

DEVELOP INDIA

YEAR 5, VOL. 1, ISSUE 244, 7 - 14 APRIL, 2013

ALLAHABAD

PAGE-8

English Weekly Newspaper

Margaret Thatcher Britain's Iron Lady, Dead at 87

Margaret Thatcher, the first woman ever to serve as prime minister of Great Britain and the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century, has died at age 87.

"It is with great sadness that Mark and Carol Thatcher announced that their mother Baroness Thatcher died peacefully following a stroke this morning," Lord Timothy Bell, her former adviser, said today. "A further statement will be made later."

Thatcher had significant health problems in her later years, suffering several small strokes and, according to her daughter, struggling with dementia.

In December 2012, she was underwent an operation to remove a bladder growth, long-time adviser Tim Bell told The Associated Press.

But during her long career on the political stage, Thatcher was known as the Iron Lady. She led Great Britain as prime minister from 1979 to 1990, a champion of free-market policies and adversary of the Soviet Union. Many considered her Britain's Ronald

Reagan. Indeed, Reagan and Thatcher were political soul mates. Reagan called her the "best man in England" and she called him "the second most important man in my life." The two shared a hatred of communism and a passion for small government. What America knew as "Reaganomics" is still called "Thatcherism" in Britain.

Like Reagan, Thatcher was an outsider in the old boys' club. Just as it was unlikely for an actor to lead the Republicans, the party of Lincoln, it was unthinkable that a grocer's daughter could lead the Conservatives, the party of Churchill and William Pitt -- that is, until Thatcher. She led the Conservatives from 1975 to 1990, the only woman ever to do so.

Personal Life

Thatcher was born Margaret Hilda Roberts Oct. 13, 1925 in Grantham, England. She attended Somerville College, Oxford, where she studied chemistry and, later, in 1953, qualified as a barrister, specializing in tax issues.

She married Denis Thatcher Dec. 13, 1951,

and their marriage lasted for nearly 52 years until his death in June 2003. The couple had twins, Mark and Carol, in 1953.

When Thatcher was elected to Britain's House of Commons in 1959, she was its youngest female member. In 1970, when the Conservatives took power, she was made Britain's secretary of state for education and science. In 1975, she was chosen to lead the Conservatives, and she became the prime minister in 1979.

Her policies were controversial. She took on the nation's labor unions, forcing coal miners to return to work after a year on strike.

"We should back the workers and not the shirkers," she said in May 1978.

She pushed for privatization, lower taxes and deregulation. And she sought to keep Britain from surrendering any of its sovereignty to the European Union.

Thatcher's admirers say she rejuvenated Britain's faltering economy. Her critics say the rich got richer and the poor were left behind.

In the inner cities, Thatcherism brought a violent backlash. There were calls from her own



party to change course. But Thatcher resisted. "You turn if you want to," she said in October 1980. "The lady's not for turning." She had courage in abundance. In 1982, when Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands, she took Britain to war -- and won. In 1984, she narrowly escaped being killed when the IRA bombed her hotel during a party conference. The morning after, she convened the conference on schedule -- undaunted.

Wikileaks publishes 1.7m US diplomatic records

Wikileaks has published more than 1.7 million US diplomatic and intelligence reports from the 1970s. They include allegations that former Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi was a middleman in an arms deal and the first impressions of eventual British PM Margaret Thatcher. The documents have not been leaked and are available to view at the US national archives. Wikileaks says it is releasing the documents in searchable form. Much of the work has been carried out by the website's founder Julian Assange while he has been holed up at the Ecuadorian embassy in London. Mr Assange took refuge in the embassy last June to avoid extradition to Sweden, where he is wanted for questioning over allegations that he sexually assaulted two female ex-Wikileaks supporters in 2010. He denies the allegations, and has said they are politically motivated and part of a smear campaign against him and his whistle-blowing website.

Wikileaks made headlines around the world in 2010 after it released more than 250,000 leaked US cables. Mr Assange told Britain's Press Association that the latest collection, entitled the Public Library of US Diplomacy (PlusD), reveal the "vast range and scope" of US diplomatic activity around the world.

The data comprises diplomatic cables, intelligence reports and congressional correspondence running from the beginning of 1973 to the end of 1976.

Much of the correspondence is either written by or sent to Henry Kissinger, who was US Secretary of State and National Security Adviser during that period.

It includes claims, being widely reported by the Indian media, that Rajiv Gandhi - of India's most famous political family - was employed by the Swedish firm Saab-Scania as it tried to sell its Viggen fighter jet to India.

Mr Gandhi was working as a commercial pilot and not in politics himself at the time.

A US diplomat is quoted in a February 1976 cable as saying: "We would have thought a transport pilot is not the best expert to rely upon in evaluating a fighter plane, but then we are speaking of a transport pilot who has another and perhaps more relevant qualification." Rajiv Gandhi became prime minister in 1984 and was assassinated in 1991.

Saab-Scania did not win its bid to sell Viggen fighter jets to India; the contract went to Britain's Jaguar planes.

Another cable, dated February 1975, from London sets out "some first impressions" of new leader of the Conservative Party, Margaret Thatcher, who died on Monday.

The diplomat wrote that "she has a quick, if not profound, mind, and works hard to master the most complicated brief". She is "crisp and a trifle patronizing" with the media, but "honest and straight-forward" with her colleagues, "if not excessively considerate of their vanities", the diplomat wrote.

"The personification of a British middle class dream come true," she is the "genuine voice of a beleaguered bourgeoisie [sic], anxious about its eroding economic power and determined to arrest society's seemingly inexorable trend towards collectivism", the cable said. The diplomat noted she had "acquired a distinctively upper middle class personal image", which might damage her chances of becoming prime minister, but said she should not be underestimated.

Ex China rail minister Liu Zhijun charged with corruption

China has charged once-powerful former Railways Minister Liu Zhijun with corruption and abuse of power, state media has reported. He was expelled from the Communist Party last May. Responsible for overseeing investment in China's high-speed rail network, Mr Liu came under investigation for allegedly embezzling funds. He has been accused of taking massive bribes when handing out contracts for the high-speed project. A fatal collision of high speed trains in July 2011 caused a national outcry. Charges were filed with the Beijing Number Two Intermediate People's Court against Mr Liu on Wednesday, and a trial date will be set by the court, state-run Xinhua news agency said. Mr Liu "abused his power, leading to big losses to public property and the interests of the state and the people", it said. "As a worker for the state, Mr Liu used his position to help others seek gain, and illegally accepted property from others. The numbers involved were especially large and the circumstances especially serious," Xinhua added.

Mr Liu began his tenure as railways minister in 2003 and led a multi-billion dollar investment programme in the rail network. He was dismissed from his ministerial post in 2011.

At least two government audits - one released in 2010 and another in March 2012 - have shown evidence of fraud and irregular accounting and procurement in the handling of railway funds.

China's high-speed railway network, said to be the largest in the world, has also been plagued with safety scandals involving a series of accidents.



Dinosaur embryos FOUND

Dinosaur embryos wiggled around in their eggs just like the embryos of modern birds, scientists have found. The boffins made the discovery after a cache of fossilised dino bones and eggs were dug up in southwest China. The scientists are hoping to find out more about the Jurassic-era creatures by analysing remnants of complex proteins found in some of the 190-million-year-old fossils. The researchers studying the oldest dino-embryo fossils ever found have hypothesised that they moved within the egg to exercise muscles and encourage their bones to grow. More than 200 fossilised bones were dug out of a site near Lufeng in Yunnan, south west China. All the specimens come from the genus called Lufengosaurus, a long-necked, herbivorous beast which weighed more than a tonne and grew up to nine metres long. Normally scientists find eggs within nests, meaning that they are all at similar points of development. But the huge Lufeng sample featured dinos which were in several different growth stages. Robert Reisz, a palaeontologist from the University of Toronto Mississauga, in Canada, said: "We are looking at various stages in the embryonic life of this animal, and we can put this together to get a growth trajectory of the embryo itself - something that has never been done before." Researchers analysed the femurs of the specimens and found that the bone appeared to be growing extremely quickly within the egg, which indicates that eggs may have been incubated for just a short period. They also found that the bones were pulled around by muscles inside the eggs, bending them into shape. This suggests that dinosaurs, like modern birds, moved around inside their eggs," said Reisz. "It represents the first evidence of such movement in a dinosaur."

Dinosaur embryos are incredibly rare, generally found only in strata traced back to the Upper Cretaceous, and difficult to study, for the obvious reason that they are found within eggs which scientists are often loathe to crack. So there was great excitement when three years ago, palaeontologists found the remains of 20 Lufengosaurus embryos among a pile of fossilised bones which dated back to the Jurassic period and are 190 to 197 million years old. "The nests were inundated by water and basically smothered, and the embryos inside the eggs died and then decayed. "And then more water activity moved the bones and concentrated them into a very small area. We only excavated 1m2 of the 'bone bed' and we got more than 200 bones. He suggested the team's finding proved that dinosaurs emerged from their eggs in a relatively developed state, ready to face the perils of the Jurassic era.

Putin unveils US\$50b drive for Russian space supremacy

Russian president Vladimir Putin unveiled a new US\$50 billion drive for the country to preserve its status as a top space power, including the construction of a brand new cosmodrome from where humans will fly to space by the end of the decade. President Vladimir Putin on Friday unveiled a new US\$50 billion drive for Russia to preserve its status as a top space power, including the construction of a brand new cosmodrome from where humans will fly to space by the end of the decade. Fifty-two years to the day since Yuri Gagarin became the Soviet Union's greatest hero by making the first human flight into space, Putin inspected the new Vostochny (Eastern) cosmodrome Russia is building in the Amur region of the Far East.

Putin said in a live link-up with the multinational crew of the International Space Station (ISS) that Russia hoped to have the first launches from Vostochny in 2015 and the first manned launches in 2018. "It's going to be a great launch pad. It took a long time to choose but now work is fully underway," said Putin in comments broadcast on state television, adding that Vostochny would be fully operational by 2020. Russia still carries out all manned launches from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan - the same place where Gagarin made his historic flight - but this has been shadowed in recent years by disputes with the Kazakh authorities over the lease terms.

The Russian space programme has been hurt in recent years by a string of launch failures of unmanned probes and satellites but Putin vowed Moscow would continue to ramp up spending. He said that from 2013-2020, Russia would be spending 1.6 trillion rubles (\$51.8 billion, 38 million euros) on its space sector, a growth far greater than any other space power.

Putin complained that the country was behind other states in space activities other than manned flights, which he said had long been the "priority" of the Russian space programme. "There is a big gap between us and other space powers in the technology for so-called deep-space programmes," Putin said. One of Russia's most embarrassing failures was the loss of its Phobos-Grunt probe to Mars in 2012 which ended up crashing back into Earth rather than even coming close to completing its mission of visiting a Martian moon.



VOSTOCHNY COSMODROME is a planned Russian spaceport, to be located at 51 degrees north in the Amur Oblast, in the Russian Far East and Outer Manchuria. It is intended to reduce Russia's dependency on the Baikonur Cosmodrome, which is located in Kazakhstan. Construction began in January 2011 and is expected to be completed in 2018. The cosmodrome will be located in the Svobodny and Shimanovsk districts of Amur Oblast in the Russian Far East, on the watershed of the Zeya and Bolshaya Pyora rivers. The planned total area is 551.5 km², being a region approximately 30 km in diameter centred on 51°49'N 128°15' E Coordinates: 51°49'N 128°15'E. The nearest city is Ulgorsk. The name Vostochny means "eastern" in Russian. Vostochny's geographic location at 51 degrees north means that, to a given orbit, rockets will be able to carry almost the same amount of payload as they can when launched from Baikonur. Other arguments for choosing this location include the ability to use sparsely populated areas and bodies of water for the rocket launch routes; proximity to major transportation networks such as the Baikal-Amur Mainline, the Chita-Khabarovsk highway; abundance of electricity production resources in the area; and the presence of the infrastructure of the former Svobodny Cosmodrome, on which the new spaceport will be based. The site's location close to the Pacific Ocean will allow for easier transport of materials to the site, and will allow rockets to jettison their lower stages over the ocean. The nearby train station is Ledyanaya. It was expanded as part of the plan of modernization of the supporting infrastructure.

Special Issue for CSP2013

Part-1

GUESS PAPER - 1

1. **World Summit on Social Development was held in the year**
(A) 1994
(B) 1995
(C) 1996
(D) 1963
Ans (b)
2. **The Theory of Demographic transition includes**
(A) High birthrate and high deathrate
(B) Rapidly falling deathrate and high birthrate
(C) Low birthrate and low deathrate
(D) All the above
Ans (d)
3. **What Rights are Human Rights ?**
(A) Rights which are provided by Constitution of India.
(B) Rights which are Fundamental.
(C) Rights provided to all human beings by nature.
(D) Rights desired by human beings.
Ans (c)
4. **Public Interest Litigation refers to**
(A) Mechanism to provide justice out of the Court.
(B) To provide speedy justice.
(C) To provide justice to poor, needy and weaker sections of society with the help of the NGOs' and media.
(D) None of the above.
Ans (c)
5. **Which of the following is a correct matching ?**
(A) Juvenile Justice Act – 1985
(B) Untouchability Offences Act – 1954
(C) Dowry Prohibition Act – 1962
(D) Factories Act – 1948
Ans (d)
6. **Panchayati Raj Institutions in India have brought about one of the following :**
(A) Eradication of untouchability
(B) Land ownership to depressed classes
(C) A formal representation of weaker sections in village governance
(D) Spread of education
Ans (c)
7. **Which one of the following is not a correct matching ?**
(A) Arya Samaj – Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(B) Bhrahma Samaj – Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(C) Prarthana Samaj – Ramabai Ranade
(D) Satsodhak Samaj – Jyothiba Phule
Ans (c)
8. **Assertion(A) :** Panchayati Raj Institutions have provided women's representation in local self government institutions in Rural India.
Reason (R) : Panchayati Raj Institutions facilitates capacity building and empowerment of women.
Choose your answer from the codes given below :
(A) Both(A) and (R) are not correct.
(B) (A) is correct and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(D) (R) is correct but (A) is wrong.
Ans (b)
9. **Assertion(A) :** The protection of women by Domestic Violence Act, 2006 has increased the responsibility of the family.
Reason (R) : The protection of women by Domestic Violence Act will further weaken the already weak institution of family.
Choose your answer from the codes given below :
(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct interpretation of (A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct interpretation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.
(D) Both(A) and (R) are wrong.
Ans (c)
10. **Assertion(A) :** Most of the development programmes have failed in benefiting the target groups.
Reason (R) : Developmental administrators lack the right approach and commitment.
Choose your answer from the codes given below :
(A) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are not correct.
(C) Both(A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(D) (A) is correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
Ans (a)
11. **Assertion (A) :** 'All Human Rights for All' cannot be realised without Right to Development
Reason (R) : Right to development ensures the realization of human rights.
Choose your answer from the codes given below :
(A) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are not correct.
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(D) Both(A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
Ans (a)
12. **Assertion(A) :** Reformation of crime convicts is possible with the appointment of professional social worker in prisons.
Reason (R) : Professional social workers are equipped with knowledge and skills to deal with such issues.
Choose your answer from the following codes :
(A) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct explanation to(A)
(B) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(C) Both(A) and (R) are not correct.

- (D) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation to (A).
Ans (d)
13. **Assertion(A) :** Working with minorities requires that social worker has an indepth understanding of the effect of oppression on the minority groups.
Reason (R) : Oppression of minority change the mindset of oppressed which requires the attention of social workers.
Choose your answer from the following codes:
(A) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
(D) Both(A) and (R) are not correct.
Ans (a)
14. **Human Development Report is published by**
(A) World Bank
(B) ADB
(C) UNDP
(D) UNICEF
Ans (c)
15. **Put the following events in the order of their occurrence in a calender year :**
(i) World Food Day
(ii) World AIDS Day
(iii) International Day for Elderly
(iv) World Disabled Day
Codes :
(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
(B) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(C) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(D) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
Ans (a)
16. **What is the sequence of PRA process ?**
(i) Sensitizing the team.
(ii) Rapport building with target group.
(iii) Sharing the observations with target group.
(iv) Conducting the PRA.
Codes :
(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(B) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
(C) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
(D) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
Ans (b)
17. **Match the following persons with the area of their association**
(i) Balwant Rai Mehta (1) Marthandam Project
(ii) Spencer Hatch (2) 3 tier P.R. System
(iii) S.K. Dey (3) Shantiniketan
(iv) Ravindranath Tagore (4) Power to People
Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(A) (1) (2) (3) (4)
(B) (2) (4) (1) (3)
(C) (2) (1) (4) (3)
(D) (2) (1) (3) (4)
Ans (c)
18. **Match the name of the activists given in List – I with the name of movements given in List – II.**

List – I	List – II
(i) M.K. Gandhi	(1) Chipko Movement
(ii) Vinoba Bhave	(2) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(iii) Arundati Roy	(3) Bhudan Movement
(iv) Sundarlal Bahuguna	(4) Constructive Programme

Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(A) (4) (2) (3) (1)
(B) (4) (3) (2) (1)
(C) (1) (2) (4) (3)
(D) (2) (3) (1) (4)
Ans (b)
19. **Match the name of the programmes/initiatives given in List – I with the year of inception given in List – II.**

List – I	List – II
(i) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna	(1) 1992
(ii) National Rural Emp. Guarantee scheme	(2) 1995
(iii) World Trade Organisation	(3) 2000
(iv) Millennium Development – Goals	(4) 2005

Codes :
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(A) (1) (4) (2) (3)
(B) (4) (1) (2) (3)
(C) (4) (2) (1) (3)
(D) (2) (4) (1) (3)
Ans (a)
20. **Inclusive Growth primarily aims at :**
(A) Catering to the needs of weaker section on preferential basis.
(B) Isolating weaker section from the main stream.
(C) Promoting reverse discrimination.
(D) Promoting anti-poverty measures.
Ans (a)
21. **Inclusive Growth requires adoption of appropriate policies which cater to**
(A) Reducing corruption
(B) Disintegration of disadvantaged section from others.

- (C) Holistic wellbeing of marginalized section of the society.
(D) Punishing ineffective government agencies.
Ans (c)
22. **Food Security under inclusive growth refers to :**
(A) Import of food
(B) Transfer of agricultural land to poor.
(C) Mid-day meal for school children.
(D) Provision of subsidized food grains for poor.
Ans (d)
23. **Intended benefits of inclusive growth will lead to :**
(A) Personality development
(B) Social disharmony
(C) Socio-economic growth of the disadvantaged people.
(D) Malnutrition.
Ans (c)
24. **One of the objectives of inclusive growth is to ensure**
(A) To reduce insurgency and terrorism
(B) Protective discrimination in favour of weaker section in employment sector
(C) To resolve industrial disputes
(D) To check migration.
Ans (b)
25. **Which of the following pairs is not correct ?**
(A) U.S.A. Double citizenship
(B) India Procedure established by law
(C) Australia Unitary form of Government
(D) Switzerland Plural Executive
Direction : Each of the following three items consist of two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
(A) Both(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Ans (c)
26. **Assertion(A) :** The Information Technology has made Staff Agency indispensable.
Reason (R) : Staff Agency assists the Line Agency in decision making.
Ans (b)
27. **Assertion(A) :** While declaring war on terrorism the US asserted that the states which were not on the side of the US were against it.
Reason (R) : In the wake of war on terrorism the US denied states the liberty to be neutral.
Ans (c)
28. **Assertion(A) :** Ambedkar was in favour of separate electorate for depressed classes.
Reason (R) : He was in agreement with Gandhi.
Ans (c)
29. **Assertion(A) :** The presidential system is successful only in the U.S.A.
Reason (R) : The United States of America is the only nation with minor contradictions that ensures the success of the presidential system.
Ans (a)
30. **Which one of the following was not associated with the Hindustan Republic Association ?**
(A) Chandrashekhra Azad
(B) Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
(C) Aurobindo Ghosh
(D) Bhagat Singh
Ans (c)
31. **Who gave the Indian National Congress the Constitution and made it a mass and cadre party ?**
(A) Tilak
(B) Gokhale
(C) Motilal Nehru
(D) Gandhi
Ans (d)
32. **Who appoints the Inter-State Council ?**
(A) The President of India
(B) The Union Cabinet
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Union Home Minister
Ans (a)
33. **Identify the States whose State Assemblies are meet at places other than the State capital :**
(A) Jammu-Kashmir & Madhya Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh
(D) Jammu-Kashmir andMaharashtra
Ans (d)
34. **Which amendment of the Constitution of India limits the number of Ministers ?**
(A) 73rd
(B) 86th
(C) 87th
(D) 91st
Ans (d)
35. **Which one of the following committees is not associated with Panchayati Raj in India ?**
(A) Sadiq Ali Committee
(B) Dinesh Goswami Committee
(C) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(D) P.K. Thungan Committee
Ans (b)
36. **Identify the correct sequence in which the following Deputy Prime Ministers were appointed in India ?**
(i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(ii) Ch. Devi Lal
(iii) Ch. Charan Singh
(iv) Morarji Desai

- Codes**
(A) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
(B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
(D) (i), (iv), (iii), (iv)

- Ans (d)**
37. **Who of the following constituted an oligarchy within the Constituent Assembly of India ?**
(A) Nehru, Patel, Prasad, Azad
(B) Ambedkar, B.N. Rao, K.M. Munshi, Nehru
(C) Patel, Azad, Munshi, Ambedkar
(D) Krishnamachari, Pannikar, Nehru, Patel

- Ans (a)**
38. **Public Accounts Committee has the following Members. Tick the correct answer :**
- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|
| Lok Sabha | Rajya Sabha | Total |
| (A) 10 | 5 | 15 |
| (B) 15 | 7 | 22 |
| (C) 11 | 5 | 16 |
| (D) 17 | 10 | 27 |

- Ans (b)**
39. **Who stated that “Budget is a series of Goals with price tags attached” ?**
(A) Wildavsky
(B) Walpole
(C) Betram Gross
(D) Allen Schick

- Ans (a)**
40. **Which one of the following articles of the Constitution empowers Parliament to create an All India Service ?**
(A) Article 300
(B) Article 312
(C) Article 320
(D) Article 410

- Ans (b)**
41. **Which of the following resulted from Bretton Woods Conference ?**
(A) United Nations
(B) League of Nations
(C) Institutions meant for checking nuclear proliferation
(D) World Bank and IMF

- Ans (d)**
42. **Russia has been given permanent seat on the UN Security Council by virtue of its being**
(A) Second most powerful country in the world
(B) Successor State to the former Soviet Union.
(C) Largest country in the world in terms of area
(D) One of the oldest civilisations in the world.

- Ans (b)**
43. **Non-reciprocity principle of India’s policy towards neighbouring countries envisages**
(A) hegemonic designs towards neighbouring countries.
(B) efforts for improving ties with the neighbouring countries without reciprocity.
(C) non-aligned policy posture in the South Asian context.
(D) the disciplining of the neighbouring countries.

- Ans (b)**
44. **What is the correct chronological order of the developments listed below ?**
(i) Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship
(ii) India’s first Nuclear Explosions at Pokhran
(iii) Cuban Missile Crises
(iv) Adoption of structural adjustment programme of India
Select the correct answer from the following codes :
(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(B) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
(D) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

- Ans (b)**
45. **Assertion(A) : WTO pleads that free trade brings prosperity for all and therefore should be promoted.**
Reason (R) : Integration of the countries with global economy through the system of trade helps them to export goods abroad as also import goods which they need.
(A) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is a correct explanation of(A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Ans (a)**
46. **Collective Security System of the UN is based on the principle of**
(A) All for one, one for all
(B) Imposing sanctions against the belligerent state unilaterally
(C) Maintenance of security by the major powers
(D) Balance of power to be maintained by state of

GUESS PAPER - 2

1. **In which of the following forms of Government is the second chamber as indispensable part of legislature ?**
(A) Presidential
(B) Parliamentary
(C) Unitary
(D) Federal
- Ans (d)**
2. **Which one of the following books has a chapter on ‘Politics in India’ ?**
(A) The Civic Culture Revisited
(B) Politics and Government
(C) Political Development and Social Change
(D) Comparative Politics Today
- Ans (d)**
3. **The Constituent Assembly was setup under the**
(A) Cripp Mission
(B) Cabinet Mission Plan
(C) Wavell Plan
(D) Nehru Report
- Ans (b)**
4. **Who said the following ? ‘India’s Constitution was born more in fear and trepidation than in hope and inspiration’**
(A) Paul Brass
(B) Myron Weiner
(C) K.C. Wheare
(D) Jennings
- Ans (a)**

5. **Which of the following Articles of the Constitution shields legislation from being declared unconstitutional and void ?**
(A) Art. 15 B
(B) Art. 51 A
(C) Art. 31 B
(D) Art. 29 A

- Ans (c)**
6. **Which of the following Amendments to the Indian Constitution has made Right to Education a Fundamental Right ?**
(A) 92nd
(B) 94th
(C) 93rd
(D) 91st

- Ans (c)**
7. **Which of the following statements is not correct ?**
(A) First Proclamation of Emergency was declared in 1962.
(B) Second Proclamation of Emergency was declared in 1971.
(C) Third Proclamation of Emergency was declared in 1975.
(D) Second and Third Proclamations of Emergency were revoked in 1978.

- Ans (d)**
8. **The power of Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between the Centre and the States falls under its**
(A) Advisory Jurisdiction
(B) Appellate Jurisdiction
(C) Original Jurisdiction
(D) Advisory and Appellate Jurisdiction

- Ans (c)**
9. **Who tried to period Indian politics in terms of the tussle between a “demand polity” and a “command polity” ?**
(A) Rajni Kothari
(B) Partha Chatterjee
(C) Lloyd and Susanne Rudolph
(D) Myron Weiner

- Ans (c)**
10. **Who is the author of ‘Political Economy of Development in India’ ?**
(A) Amartya Sen
(B) Subipta Kaviraj
(C) Pranab Bardhan
(D) Hanza Allavi

- Ans (c)**
11. **In order to ensure free and fair elections and to conduct all elections to the Panchayats, the power is vested with**
(A) Chief Election Commissioner of India
(B) Chief Minister of the State
(C) State Election Commission
(D) Chief Secretary of the State

- Ans (c)**
12. **Assertion(A) : The President of India is the Constitutional Head of the State.**
Reason (R) : All powers are vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
Codes
(A) Both(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Ans (a)**
13. **What is the correct sequence of the following Presidents of India ? Use the code given below :**
(i) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(ii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(iii) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
(iv) R. Venkataraman
(A) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
(B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(C) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

- Ans (b)**
14. **Which of the following committee recommended two-tier Panchayatiraj institutions ?**
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(C) R.R. Diwakar Committee
(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee

- Ans (a)**
15. **When was the Central Vigilance Commission set up by the Government of India ?**
(A) 1961
(B) 1964
(C) 1967
(D) 1971

- Ans (b)**
16. **Arrange the following committees in chronological order and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :**
(i) Kripalani Committee
(ii) Santhanam Committee
(iii) Tek Chand Committee
(iv) Vivian Bose Committee
Codes
(A) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
(C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(D) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

- Ans (d)**
17. **Which of the following committees recommended Block Level Planning ?**
(A) Hanumantha Rao Committee
(B) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(C) L.N. Singhvi Committee
(D) Dantwala Committee

- Ans (d)**
18. **The institution of ‘Ombudsman’ was first introduced in**
(A) Denmark
(B) UK
(C) Sweden
(D) Switzerland

19. **Non-alignment as India’s foreign policy meant**
(A) neutrality
(B) equidistance between the three blocs during the cold war
(C) independence and judging each issue on its relevance to our national interest.
(D) interference into the internal affairs of other States.

- Ans (c)**
20. **What is the correct sequence of the following Ministers of External Affairs of India ?**
(i) S.M. Krishna
(ii) Atal. B. Vajpayee
(iii) Pranab Mukherjee
(iv) Swarna Singh
Arrange the following chronologically from who came first :
(A) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(B) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(D) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

- Ans (a)**
21. **“Indira Doctrine” is considered an important aspect of India’s foreign policy for it defines**
(A) The objectives of India’s foreign policy.
(B) It equates India’s security with that of the region and the predominance of India.
(C) India’s security is coterminous with the region and any interference of external powers is taken as a threat to India’s security.
(D) Doctrine enunciated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi which was for the neighbours.

- Ans (c)**
22. **The main purpose of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was**
(A) India’s war against Tamils.
(B) India’s intention to partition Sri Lanka.
(C) To end the ethnic strife between the Sinhalese and Tamils.
(D) To legalise Tamil Militant groups.

- Ans (c)**
23. **The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum**
(A) is part of a more general trend towards regional blocs.
(B) accounts for over half the world’s GDP
(C) has member states which include authoritarian regimes as well as democracies.
(D) All of the above are true.

Ans (d)

GUESS PAPER - 3

1. **Which one of the following pairs is not correct ?**
(A) Lower Palaeolithic : Hunting, gathering
(B) Upper Palaeolithic : Hunting, gathering
(C) Mesolithic : Hunting, gathering
(D) Neolithic : Food Production

- Ans (c)**
2. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :**
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| List – I | List – II |
| (a) Digha Nikaya | (i) Dhammapada |
| (b) Khuddaka Nikaya | (ii) Mahaparinibbana sutta |
| (c) Vinayapitaka | (iii) Kathavastu |
| (d) Abhidhammapitaka | (iv) Khandhaka |
- Codes**
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(B) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
(C) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

- Ans (a)**
3. **‘Indica’ of Megasthenes was preserved in later Greek accounts. Which one of the following Greek travellers’ account is not associated with ‘Indica’ ?**
(A) Ktesius
(B) Strabo
(C) Arrian
(D) Pliny

- Ans (a)**
4. **Which one of the following pairs is not correct ?**
(A) Rock Edict : Sarnath
(B) Minor Rock Edict : Bahapur
(C) Pillar Edict : Rampurva
(D) Minor Pillar Edict : Sanchi

- Ans (a)**
5. **Which one of the following administrative structure in ascending order is correct ?**
(A) Dronamukha, Sthaniya, Samgrahana, Karvatika
(B) Sthaniya, Karvatika, Dronamukha, Samgrahana
(C) Sthaniya, Dronamukha, Karvatika, Samgrahana
(D) Sthaniya, Dronamukha, Samgrahana, Karvatika

- Ans (c)**
6. **What is the correct chronological order of the following?**
(a) The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea
(b) Cosmos Indikopleustes
(c) Geography of Ptolemy
(d) Indica of Megasthenes
Choose the answer from the codes given below :
(A) (a) (b) (c) (d)
(B) (a) (c) (d) (b)
(C) (d) (a) (c) (b)
(D) (c) (d) (a) (b)

- Ans (c)**
7. **Which one of the following collection of hymns of Alvar poetry collected by Nathmuni ?**
(A) Periyapuranam
(B) Tirumurai
(C) Nalayira Divya Prabandhan
(D) Tiruttondal Tiruvantati

- Ans (c)**
8. **Identify the dynasty to which Queen Rudramadevi belonged to**
(A) Chalukyas of Badami
(B) Pandyas of Madurai
(C) Kakatiyas of Warrangal
(D) Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi

- Ans (c)**
9. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :**
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| List – I | List – II |
| (a) Kirtivarman | (i) Vatapi |
| (b) Simhavishnu | (ii) Tanjaur |

- (c) Dantivarman

(d) Vijayalaya

(iii) Kanchipuram

(iv) Manyekheta
- Codes :
- (a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

(B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

(C) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

(D) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
- Ans (d)
10. Which one of the following was the revenue officer of the Chola dynasty ?

(A) Aulnayak

(B) Sherundaram

(C) Varitpottagakka

(D) Perumakkal
- Ans (d)
11. Which of the following statements are not correct ?

(i) After Balban’s death his son Bughra Khan assumed sovereignty in Lakhnauti

(ii) Alauddin Khalji extended his authority to Bengal

(iii) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq made Bengal part of the Delhi sultanate in 1324

(iv) Firuz Shah Tughluq invaded Bengal twice during the reign of Shamsuddin Iliyas Shah.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(A) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(B) (ii) (iv)

(C) (ii) (iii)

(D) (iii) (iv)

Ans (b)

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List – I

List – II

(a) Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti

(b) Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya

(c) Shaikh Farid-ud-din M.Ganj-iShakar

(d) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

(i) Delhi

(ii) Ajodhan

(iii) Multan

(iv) Ajmer

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

(B) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Ans (c)

13. Who termed the dominion of Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq as ‘Hind and Sind’ ?

(A) Ziyauddin Barani

(B) Abdal Malik Isami

(C) Ibn Battuta

(D) Yahia-bin Ahmad Sirhindi

Ans (c)

14. What measures were adopted by Mahmud Gawan to curb the power of the Bahmani Nobles ?

(i) He reduced the size of their estate

(ii) He increased the amount of land classified as royal domain

(iii) He forbade governors from controlling more than a single fort

(iv) He enhanced the rate of land revenue demand.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(A) (i) (iv) (iii)

(B) (i) (ii) (iii)

(C) (iii) (iv) (ii)

(D) (i) (iii) (iv)

Ans (b)

15. Arrange the following in correct chronological order :

(i) Chaitanya

(ii) Eknath

(iii) Surdas

(iv) Tulsidas

Codes :

(A) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

(B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(C) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

(D) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

Ans (a)

16. Who described the Mughal imperial Harem as the ‘Pavilion of charity’ ?

(A) Nizamuddin Ahmad

(B) Abul Fazl

(C) Gulbadan Begum

(D) Abdul Hamid Lahori

Ans (a)

17. In the Mughal System of administration, Mir Bakshi was

(A) Commandar-in-chief of the Mughal army

(B) Incharge of the imperial mint

(C) Minister-in-charge of Treasury

(D) Paymaster General

Ans (d)

18. Which of the following social reforms was not introduced by Akbar ?

(A) Legalization of widows remarriage

(B) Registration of marriage

(C) Total ban on the practice of sati

(D) The age of circumcision was raised to twelve

Ans (c)

19. Which of the following statements is true ?

(A) In Mughal India, cultivation of indigo was confined to the provinces of Delhi and Agra

(B) Madad-i-Maash grants were made hereditary by Aurangzeb

(C) Altamgha Jagirs were made transferable by Jahangir

(D) Kashmir was brought under the zabti system of land revenue assessment.

Ans (b)

20. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion(A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) : Assertion(A) : The English East India Company eliminated their Portuguese and Dutch trade rivals by the end of the Seventeenth century.

Reason (R) : The English traders sold goods of superior quality at cheaper rates.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(A) Both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both(A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A)

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Ans (c)

21. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion(A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) : Assertion(A) : The number of Rajput Mansabdars declined in the Mughal nobility during the second half of Aurangzeb's reign.

Reason (R) : Aurangzeb assigned large number of Jagirs to nobles from the Deccan.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

(A) Both(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A)

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Ans (b)

22. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion(A) and other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion(A) : The 1857 Mutiny was suppressed by the British

Reason (R) : Except for a few like Rani of Jhansi, a very few Indian rulers participated in the mutiny.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(A) Both(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A)

(C) Both(A) and (R) are false

(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false

Ans (a)

23. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion(A) : Dr. Annie Besant organised the Home Rule Movement against the British Rule.

Reason (R) : She wanted to organise all sections of Indian people on the basis of a single political slogan above religious consideration Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(A) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct

(B) (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct

(C) (A) and (R) both are not correct

(D) (A) is correct and (R) is the correct explanation of(A)

Ans (d)

24. In which year did Robert Clive accepted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the Mughal ruler.

(A) 1761

(B) 1765

(C) 1778

(D) 1781

Ans (b)

25. The Treaty of Bassien (1802) was signed between :

(A) the English and Peshwa Baji Rao II

(B) the English and Tipu Sultan

(C) the English and Holkar

(D) the English and Gaikwad

Ans (a)

26. The Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant aimed at :

(A) boycotting foreign goods

(B) educating the Indian Masses

(C) attaining self-rule for India

(D) agitating against the British Monopoly in administration

Ans (c)

27. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the English East India Company factories established in India ?

(i) Surat

(ii) Masulipatnam

(iii) Hugli

(iv) Balasore

Codes :

(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

(D) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

Ans (b)

28. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress ?

(A) Sarojini Naidu

(B) Annie Besant

(C) Sucheta Kripalani

(D) Madam Cama

Ans (b)

29. Who wrote Poverty and Un-British Rule in India ?

(A) Dadabhai Naoroji

(B) R. C. Dutt

(C) Charles Wood

(D) M. N. Roy

Ans (a)

30. August 8, 1942 is important in Indian History for

(A) Formation of Indian National Army by Subhash Chandra Bose at Singapore

(B) Cripp’s Proposals for Dominion status

(C) Non-co-operation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi

(D) Quit India Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi

Ans (d)

31. Which is correctly matched :

(A) “Do or Die” – Jawaharlal Nehru

(B) “Swaraj is my birth right” – Mahatma Gandhi

(C) “Give me blood, I will give you freedom – Subhash Chandra Bose

(D) “Independence through nonviolence must be our aim” – B. G. Tilak

Ans (c)

32. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the Viceroy’s

(i) North Brook

(ii) Minto

(iii) Linlithgow

(iv) Mayo

Codes :

(A) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

(B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

(C) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

Ans (a)

33. Arrange the following into sequential order and select correct answer from the codes given below :

(i) St. Thomae war

(ii) The Pindari war

(iii) Buxar war

(iv) War of Chandurthi

Codes :

(A) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

(B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

(C) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Ans (a)

34. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List – I

List – II

(a) Punjab Tenancy Act

(b) The Ilbert Bill

(c) Hunter Commission

(d) Chamber of Princes

(i) 1883

(ii) 1868

(iii) 1921

(iv) 1882

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

(B) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

(C) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

(D) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

Ans (d)

35. Chronologically arrange the following schools of historical thought as emerged at different points of time

(i) Enlightenment Historiography

(ii) Church Historiography

(iii) Annals Historiography

(iv) Subaltern Historiography

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(A) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

(B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

(C) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

(D) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

Ans (c)

GUESS PAPER - 4

1. Which proto-historic site has yielded the evidence of threads of raw silk ?

(A) Âhâr

(B) Inâmgâon

(C) Navadâtoli

(D) Nevâsâ

Ans (d)

2. Arrange the following Indologists in the chronological order and select the correct answer with the help of the code given below :

(i) William Jones

(ii) Alexander Cunningham

(iii) James Burgess

(iv) James Fergusson

Codes :

(A) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

(B) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

(C) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

(D) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

Ans (c)

3. To which of the following tribes did King Sudasa, described in the Rgveda as having defeated ten Kings, belong ?

(A) Anu

(B) Druhyu

(C) Tritsu

(D) Yadu

Ans (c)

4. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) : Assertion(A) : The Greek historian Herodotus tells us that ‘India was the twentieth and most prosperous satrapy (province) of the Persian empire’.

Reason (R) : By the time of Alexander’s invasion (327-326 B.C.) all the Persian impact on India had become non-existent.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans (c)

5. Who had made the following statement ?

‘Bhagavapi Khatrio ahampi khatrio’ (Bhagawan [Buddha] was a Kshatriya I too am a kshatriya).

(A) Bimbisâra

(B) Prasenjit

(C) Ajâtaûatru

(D) Siûunâga

Ans (c)

6. Which one of the following Sangam poets has mentioned about the hoarded wealth of the rulers of the Nanda dynasty ?

(A) Avvaiyar

(B) Mamulanar

(C) Parnar

(D) Ilango Adigal

Ans (b)

7. Match List – I (Officer) with List – II (Department) and select the correct answer with the help of the codes given below :

List – I (Officer)

List – II (Department)

(a) Sannidhâtâ

(b) Samâhartâ

(c) Panyâdhaksa

(d) Antaravamœika

(i) Incharge of revenue collection

(ii) Incharge of commerce department

(iii) Incharge of the harem guards

(iv) Incharge of the treasury

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

(B) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

(C) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

(D) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

Ans (c)

8. Match List – I (Ruler) with List – II (Associated person) and select the correct answer with the help of the codes given below :

List – I (Ruler)

List – II (Associated person)

(a) Bimbisâra

(i) Deimachus

4

DEVELOP INDIA
English Weekly Newspaper

<http://www.developindiagroup.co.in/>

US found Indira 'unpredictable'

TN Kaul, a close aide of the then Prime Minister Gandhi, and the man handpicked by her as India's US ambassador in 1973, was described by the American envoy in India as "arrogant," pro-Soviet and as a man not to be trusted, in cables sent to the US State Department, and accessed by transparency watchdog Wikileaks.

"Kaul, like Nehru family, is Kashmiri Brahmin, assured to the point of arrogance by birth," Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the US ambassador to India wrote to the State Department secret service on March 17, 1973.

"His career has been marked by a pro-Soviet bias and concomitant Anti-American words and deeds."

In the cable, Moynihan accepted that he had not met Kaul personally, but had heard enough from other Western diplomats about the PM's aide to conclude that he was "inclined towards slyness, especially in his dealings with westerners."

"This latter quality is not only Kashmiri Brahmanical arrogance, it also reflects Kaul's propensity for misconstruing cleverness for sophistication in diplomatic dealings," Moynihan wrote, before calling Kaul "distasteful and trying." Kaul had already been foreign secretary under Gandhi.

According to Moynihan, one NATO ambassador on hearing about Kaul's appointment to Washington "seized an embassy official by the lapels and suggested that the US could not possibly extend agreement to Kaul."

Moynihan quotes former US Ambassador Foy Kohler as a "slick opportunist."

In another cable, the former Indian ambassador to the US, GL Mehta indicated that he did not believe Kaul was the right choice for the post of ambassador to the US.

But the cables also point to the recognition among the Americans that Kaul was a direct Indira Gandhi appointee, and was a "sensitive weathervane of Indian foreign policy."

"He will seek to improve relations with the US if that is GOI policy, and will criticize our actions, if so instructed," Moynihan wrote.

"If the wind veers, he shifts with it immediately."

YB Chavan possible counter to Indira Gandhi: US

Yashwantrao Chavan, finance minister under Indira Gandhi was a key politician courted by the Americans as a possible counter to the Prime Minister, who US President Richard Nixon famously abused.

The latest tranche of US diplomatic cables accessed by transparency watchdog Wikileaks, and released publicly today, mention Chavan more often than any other minister in the Gandhi cabinet. At a time when references to Gandhi and close aides like TN Kaul were mostly acerbic, the US embassy lobbied to get Chavan a chance to meet Henry Kissinger, Nixon's secretary of state, a cable written by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the US ambassador to India to the State Department secret service on March 17 suggests.

"You should know that Chavan is one of the few ministers here with a political base of his own, and is considered a potential rival to the Prime Minister," Moynihan wrote.

US diplomats believed the first state visit of Soviet president Leonid Brezhnev to India in 1973 might have fetched the "Indian begging bowl" very little but platitudes, according to the latest round of leaked Wikileaks cables. Soon after the high-profile visit where the two countries signed the friendship treaty, the Embassy analysed the joint statement that emphasised on the two countries trying to stick to their respective positions. Pointing to news reports about "alleged soviet commitments to supply petroleum, newsprint, metals, it said "unless this is true, the Indian begging bowl will contain very little but platitudes". Many other US cables had gleefully noted how the Indians were repeatedly asking the Soviets for grains, a request that was turned down on several occasions.

Don't reduce security for Indian embassy: US envoy to Washington

In 1973, when India and the US shared a troubled relationship, the American state

department was contemplating reducing the security for the Indian embassy in Washington DC.

But US ambassador to India Daniel Patrick Moynihan wrote a strongly worded letter to his political bosses, cautioning them about the possible repercussions of culling security from the Indian mission.

"India's serious concern with terrorist threats is evidenced by security measures taken to protect ranking officials and installations in India," Moynihan wrote.

"In circumstances, it is our judgment that GOI will not take kindly to withdrawal of protection from Indian embassy in Washington, particularly in light of fact that they are providing extensive protection to our ambassador, deputy chief of mission and embassy."

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'Indira Gandhi unpredictable'

Those were the Soviet days. And the US was apprehensive about the anti-American voices that permeated the Indian political life. There many diplomatic cables released by Wikileaks that show how US kept a close tab on these developments and always found then prime minister Indira Gandhi favourably disposed towards the Soviet Union.

One of the cables term Gandhi's response can be "completely unpredictable". The US was worried about the epithets it had received such "fascist, imperialists, "the imperialist power" not wanting "democracy and socialism in India."

'Whipping up crisis atmosphere'

In a cable in 1974, the US mission takes a special note of Gandhi hitting out at the "foreign critics", including the US after the nuclear test in the same year.

"The continuing campaign by J P Narayan in Bihar and the economic situation are getting to her, perhaps she is whipping up a crisis atmosphere to prepare people for tougher economic measures", says a cable. The US and the west had raised strong objections to India going nuclear and a slew of sanctions followed.

Authoritarian drift and democracy card

In one of the cables assessing Gandhi, US finds a "slow authoritarian shift" despite India having "institutional checks". But the cable says that US should work closely with India which remains one of the few functioning democracies in South Asia. "India has so far remained the principal reminder in under-developed Asia that political freedoms can survive if the will exists.... It is in the interests of the US to see democracy flourish in India" And the cable admits there is little that the US can do to affect India's political system.

US looked at Chavan to limit Soviet influence

A cable dated September 16, 1975 has revealed that the US intended to use then Indian foreign minister YB Chavan to limit Soviet influence in India. The US also wanted to use him repair India's external relations that was "upset" in 1971.

At the same time, the US also wanted limit the level of their involvement in India and "above all avoid creating over-expectations regarding the benefits which might accrue from improved relations."

"We recommend that the secretary brief Chavan on our relations with the USSR and China to demonstrate that they support our objective of stability in South Asia. He should brief Chavan on our view of recent events in Bangladesh, pointing out that our only interest is in stability and that our activities are humanitarian.

The Secretary should frankly discuss our relations with Pakistan, explaining that we are engaged in technical discussions of us arms sales of transfers, that these will be carried out in accordance with the policy we announced last winter."

US had 'sources' even in the PM's household

The United States had sources even inside then PM Indira Gandhi's house who provided it with the goings on inside the household, a

diplomatic cable dated June 27, 1975 has revealed. The US officials had spoken to many of these sources after declaration of Emergency.

The cable referring to a spate of transfers of senior officials who opposed the declaration of Emergency said: "According to a source in the PM's household entourage, this was the key reason for the sudden transfer of home secretary Mukerjee to civil aviation and tourism at the beginning of this week."

The cable adds: "The names most commonly heard as the key figures behind Mrs Gandhi at this point are her son, Sanjay Gandhi and her secretary, Dhawan. This is confirmed by a source close to the PM's household. Both are non-ideological, extremely authoritarian in their general approach, and focused only on keeping Mrs Gandhi in power."

Indira almost told US envoy off

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took "mild exception" to US Ambassador to India, Daniel Patrick Moynihan's description of India as a "world power during their first meeting, according to a cable.

Mrs Gandhi told Moynihan that India did not believe in "power politics", probably mocking at US hegemonic policies. Mrs Gandhi then said that in any case, India "did not have the resources to act as other nations had done in the past".

She also wished Moynihan a "fruitful mission" although "you have not made a good beginning". Clearly, the meeting did not go down well with the prime minister.

The cables pertain to 1973-1976, the years when Henry Kissinger was the US secretary of state in the Nixon and Ford Administrations

The Americans made serious efforts to placate Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and assuage her concerns over military aid to Pakistan, and at one point, promising no new military support.

Describing his first meeting with Indira Gandhi, ambassador Moynihan states in a cable that the US president (Nixon) wanted to explicitly "stress" that America would not "supply lethal arms to any nation of the sub-continent".

The US "hopes to develop a new relationship between our nations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests", he said.

"WE," Moynihan said, "for example very much hope the Shimla accord will move forward." He added: "We have recognized Bangladesh, and are providing a great deal of aid to that nation, and expect it will continue to need such aid for a considerable while."

"In a word, we hope for a normal relationship with India as of one world power to another."

Moynihan, a former senator from New York, was US ambassador to India from 1973 to 1975. He believed the US fought in Vietnam to "save India from going communist".

'India not rational on Pak'

The US, in the aftermath of the creation of Bangladesh, was worried over the possibility of Pakistan collapsing and wanted to help it "economically" and "politically", according to the Kissinger cables released by Wikileaks.

The cable states Indians could not think "rationally" on Pakistan and although Indian leaders "intellectually" favoured a united Pakistan, emotionally they thought otherwise.

"Everyone should help, but India, which could do the most, was not cooperating. If India was intellectually committed to Pakistan's unity and Bhutto's success, why then did it put obstacles in the way? Reason was because Indians could not think rationally on subject of Pakistan," the cable states.

Cable documents India's struggle with food

US diplomatic cables released by Wikileaks reveal India's troublesome food security situation during 1970s, a far cry from today's food surplus situation.

India had massive problems with US food aid, including contamination, according to a cable, which captures India's precarious food situation when it had to depend on US wheat imports, under a food programme called PL480.

The presence of "Jimson weed seed" was a particular concern. "Current food situation in India remains serious but no further deterioration apparent in past week. Presence of jimson weed seed in imported grain may delay distribution imported food grains," the cable stated.

There was uproar in Parliament over weed-contaminated wheat and milo grains and also in Maharashtra and Rajasthan, where "most imported milo (were) to be consumed".

Food officials "took calm attitude" toward the problem and assured furious Opposition leaders that milo containing "Jimson seed" would be cleaned on a mass scale before being released for consumption.

The government was considering a proposal to approach the World Food Programme for food assistance in drought stricken areas, while food inflation was spiraling.

"All India official wholesale foodgrain price index during week ending February 10, 1973, averaged 259, compared to 256 during previous week and corresponding week January. Rising trend in foodgrain prices generally continued throughout February," the cable said.

US officials warned about immigration to Assam

Immigration from Bangladesh to Assam shocked Daniel Patrick Moynihan, US ambassador to India, during a trip to Assam in March 1974, a recently-released confidential Wikileaks diplomatic cable has revealed.

"The overriding problem in Assam perhaps is the rising population pressure. The state has the highest demographic growth rate in India--3.7 percent--reflecting rapid natural growth and continuing immigration from Bangladesh and Nepal. This has caused grave economic and ethnic/political problems which can be expected to worsen," Moynihan reported to Washington.

"In rice, the principle crop, Assam is now barely self-sufficient and districts that were, until recently, surplus...More significant perhaps is continuing immigration of Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh," he added.

'Ray's run in with Sanjay forced him out of PMs inner circle'

A cable from then Calcutta sent on July 24, 1975 says that though rumours in the first two weeks of emergency indicated West Bengal CM Siddharth Shankar Ray's moving to the Centre as home or foreign minister, 'a run-in of some sort with Sanjay Gandhi' as the reason for Ray's distancing from PM's inner circle. "There are a lot of nasty stories circulating here about Sanjay."

'Sanjay's attempts to widen influence might fireback'

A cable of December 18, 1975 says that Sanjay Gandhi has been placing his men in positions of power and exerting influence against the Leftist parties and others, which is drawing discontent. "Sanjay has so far proceeded slowly, methodically and successfully. But the chance for him to make mistakes or to build an anti-Sanjay and indirectly an anti-Mrs Gandhi lobby may increase as he attempts to widen his personal influence and activities and operates more publicly."

Sanjay's meet with ambassador

The Cables reveal the keen interest the US officials were showing in the activities of Sanjay Gandhi. A cable sent from New Delhi to the US Department of State on April 28, 1976 on the subject of the law of sea negotiations, mentions the presence of Gandhi's household members - Sanjay and Rajiv Gandhi and their wives at a dinner event. "To our knowledge, this is the first social occasion involving foreign ambassadors which Sanjay Gandhi has attended," it says.

Sanjay and Maruti Limited

A cable of December 23, 1976 on Maruti Limited tells that Sanjay Gandhi is the managing director of the company and that he is the second son of PM Gandhi. "He underwent a three year training program as an apprentice in the auto-mobile division of the Rolls Royce Company of England. The board of directors of ML consists of businessmen, all of whom are highly regarded and possess substantial financial means."

WikiLeaks

cables on the Gandhis: Scanner on Rajiv, Sanjay, Sonia

Fresh US diplomatic cables released by WikiLeaks have claimed that Rajiv Gandhi was the "main Indian negotiator" for Swedish aircraft company Saab-Scania before entering politics. The leaked secret cable was first reported by The Hindu on Monday and talked about Rajiv's "family connections", seen as valuable in connection with a huge fighter deal that was being negotiated for the IAF in the 1970s.

Responding to the report, the Congress accused WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange of spreading "lies and falsehoods" while the BJP demanded the government come clean on the controversy.



"Swedish embassy officials has informed us that main Indian negotiator with swedes on vigen at New Delhi end has been Ms Gandhi's older son, Rajiv Gandhi. Latter's only association with aircraft industry (to our knowledge) has been as pilot for Indian airlines and this is first time we have heard his name as entrepreneur," said a US diplomatic cable sent on October 21, 1975.

The cables went on to say that French aviation firm Dassault, which was also in the race with its Mirage aircraft, had the son-in-law of the then Air Chief, Air Marshal O P Mehra, as its chief negotiator.

"Ms Gandhi (according to Swedish information) has made personal decision not to purchase British jaguar because of her prejudices against British... decision would be between Mirage and Viggen. The Swedish diplomat said that Sweden's neutral position in world politics is offsetting Viggen's higher cost. He expressed irritation at the way Ms Gandhi is personally dominating negotiations, without involvement of Indian air force officers," the cables said.

A related cable says the Swedes also made it clear they "understood the importance of family influences" in the final decision. The cable adds: "Our colleague describes Ranjiv (sic) Gandhi in flattering terms, and contends his technical expertise is of a high level. This may or may not be. Offhand, we would have thought a transport pilot not the best expert to rely upon in evaluating a fighter plane, but then we are speaking of a transport pilot who has another and perhaps more relevant qualification."



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- (b) Bindusāra (ii) St. Thomas
(c) Ajātaūatru (iii) Jīvaka
(d) Gondopharnes (iv) Vassakara
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
(C) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(D) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
Ans (a)
9. Who among the following assumed the title of ‘Dharmamaharaja’ which was justified by the performance of numerous Vedic sacrifices incuding the Aœvamedha ?
(A) Pusyamitra
(B) Sarvatāta
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Pravarasena I
Ans (d)
10. The seat of third Sangam of Tamil poets was located at
(A) Uraiyyur
(B) Madurā
(C) Tanjore
(D) Kāñchī
Ans (b)
11. Which one of the following Indian rulers had donated five villages to a Vihāra built at Nālandā by Sailendra King Ūri Bālaputra ?
(A) Kumāragupta I
(B) Harsa
(C) Devapāla
(D) Bhāskaravarman
Ans (c)
12. The rulers of which dynasty of the Deccan have been described by the Arab writers as the four great sovereigns of the world ?
(A) Chālukyas of Vātāpi
(B) Chālukyas of Kalyānī
(C) Mauryas of Konkan
(D) Rāstrakūtas of Mānyakheta
Ans (d)
13. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?
(A) Rājasekhara – Viddhasālabhanjikā
(B) Āeri Harsa – Naisadhiya Charita
(C) Mahendravarman – Kavirājamārga
(D) Sudraka – Mrichchakatikam
Ans (c)
14. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :
Assertion (A) : The growth of regional politics in early medieval India was accompanied by the composition of royal biographies by court poets.
Reason (R) : Sandhyakaranandin’s Rāmacharita is written in slesa style and simultaneously tells the story of the epic hero Rāma and the Pāla King Rāmapāla.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Ans (a)
15. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion(A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :
Assertion(A) : The Sultans of Delhi managed to consolidate an empire comprising a large part of India with their military power.
Reason (R) : The main feature of the Delhi Sultanate was that the sultans based their military power with military elite bound together by Islam and certain tribal affinities.
Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
Codes :
(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(C) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is true.
(D) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
Ans (c)
16. The first reference of ‘Turkan-iChihalgani’ has been made in
(A) Tabqat-i-Nasiri
(B) Futuh-us-Salatin
(C) Kitabur Rehla
(D) Khazain-ul-Futuh
Ans (b)
17. Which Mongol general defeated Alauddin Khalji ?
(A) Qadar
(B) Qutlugh Khwaja
(C) Targi
(D) Iqbalmand
Ans (c)
18. Diwan-i-Khalsa was responsible to look after the
(A) Land under continuous cultivation
(B) Revenue free land granted as rewards
(C) Land under the direct control of the State
(D) Fallow land
Ans (c)
19. Who amongst the following commented on the rule of the First Afghan Empire in India that ‘there was an opportunity to establish in India the constitutional monarchy but the dissensions amongst the Afghan nobles let the opportunity pass away’ ?
(A) K.A. Nizami
(B) Peter Jackson
(C) R.P. Tripāthi
(D) John F. Richards
Ans (c)
20. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Alauddin Khalji ?
(A) He established the department called ‘Diwan-i-Kohi’
(B) Ziyauddin Barni criticizes Alauddin’s taxation policy
(C) Malik Fakhruddin, the Kotwāl was loyal to him
(D) His son Qutbuddin Mubarak Khalji declared himself the ‘Caliph’
Ans (a)
21. The title of ‘Mujaddid’ was conferred to which Mughal Emperor by the contemporary historians ?
(A) Humayun
(B) Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb
Ans (c)

22. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
List – I **List – II**
(a) Ramanuja (i) Pushti Marg
(b) Chaitanya (ii) Nirguna Bhakti
(c) Vallabhacharya (iii) Vishitadvaita Philosophy
(d) Nanak (iv) Gaudiya Vaishnavism
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
(B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(C) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
(D) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
Ans (c)
23. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
List – I **List – II**
(a) Qadiriya Order (i) Shaikh Badruddin Samarkhandi
(b) Naqsbandiah Order (ii) Shah Abdullah
(c) Firdausi Order (iii) Khwaja Baqi Billah
(d) Shuttari Order (iv) Shah Nayamatullah
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(B) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(C) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
(D) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
Ans (b)
24. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
List – I List – II
(a) Masand (i) A deputy of the Sikh Guru
(b) Sahajdari (ii) Non-Khalsa Sikhs
(c) Sardeshmukhi (iii) A term for Maratha rev
enue demand
(d) Dal Khalsa (iv) Sikh religious organiza
tion
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(C) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(D) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
Ans (b)
25. What new stylistic feature is found in the Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan Telangani built at Delhi under the Sultans of Delhi?
(A) Use of white marble against red sand stone
(B) True Arch
(C) Double Dome
(D) Octagonal in planning
Ans (d)
26. Which styles of the Sultanate painting paved the way in the foundation of the Mughal style of painting ?
(A) Chaurapanchasika, Laur Chanda and Indo-Persian
(B) Pala, Kashmiri and Laur Chanda
(C) Chaurpanchasika, Kashmiri and Indo-Persian
(D) Indo-Persian, Pala and Kashmiri
Ans (a)
27. Consider the following statements and point out the incorrect one :
(A) Babur’s Memoirs provide a flood of light on contemporary affairs.
(B) It exhibits Babur’s interest in nature.
(C) It provides no information about Farghana, Samarqand and Kabul where he spent time.
(D) He throws light on his contemporaries, their good and bad points, including him-self.
Ans (c)
28. Tulsidas was the author of which book ?
(A) Kavitawali
(B) Ramacharitamanas
(C) Gitawali
(D) All of the above
Ans (d)
29. Who among the following is considered as the founder of ‘Varkari’ sect?
(A) Eknath
(B) Tukaram
(C) Namdeva
(D) Jnanesvara
Ans (c)
30. Consider the following statements in the context of organization of Mughal ruling class during the 17th century and select the correct answer from the options given below :
(A) An aspect of the composite ruling class was the steady promotion of a small number of members belonging to the administrative services.
(B) These members were generally drawn from Khatri and Kayastha castes.
(C) A few Brahmins could also be found amongst this ruling class.
(D) All of the above.
Ans (d)
31. Which one of the following Mughal painters was a caricaturist ?
(A) Basawan
(B) Manohar
(C) Miskin
(D) Abul Hasan
Ans (c)
32. Shah Jahan fought the Battle of Kartarpur against
(A) Guru Hargovind Singh
(B) Guru Har Kishan
(C) Guru Har Rai
(D) Guru Tegh Bahadur
Ans (a)
33. Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :
Assertion(A) : Recurring peasant revolts in the late 17th and early 18th centuries are believed to have been a major cause of the decline of Mughal Empire.
Reason (R) : Regional sentiments against a centralized Mughal State had not been there.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).

- (B) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Ans (b)
34. Which one of the following centre was not a Dutch commercial establishment in India ?
(A) Masulipatam
(B) Karikal
(C) Hugli
(D) Balasore
Ans (c)
35. Name the English Officer who obtained Madras on lease in 1639 from the ruler of Chandragiri.
(A) Sir Thomas Roe
(B) Francis Day
(C) Sir George Oxenden
(D) Sir John Child
Ans (c)
36. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :
List – I List – II
(a) Second Carnatic War (i) Treaty of Paris
(b) Third AngloMysore War (ii) Treaty of Aixha Chapelle
(c) Second AngloMaratha War (iii) Treaty of Srirangapatnam
(d) Third Carnatic War (iv) Treaty of Bassein
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(C) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
(D) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
Ans (d)
37. Which one of the following provisions was not part of the Subsidiary Alliance ?
(A) The State has to keep British force under the command of English General.
(B) The State should take prior permission from the Company for waging of war or making peace with another State.
(C) The State should not have relation with any European power except English East India Company.
(D) The State can go for adoption in the case of not having natural heir.
Ans (d)
38. Name the Governor General who adopted a policy of the Europeanisation of bureaucracy and an exclusion of Indians from higher posts.
(A) Warren Hastings
(B) Cornwallis
(C) Wellesley
(D) Dalhousie
Ans (b)
39. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and other labelled as Reason (R) :
Assertion(A) : The British introduced different land revenue tenures in different parts of India.
Reason (R) : It led to the impoverishment of Indian peasantry.
In the context of above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
(B) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
(C) Both(A) and (R) are false.
(D) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Ans (d)
40. Curzon-Kitchner Controversy of 1904-05 is related to
(A) Partition of Bengal
(B) Abolition of military member in the Viceroy’s Council
(C) Direct recruitment of police force
(D) Autonomy of the Calcutta
Ans (b)
41. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :
List – I **List – II**
(a) Punjab Land Alienation Act (i) 1900
(b) Central Provinces Land Alienation Act (ii) 1879
(c) North West Provinces Land Alienation Act (iii) 1904
(d) Deccan Agricultural Relief Act (iv) 1916
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(C) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
(D) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
Ans (a)
42. Name the ruler who was deposed in 1875 on charges of ‘gross misrule’.
(A) Gangasingh of Bikaner
(B) Bupendranath Singh of Patiala
(C) Krishna Raja Wadiar of Mysore
(D) Malhar Rao Gaikwad of Baroda
Ans (d)
43. The first English Evening Daily Newspaper from Madras was
(A) The Madras Mail
(B) The Madras Chronicle
(C) The Madras Herald
(D) The Madras Standard
Ans (a)
44. “Forget not that the lower classes, the ignorant, the poor, the illiterate, the cobbler, the sweeper are thy flesh and blood, thy brothers” – These words are related to
(A) Jyotiba Phule
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Swami Vivekananda
Ans (d)
45. “The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was not one movement it was many” – The above statement has been made by
(A) S.N. Sen

- (B) R.C. Majumdar

(C) C.A. Bayly

(D) Eric Stokes

Ans (c)
46. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

List – I

List – II

(a) Narayan Guru

(i) Rising Sun

(b) Tripuraneni Ramaswamy Choudary

(ii) Jati Mimamsa

(c) Venkataraylu Naidu

(iii) Shambuka Vadha

(d) Sridharula Naidu

(iv) Veda Samaj

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

(B) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

(C) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

(D) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

Ans (b)
47. Select the correct answer from the codes given below about the chronological sequence of the movements :

(i) Kuka Movement

(ii) Wahabi Movement

(iii) Mundas Revolt

(iv) Moplah Peasant Revolt

Codes :

(A) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

(B) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

(D) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

Ans (a)
48. Select the correct answer from the codes given below about the chronological sequence of the Act passed :

(i) Brahmo Marriage Act

(ii) Sarada Act

(iii) Hindu Widow’s Re-marriage Act

(iv) Age of Consent Bill

Codes :

(A) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

(B) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

(C) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

(D) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

Ans (d)
49. One of the following Congress leaders did not preside any Session of the Indian National Congress :

(A) Surendranath Bannerjee

(B) Gopala Krishna Gokhale

(C) Bala Gangadhar Tilak

(D) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans (c)
50. The first Swadeshi dacoity or robbery was organised in the year 1906 in

(A) Maniktala

(B) Rangapur

(C) Muzaffarpur

(D) Midnapur

Ans (b)
51. Who was called ‘Morning Star’ of Reformation ?

(A) Martin Luther

(B) John Calvin

(C) Zwingli

(D) John Wycliffe

Ans (d)
52. Who used the word ‘Cold War’ first ?

(A) Winston Churchill

(B) Bernard Baruch

(C) Marshal

(D) Stressman

Ans (a)
53. What position Nelson Mandela occupied in the African National Congress at the time of his release from jail after 26 years in 1990 ?

(A) President

(B) Vice-President

(C) Secretary

(D) Advisor

Ans (b)
54. What was Marshal Plan ?

(A) Control of European powers by military power.

(B) To spread of American Dictatorship in Europe.

(C) Economic package of USA to control Communism.

(D) American Continent is meant for Americans only.

Ans (c)
55. A concrete outcome of the Wavell Plan was the

(A) Constitution of the Constituent Assembly

(B) Complete independence for India gradually

(C) Hold a Referendum in the North-West Province

(D) Summoning of the Shimla Conference

Ans (d)
56. Which one of the following Committees was appointed by the UPSC in 1974 to go into the issue of recruitment and selection methods ?

(A) Bhagwati Committee

(B) D.S. Kothari Committee

(C) A.D. Gorwala Committee

(D) Santhanam Committee

Ans (b)
57. Who among the following explicitly states that “History bases all its conclusions on rational evidence” ?

(A) Herodotus

(B) Thucydides

(C) Polybios

(D) Tacitus

Ans (b)
58. Which one of the following work was not authored by Leopold von Ranke ?

(A) History of Rome

(B) History of France

(C) History of the Popes

- (D) German History at the time of Reformation

Ans (a)
59. What is the concept of causation by E.H. Carr ?

(A) History cannot be understood devoid of cause-effect relationship.

(B) History depends on time and space.

(C) It is a matter of every day personal experience to inquire about the basis of an event.

(D) Causes should be undertaken in totality.

Ans (a)
60. What does postmodernist think about the Historical causation ?

(A) It is useless to search for it.

(B) It puts limitation on the Historian.

(C) Interpretation is necessary rather than the cause-effect relation.

(D) There are different opinions.

Ans (d)
61. Which is not the concept of Time amongst the postmodernists ?

(A) It should not be studied in the interpretation of History.

(B) It puts forth the theory that the interpretation of events be emphasized.

(C) Time deals with past.

(D) The factor of Time has not been thought of by the intellectuals.

Ans (d)
62. Who amongst the following wrote that the cause-effect relationship is an obstacle for History ?

(A) Richard Evans

(B) Ankersmit

(C) E.H. Carr

(D) Theodore Zeldin

Ans (d)
63. Which one of the following said that the narrative History writing considering the Time is like constructing a building on a weak foundation ?

(A) Ankersmit

(B) Theodore Zeldin

(C) Richard Evans

(D) E.H. Carr

Ans (a)

GUESS PAPER - 5

1. Arrange the following international human rights documents in a chronological ascending order :

(i) Charter of Fundamental rights of the European Union.

(ii) Convention relating to the status of Refugees.

(iii) Genocide Convention

(iv) Declaration on Torture

Codes :

(A) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

(B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

(C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

(D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

Ans (a)
2. Who, among the following opined that ‘internal security challenges are just like the lurking hood of a snake, which must be either crippled or brought into full control ?

(A) J.L. Nehru

(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(D) Acharya Kautilya

Ans (d)
3. Liberal right to fight campaign is criticized because

(A) It advocates the policies of access.

(B) It advocates the legitimacy of state violence.

(C) It addresses the central role of the military.

(D) It promotes subordination of women to men.

Ans (a)
4. Which one of the following strategic thinkers encapsulated the concept of ‘Absolute War’ ?

(A) Mackinder

(B) Douhet

(C) Carl Von Clausewitz

(D) A. Jomini

Ans (c)
5. ECCMs are means of

(A) Electronic Warfare

(B) Cyber Warfare

(C) Chemical Warfare

(D) Biological Warfare

Ans (a)
6. Which of the following is one of the integral components of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) ?

(A) Negotiation on equal terms.

(B) Absence of inimical postures and prevalence of transparency in relations.

(C) Third Party Mediation

(D) Stable security as a condition for confidence building

Ans (b)
7. Match the following items given in Lists – I and II and use the code given below :

List – I

List – II

(Authors)

(Books)

(a) Gen K.V. Krishna Rao

(i) Tradition Never Dies

(b) Col V. Longer

(ii) Prepare or Perish

(c) Maj-Gen D.K. Palit

(iii) Red Coats To Olive Green

(d) Lt. Col. Bhava Singh

(iv) Essentials of Military Knowledge

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

(C) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

(D) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

Ans (d)
8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion(A) : A pre-emptive attack is military action that is designed to forestall or prevent likely future aggression.

Reason (R) : It is therefore a form of self-defence in anticipation, it involves ‘getting your retaliation in first’.

Codes :
- 7
- DEVELOP INDIA
English Weekly Newspaper
- <http://www.developindiagroup.co.in/>

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Ans (a)**
9. The “Iraq Syndrome” was the result of the following :
- (A) Gulf War I
(B) Iran-Iraq War
(C) Yom Kippur War
(D) Gulf War II
- Ans (d)**
10. In a nuclearized South Asia, India’s military strategy for a limited war with Pakistan is constrained by
- (A) Shadow of nuclear umbrella with a nuclear triad
(B) Realization of the dangers of escalation
(C) Fears of massive Indian retaliation in case of Pakistan’s first strike
(D) India’s strategy to fight an all out conventional war with Pakistan
- Ans (d)**
11. Identify the island/waterway mentioned in List – I with their new claimant mentioned in List – II by using the codes mentioned below :
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| List – I | List – II |
| (a) Abu Musa | (i) Yemen |
| (b) Khuriya Muriya | (ii) Saudi Arabia |
| (c) Shat-al Arab | (iii) UAE |
| (d) Qarooh | (iv) Iran |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (B) (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (C) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (D) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
- Ans (a)**
12. The ‘Blue Revolution’ is a term often used to refer to
- (A) Kuwaiti women struggle for suffrage.
(B) International movement for the protection of ocean.
(C) Daughters of Nile agitation for equality
(D) Tunisian movement for Democracy
- Ans (a)**
13. Point out the odd from the following :
- (A) Operation Desert Storm (1991)
(B) Operation Desert Shield (1990)
(C) Operation Desert Fox (1998)
(D) Operation Cactus (1988)
- Ans (d)**
14. ‘Black September’ is related to one of the following :
- (A) Israel’s offensive against Egypt in the Arab-Israel war of 1967
(B) Israeli counter-offensive against the Egyptian forces during the Yom Kippur War of 1973.
(C) Syrian attack on Israeli Defence Forces during the Yom Kippur War of 1973.
(D) Palestinian terror activities
- Ans (d)**
15. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
- Assertion(A)** : Arab spring is a democratic upsurge of the people.
Reason (R) : The authoritarian leaders who do not have political legitimacy should step down and a process of democratization should follow are the major demands.
- Codes :**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Ans (b)**
16. MALSINDO formed by Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia was aimed at :
- (A) Promoting economic cooperation
(B) Promoting food security
(C) Promoting cultural cooperation
(D) Promoting maritime security
- Ans (d)**
17. Match List – I (names of Thai monarchs) with the List – II (their titles) with the codes given below :
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| List – I | List – II |
| (a) Mahavajiravudh | (i) Rama IV |
| (b) Prajadhipok | (ii) Rama V |
| (c) Chollalongkorn | (iii) Rama VI |
| (d) Mongkut | (iv) Rama VII |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (B) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (C) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (D) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
- Ans (b)**
18. One of the following is hailed as the largest Buddhist monument in the world.
- (A) Angkor Wat
(B) Boroburdur
(C) Bayon
(D) Bontea Srei
- Ans (b)**
19. Which one of the following is the largest ethnic minority of Cambodia ?

- (A) Thai
(B) Lao
(C) Vietnamese
(D) Chinese
- Ans (c)**
20. What are the significant factors that helped Thailand to maintain its independence during the colonial era ?
- (A) Geographical location
(B) Able diplomacy
(C) Policy of modernization
(D) All the above factors
- Ans (d)**
21. Arrange the following events of the Philippines in chronological ascending order :
- (i) The Huk Rebellion
(ii) The Magsaysay Revolution
(iii) Roxas and Quirino rule
(iv) Marcos Regime
- Codes :**
- (A) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
(B) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(D) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
- Ans (b)**
22. Which one of the following countries was victimised by the use of ‘agent orange’ by the USA ?
- (A) Cambodia
(B) Burma
(C) Vietnam
(D) Laos
- Ans (c)**
23. Match the countries in List – I with their name in List – II by using the codes given below :
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| List – I | List – II |
| (a) Benin | (i) Gold Coast |
| (b) Burkina Faso | (ii) South West Africa |
| (c) Ghana | (iii) Dahomey |
| (d) Namibia | (iv) Upper Volta |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (B) (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (C) (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (D) (iv) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) |
- Ans (b)**
24. Match the authors in List – I with books mentioned in List – II by using the codes given below :
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| List – I | List – II |
| (a) Kwame Nkrumah | (i) The African Condition |
| (b) Ali Mazrui | (ii) The Blackman’s Burden |
| (c) Basil Davidson | (iii) Africa Must Unite |
| (d) Nelson Mandela | (iv) Long Walk to Freedom |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (B) (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (C) (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
| (D) (i) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) |
- Ans (a)**
25. British Prime Minister’s statement “Wind of change in Africa” refers to
- (A) Growing number of independent African countries
(B) Entry of neo-colonialism in Africa
(C) Involvement of external powers in Africa
(D) The UN involvement in Africa
- Ans (a)**
26. Who was the first African Secretary General of the UN ?
- (A) Trygve Lie
(B) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
(C) Kofi Annan
(D) U. Thant
- Ans (b)**
27. Which of the following countries left the African Union on its own ?
- (A) Madagascar
(B) Morocco
(C) Mali
(D) Zaire
- Ans (b)**
28. The first Woman President in the SubSaharan Africa belongs to
- (A) Uganda
(B) Nigeria
(C) Liberia
(D) Ghana
- Ans (c)**
29. Which of the following has been described as ‘Rainbow Nation’ ?
- (A) Sudan
(B) South Africa
(C) Madagascar
(D) Zimbabwe
- Ans (b)**
30. Who wrote in his memoirs that ‘Disarmament is the ideal of Socialism’ ?

- (A) Kosygin
(B) Chernenko
(C) Gromyko
(D) Gorbachev
- Ans (c)**
31. Which one of the following is a joint defence venture of India and Russia ?
- (A) BRAHMOS
(B) BACKFIRE
(C) AGNI-V
(D) SS-20
- Ans (a)**
32. Which one of the following played central role of providing super power status to both the US and the USSR ?
- (A) Nuclear Weapons
(B) Containment Strategy
(C) East-West military confrontation
(D) Conventional military industrial complex
- Ans (a)**
33. Which principles were adopted in Vladimir Lenin’s ‘Decree of Peace’ ?
- (A) Opposition to aggression and revolution
(B) Class struggle and building Communism
(C) Disarmament and equality
(D) Proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence
- Ans (d)**
34. Identify the correct code for Assertion (A) and Reason (R) as given below :
- Assertion(A)** : Significant disparities in wealth and power between the US and the erstwhile USSR were amplified when NATO and Warsaw Pact were included in overall balance of East-West Power.
Reason (R) : The idea that the erstwhile USSR could somehow be equated with the US makes no sense when calculated on a classical mercantile scale of wealth.
- Codes :**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the appropriate logic for (A).
(B) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
(C) (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct logic of (A).
- Ans (a)**
35. Sir Creek issue is between
- (A) India – China
(B) India – Pakistan
(C) Pakistan – Afghanistan
(D) India – Sri Lanka
- Ans (b)**
36. China conducted a Nuclear Test for Pakistan in the year 1990 at
- (A) Chagai Hills
(B) Lop Nor
(C) Chashma
(D) Shihala
- Ans (b)**
37. India’s historic victory on 16th December 1971 leading to the birth of Bangladesh was not strategically contingent upon the following :
- (A) Fall of Dacca as final objective
(B) 45 towns to be bypassed.
(C) Disruption of communication, command and control centres of the enemy as subsidiary objectives.
(D) Withdrawal of Pakistan army to the Western Frontiers of IndiaPakistan borders.
- Ans (d)**
38. The Monroe Doctrine stated that
- (A) US reserved the right to intervene in armed disputes across the globe.
(B) US would support any antiCommunist State.
(C) US would have the right to protect according to its interests.
(D) US would pursue its interests within its sphere of influence without reference to European powers.
- Ans (d)**
39. Which one of the following is related to the creation of Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in Latin America ?
- (A) Rerotonga Treaty
(B) Treaty of Tlateloco
(C) Treaty of Pelindaba
(D) Antarctica Treaty
- Ans (b)**
40. Match List – I of Latin American States and List – II with their leaders :
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| List – I | List – II |
| (States) | (Leaders) |
| (a) Argentina | (i) Alvaro Arzu |
| (b) Brazil | (ii) Raul Alfonsin |
| (c) Nicaragua | (iii) Jose Sarney |
| (d) Guatemala | (iv) Daniel Ortega |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (B) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (C) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (D) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
- Ans (c)**

Editorial and Corporate Office
West Vinod Nagar, New Delhi - 92
RNI
UPENG/2008/26617
Publisher, Editor and Owner
Dheer Singh Rajput
Allahabad; Sunday; Develop India Year 5, Vol. 1,
Issue 244, 7 - 14 April, 2013
Place of Publication & Registered Office
331/240 A, Stainly Road, Nayapura, Allahabad
(UP)
Printing Press & Address
Academy Press Daraganj, Allahabad (UP)
Website : http://www.developindiagroup.co.in/
E-mails :
editordevelopindia@gmail.com
subscriptiondevelopindia@gmail.com
developindiamediagroup@gmail.com
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