected just for the protection of non-Muslims and the tax was fixed by understanding the payment level of the people. The poor won't pay the same tax what the rich pays.

Jizya was abolished by the third Mughal emperor Akbar, in 1564. It was finally abolished in 1579. However, Aurangzeb, the sixth emperor, re-introduced and levied jizya on non-Muslims in 1679. His goal was to promote Islam and weaken the Hindu religion.

**30 d** North eastern states fare better than developed states like TN, AP. the percentage of women who work which has indeed declined over time (from 36 percent of women being employed in 2005-06 to 24 percent of women being employed in 2015-16).

**31. a** Recognizing India's efforts towards a low emission-economy and focusing on energy efficiency programmes, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has now partnered with Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), under Ministry of Power, for the project 'Creating and Sustaining Markets for Energy Efficiency. The EERF mechanism will support the '**proof of concept**' investments for the new technologies of super-efficient ceiling fans, tri-generation technologies & smart grid-applications and ultimately scaling up energy efficiency financing and programme development to help cover initial investment costs of identified energy efficiency programmes like street lighting, domestic lighting, five-star rated ceiling fans and agricultural pumps, in the country.

**33. b** The MERIT Web portal displays extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by State(s) such as daily state-wise marginal variable costs of all generators, daily source-wise power purchases of respective states/UTs with source-wise fixed and variable costs, energy volumes and purchase prices. The web-portal also give

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information regarding reasons for deviation from merit order such as must run conditions, transmission constraints etc. It has nothing to do with coal allocation.

**34. c** Department of Biotechnology in the Ministry of Science and Technology has constituted a Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC) to investigate the matter of illegal cultivation of HT cotton. The cultivation of BG-III or HT cotton has not been approved by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment.

**35. d** All statements are correct.

**36. c Health and Wellness Centre:-** The National Health Policy, 2017 has envisioned Health and Wellness Centres as the foundation of India's health system. Under this 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people. These centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. These centres will also provide free essential drugs and diagnostic services. The Budget has allocated Rs.1200 crore for this flagship programme. Contribution of private sector through CSR and philanthropic institutions in adopting these centres is also envisaged.

**38. c** UDAN will be applicable on flights which cover between 200 km and 800 km with no lower limit set for hilly, remote, island and security sensitive regions. The scheme UDAN envisages providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country through **revival of existing air-strips and airports. Statement 3 is correct.**

**39. d** Tax to GDP ratio has remained constant at 6% since the 1980's. Government debt as percentage of GDP has increased from 2012 to 2016.

**40. b** RISE scheme aims to lend low-cost funds to government higher educational institutions. It will be launched with a total investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore. It will be funded from HEFA and not government. Statement 2 is correct.

**41. a** The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched the RashtriyaVayoshri Yojana (RVY). Its objective is to provide senior citizens belonging to BPL category, who suffer from age related disabilities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. The Scheme is entirely funded from the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF).

**42. a** Shifts in labor from farm to factory in the process of nations growth is called Lewisian transformation. The reasons why Lewisian transformation has yet to take place in India are Stagnating agriculture productivity Automation and AI which has favored highly skilled labours.  
Poor skilled labors and poor quality of education.

**43 c** It is called dirty floating where currency market experiences interventions by monetary authority.

**44. b** It is a project of DBT(Ministry of Snt). The "**FarmerZone**" would be a multi-purpose window for solutions and will be available for farmers anywhere in the world. Solutions will provide at the farm, similar to that done by e-commerce companies at the doorstep. The

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farmer can access the service directly or through an intermediate structure such as local co-operatives. The FarmerZone will include a MarketZone where farmers can directly sell their produce which can be picked up by directly from the farm.

**45. a** NSDC and NSDF were set up by the Ministry of Finance and registered in July, 2008 and January, 2009 respectively for implementing coordinated action for skill development. NSDF trust was incorporated to act as a receptacle for financial contributions from Governmental sources, bilateral/multilateral and other agencies. Its main objective is to enhance, stimulate and develop the skills of Indian youth force by various sector specific programmes. NSDF overseas NSDC and not the other way around.

**46. c** Legislative power rests with both whereas executive power rests with state

**47. a** Resolution approving the proclamation of emergency is to be passed by either house of parliament by a special majority. Resolution disapproving the proclamation of emergency is to be passed by LS only with simple majority

**54. a** The act does not apply to the states of J&K, Nagaland, Meghalaya, & Mizoram and certain other areas. SEC can be removed on like manner as a judge of HC.

**61. c** NITI Aayog on March 17, 2018 released comprehensive roadmaps and detailed timelines for its initiative 'Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital in Education (SATH-E)' project in New Delhi. The forward-looking roadmaps were released by NITI Aayog CEO Amitabh Kant in the presence of the Chief Secretaries of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha at the conclusion of the first meeting of the National Steering Group (NSG), the governing body for the project, which is chaired by Kant.

**63. c** Not only BRICS but also other developing countries.

**66. c** Digital currency (digital money or electronic money or electronic currency) is a type of currency available only in digital form, not in physical (such as banknotes and coins). It exhibits properties similar to physical currencies but allows for instantaneous transactions and borderless transfer-of-ownership. Examples include virtual currencies and cryptocurrencies or even central bank issued "digital base money". Like traditional money, these currencies may be used to buy physical goods and services but may also be restricted to certain communities such as for use inside an online game or social network.

**67.d** The Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi launched the Van Dhan Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED on 14th April, 2018 during the celebrations of Ambedkar Jayanti at Bijapur, Chattisgarh. Emphasizing the important role of value addition in increasing tribal incomes, he stated that Van Dhan, Jan Dhan and Gobar-Dhan Schemes had the potential to change the tribal-rural economic system. All these three schemes in tandem need to be promoted for this purpose by the State Governments.

**70 c** A part of an issue. A tranche sometimes refers to a single issue of a security released at different times. For example, a company may announce that it intends to issue \$10,000,000 in bonds in two tranches of \$5,000,000. Tranches are important to collateralized mortgage

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obligations, which are backed by pools of mortgages. These mortgages are arranged in tranches that mature at different times, for instance in 10 years, 15 years, and 30 years.

**73. b** To estimate magnetic fields of neutron stars.

**86. d** The sudden and quick collapse of the urban handicrafts during colonial period can be attributed to following reasons –

1. The collapse was caused largely by competition with the cheaper imported machine-goods from Britain. Indian goods made with primitive techniques could not compete with goods produced on a mass scale by powerful steam-operated machines.
2. British imposition of policy of one-way free trade on India and invasion of British manufactures.
3. Introduction of railways enabled British manufactures to reach and uproot the traditional industries in the remotest villages and cities of the country.
4. Oppression practiced by the East India Company and its servants on the craftsmen - they forced craftsmen to sell their goods below the market price and to hire their services below the prevailing wage, which compelled a large number of artisans and craftsmen to abandon their ancestral professions.
5. The high import duties and other restrictions imposed on the import of Indian goods into Britain and Europe, combined with the development of modern manufacturing industries in Britain led to the virtual closing of the European markets to Indian manufacturers.
6. The gradual disappearance of Indian rulers and their courts who were the main customers of handicrafts also gave a big blow to these industries.
7. British didn't encourage any growth of modern machine industries in India.

**87. c** Listed are the Movements of depressed Classes :

- Harijan Sevak Sangh was formed by Mahatma Gandhi
- Aravipuram Movement : Sri Narayan Guru
- Nair Society Service: K Ramakrishna Pillai Mannath Padmanabha
- Bahujan Samaj Movement: Bhasker Rao Jhadhav
- Depressed Class Movement: B. R Ambedkar
- Schedule Class Federation: B. R. Ambedkar
- Alternative Movements: Ezhavas of Kerala
- Satya shodhak Samaj : Jyotiba Phule

**88. d** The British were more successful in helping to revolutionize the intellectual life of India through the introduction of modern education. For the first 60 years of its dominion in India the East India Company a trading, profit making concern- took little interest in the education of its subject. There were, however, some exceptions.

- In 1781, Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrasah for the study of Muslim law and related subjects; Jonathan Duncan started Sanskrit college at Varanasi, where he

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was the Resident, for the study of Hindu Law and Philosophy. Missionaries and their supporters and many humanitarians soon began to exert pressure on the company to encourage modern secular westernized education in India.

- Lord Macaulay, who was the Law Member of Governor-General's Council, argued in a famous minute that Indian language were not sufficiently developed to serve the purpose, and that "Oriental learning was completely inferior to European Learning".

**89. b**

- R. C Majumdar --- Revolt of 1857
- S. N Sen --- History of the freedom movement in India
- John Lawrence--- Indian Rebellion of 1857

**90. d** Ishwar Chandra's Vidyasagar contribution to the making of modern India is many sided. He evolved a new technique of teaching Sanskrit. He wrote a Bengali primer which is used till this day. By his writings he helped in the evolution of a modern prose style in Bengali. He opened the gates of Sanskrit college to non Brahmins students for he was opposed to monopoly of Sanskrit studies that the priestly caste was enjoying. Above all he is remembered for his contribution to the uplift of India's downtrodden womanhood. He was a worthy successor to Raja Rammohan Roy. He waged a long struggle in favour of Widow remarriage .

**91. c** The effort of Lord Warren Hastings and Cornwallis led to the rise of Civil Service. Hastings laid the foundations of Civil Service and Cornwallis reformed, modernized and rationalized it. Hence, Cornwallis was known as 'Father of Civil service' in India. He introduced the 'Covenanted Civil Services' (higher civil services) which were different from the 'Uncovenanted Civil services' (lower civil services). The former was created by a law of the Company, while the latter was created otherwise. However, he reserved all the covenanted services for the Europeans (i.e., English personnel) and thus excluded Indians from superior posts.

**92. a** The Mughal forces were drawn from three princely states, whose rulers were Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-daulah the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal King Shah Allam II. The fate of three defeated Mughal leaders varied and was forced to pay fines. After negotiations Treaty of Allahabad was signed. The Company got revenue authority for almost 100,000 acres of land in West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh. The company's main aim was not to rule India, but to make money. Taxes were collected by them and hence it gained supremacy over Bengal.

**93. a** The following were the reactionary policies that took place during Lord Lytton's (Viceroy of India from 1876-1880) tenure:

- The maximum age limit for the I.C.S examination was reduced from 21 years to 18 years, thus making it impossible for Indians to compete for it.

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- The grand Delhi Darbar of 1877, when the country was in the severe grip of famine , solicited remark from a Calcutta journalist that “Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning .”
  - Lytton put on the statute book two obnoxious measures- the Vernacular Press Act and Indian Arms Act (1878). The short –sighted acts and policies of Lord Lytton acted like catalytic agents and accelerated the movement against foreign rule.
  - Lytton’s unpopular acts provoked a great storm of opposition in the country and led to the organization of various political association for carrying on anti- Government propaganda in the country.

**94. a** Pandita Ramabai was an Indian social reformer, a champion for the emancipation of women, and a pioneer in education.

She acquired a reputation as a Sanskrit scholar. · Ramabai founded Arya Mahila Samaj in Pune, which is Sanskrit for "Noble Women's Society." · The purpose of the society was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage. · She established Sharada Sadan in Bombay during a severe famine in 1896.

Ramabai toured the villages of Maharashtra with a caravan of bullock carts and rescued thousands of outcast children, child widows, orphans, and other destitute women and brought them to the shelter of Mukti and Sharada Sadan .

**95. d** Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded Bharatiya Jana Sangh. After consultation with M. S. Golwal kar of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), Mukherjee founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh on 21 October 1951 in Delhi and he became its first President. Praja Socialist Party was founded by Ashok Mehta.