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H7N9 Outbreak in China

H7N9 bird flu has claimed two more lives in Shanghai, Chinese state media said on Tuesday, bringing the death toll from the disease to 16. H7N9 bird flu has claimed two more lives in Shanghai, Chinese state media said on Tuesday, bringing the death toll from the disease to 16. China has confirmed 77 human cases of H7N9 avian influenza since announcing two weeks ago that it had found the strain in people for the first time. The new strain of the flu had been confined to the eastern city of Shanghai and nearby Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Anhui until Saturday when the first case was reported in Beijing. It has since spread west to the central province of Henan where two new cases were reported on Sunday. China confirmed 14 new H7N9 cases between 6 pm on Monday and 8 pm Tuesday, Xinhua said, with two more deaths reported in Shanghai. A total of 30 cases, including 11 ending in death, have now been reported in Shanghai, said Xinhua. Eight of the people reported on Tuesday to have contracted H7N9 bird flu were said to be in critical condition. Three of these were in Jiangsu, according to Xinhua, which cited the province's health department. They are a 21-year-old woman, and two men aged 56 and 72. The other five were in Zhejiang, where three men and two women aged between 56 and 72 tested positive for the virus. As of Tuesday, Zhejiang has confirmed 21 H7N9 cases, including two that have ended in death. A seven-year-old girl in Beijing who tested positive for H7N9 in the capital's only reported case so far will be discharged from hospital on Wednesday, Xinhua said. She has been treated for the past six days and is now testing negative for the virus. A four-year-old boy who had tested positive was discharged from a Shanghai hospital last Wednesday, said Xinhua citing local health authorities. He has been the only confirmed case to make a full recovery. Health authorities in China say they do not know exactly how the virus is spreading, but it is believed to be crossing from birds to humans, prompting mass culls in several cities. Experts fear the prospect of the virus mutating into a form easily transmissible between humans, which would have the potential to trigger a pandemic -- but the World Health Organization (WHO) has said there is no evidence yet of such a development.



International experts are preparing to head to China to probe the outbreak, the WHO said on Tuesday. The mission, including four international flu specialists, is due to arrive in the coming days for a week-long investigation. Taiwan announced on Tuesday that it is planning a permanent ban on the killing of live poultry in traditional markets amid concerns over the spread of the H7N9 avian flu virus in China. Chinese state media on Monday urged people to keep eating chicken and help revive the poultry industry, which lost 10 billion yuan (\$1.6 billion) in the week after the virus began infecting humans.

H7N9 Serotype Influenza Virus

H7N9 is a serotype of the species Influenzavirus A (avian influenza virus or bird flu virus). H7 normally circulates amongst avian populations with some variants known to occasionally infect humans. An H7N9 virus was first reported to have infected humans in 2013 in China. Most of the reported cases of human infection have resulted in very serious illness. Keiji Fukuda, WHO's assistant director-general for health, security and the environment, identified H7N9 as "...an unusually dangerous virus for humans." As of April 17, the mortality is 21%, but since many patients with confirmed infection remain critically ill, the rate may increase.

Symptoms

According to World Health Organization, symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath, which may progress to severe pneumonia. WHO also notes that information is limited. The New England Journal of Medicine reported that patients were critically ill, "As of April 17, a total of 17 patients with confirmed H7N9 virus infection (21%) and 1 patient with suspected infection had died of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) or multiorgan failure, and 60 patients with confirmed cases and 1 with a suspected case remained critically ill..."

Treatment

Currently, no vaccine exists for H7N9, but antigenic and genome sequencing suggests that H7N9 is sensitive to neuraminidase inhibitors, such as oseltamivir and zanamivir. Oseltamivir is also known under its trade name Tamiflu.

Astronomers find more Earth-like planets Kepler-62e and Kepler-62f

Astronomers using a powerful NASA space telescope say they have found the most Earth-like planets yet. Two of the five planets orbiting a sun-like star called Kepler-62 exist in what astronomers describe as the habitable zone - not too hot, not too cold and possibly having water, researchers say in the journal Science. "These two are our best candidates that might be habitable," said William Borucki, Kepler science principal investigator at NASA's Ames Research Center. The two planets are slightly larger than ours and at least a couple of billion years older. The first, 62e, is about 40 per cent larger than Earth. It may be warm, maybe even a waterworld, and may experience flashes of lightning, says Borucki. The second, 62f, is about 60 per cent larger than our planet and orbits its star every 267 days, close to Earth's annual trajectory of 365 days. The planet may have polar caps, significant land masses and liquid water, Borucki says. oth are orbiting a seven-billion-year-old star about 1200 light years from Earth in the constellation Lyra. The planets are close enough to their star to be warm but not so near as to boil the oceans.

They are far enough away to maintain the likelihood of water without any seas being frozen solid, Borucki explains. Scientists do not yet know if the surfaces of the planets are rocky or watery, or if they have atmospheres that could sustain life. But their location and size suggest they 'could plausibly be composed of condensable compounds and be solid, either as a dry, rocky super-Earth or one composed of a significant amount of water', said the study. The latest findings add seven new planets - four of which are outside the habitable zone - to the tally that the Kepler mission has found so far, totalling more than 2700 candidates and confirmed planets. Kepler, launched in 2009, is NASA's first mission in search of Earth-like planets orbiting suns similar to ours. It is equipped with the largest camera ever sent into space in its search for planets as small as Earth, including those orbiting stars in a warm, habitable zone where liquid water could exist on the surface of the planet.



N. KOREA 'ISSUES ULTIMATUM' TO THE SOUTH, WARNS OF 'IMMEDIATE RETALIATION'

North Korea's military supreme command has issued an ultimatum to South Korea demanding apologies for "all the major and minor hostile actions." It has also threatened an immediate military response to any "insulting" action the South undertakes. "The supreme command of the Korean People's Army issued an ultimatum to the South Korean puppet group," South Korean Yonhap agency cites Pyongyang's official news agency KCNA. The ultimatum consists of three clauses, in which the North demands an apology for all the hostile actions in the past and a "practical demonstration" of good intentions from the South, saying it is the condition for starting any sort of discussion or dialogue.

Earlier there was a brief break in the bellicose rhetoric from the North, as the country celebrated the '*Day of the Sun*' -- the 101st birthday of the country's founder Kim Il-sung. Not only did the North Korean government refrain from the much-discussed symbolic missile launch, it also decided not to stage a traditional massed military parade to demonstrate the county's power. However, as the clock struck Tuesday local time, there was a resumption of North Korean war threats, which recently included warning of a "thermonuclear war" for the South, notions of Tokyo "consumed in nuclear flames" for Japan, and ratification of a nuclear strike against the USA. All these threats would be triggered in the event of the "slightest move" of armies or any "provocative intervention" in North Korean manoeuvres and affairs, the KCNA news agency has warned.

North Korea has also repeatedly blamed its neighbors, but ultimately the USA for the escalating tension, and explained the recent proposal to all foreign embassies to evacuate by "the increasing threat from the United States." In the meantime, Washington has indeed been increasing its presence around the Korean Peninsula. The USS Fitzgerald, which is positioned next to North Korea, is capable of shooting down any missiles launched from the country. The ship was initially supposed to return to base in Japan following recent annual joint drills with the South, according to US defense officials. The advanced radar-evading F-22 Raptors were redeployed from Kadena Air Base in Okinawa to the Osan Air Base, which is the main American base in South Korea. B-2 bombers also flew in the vicinity of the North Korean border. Russia, though calling Pyongyang's "provocative and bellicose" behavior "unacceptable," has still been stressing that only a political and diplomatic settlement of the escalating crisis is possible.

Current tension between four countries

The 2013 Korean crisis or North Korean Crisis is an ongoing escalation of tensions between North Korea and South Korea, the United States, and Japan that began following North Korea's launch of its Kwangmyongsong-3 Unit 2 satellite on December 12, 2012, and its nuclear test on February 12, 2013. The crisis is marked by extreme escalation of rhetoric by the new North Korean administration under Kim Jong-un and actions suggesting imminent attacks against South Korea and the United States with nuclear weapons.

North Korea–South Korea relations are the political, diplomatic, and military interactions between North Korea and South Korea, from the division of Korea in 1945 following World War II to today.

The end of Korea under Japanese rule

After the defeat of Japan in World War II, the Korean peninsula was occupied by the Soviet Union in the North and the United States in the South. The dividing line was the 38th parallel.

August 15, 1945 - Japan surrenders in World War II, marking the end of Korea under Japanese rule

August 22, 1945 - The Soviet Union enters Pyongyang

September 8, 1945 - The United States enters Seoul

1946 - A US–USSR Joint-Commission on the formation of a Korean Government is dissolved

1947 - The United Nations establishes the UN Temporary Commission on Korea

May 10, 1948 - UN sponsored elections are held in South Korea.

August 15, 1948 - The Republic of Korea (South Korea) is established

September 9, 1948 - The **Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) is established**

North Korea was proclaimed on September 11, 1948, under the supervision of the occupying Soviet forces. The Soviets preferred Korean Communists who had spent the war years in the Soviet Union in power, rather than the Communist Party of Korea. Kim Il-sung is named head of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee in February 1946. Kim then became Prime Minister, a post which he held until 1972, before becoming President.

Korean War

June 25, 1950 - the Korean War begins

July 1950 - UN Forces are formed. UN Forces are driven back to the Pusan Perimeter

September 1950 - UN Troops make an amphibious Landing at Incheon. UN Forces soon reach the Manchurian border

November 1950 - Chinese forces enter the war and UN Forces are pushed back to the 38th Parallel

July 27, 1953 - The Korean Armistice Agreement is signed by UN Forces, North Korea, and China

Cold War

October 1966 – 1969 - the Korean DMZ Conflict occurs - it is a series of low-intensity clashes between North Korean troops infiltrating the DMZ and the South Korean and American forces on the other side

January 21, 1968 - North Korean agents attempt to attack the South Korean Blue House

December 11, 1969 Korean Air Lines YS-11 hijacking and kidnapping

August 1971 - The first Red Cross talks between North and South Korea are held

July 4, 1972 - North-South Joint Statement is issued. The statement announced the Three Principles of Reunification: first, reunification must be solved independently without interference from or reliance on foreign powers; second, reunification must be realized in a peaceful way without use of armed forces against each other; finally, reunification must transcend the differences of ideologies and institutions to promote the ethnic unification of Korea as one ethnic group.

August 18, 1976 - There is an Axe murder incident at Panmunjom

Reconciliation and antagonism

May 1980 - Gwangju Democratization Movement

October 9, 1983 - Rangoon bombing allegedly orchestrated by North Korea

1984 - North Korea's Red Cross provides relief products for South Korean flooding

1987 - Bombing of Korean Air Flight 858

1988 - The 1988 Summer Olympics take place in Seoul

September 4 to 7, 1990 - The first high-level talks are held in Seoul

March 25, 1991 - A unified Korean team first uses the Korean Unification Flag at the World Table Tennis Competition in Japan

May 6, 1991 - A unified team competes at the World Youth Football Competition in Portugal

December 13, 1991 - The Agreement on Reconciliation, Non aggression, Exchange and Cooperation is signed between North and South Korea

1994 - Kim Jong-il becomes General Secretary of the WPK of North Korea upon the death of his father, Kim Il-sung.

June 15, 1999 - The naval conflict at Yeonpyeong

Sunshine policy

June 13 to 15, 2000 - The first Inter-Korean Summit, between Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong-il

August 15, 2000 - First Family Reunion

Six-party talks

Main article: Six-party talks

June 29, 2002 - naval conflict off the western coast

July 5, 2006 - North Korea test fires a Daepodong 2 missile

October 9, 2006 - North Korea nuclear test



Special Issue for CSP2013

Part-2

GUESS PAPER - 6

1. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) was established on
(A) 10th December 1946
(B) 10th December 1947
(C) 10th December 1948
(D) 10th December 1949
Ans (a)
2. In 1948 the OAS charter for the protection and promotion of Human Rights was adopted in
(A) Bogota
(B) Vienna
(C) Strasbourg
(D) San Jose
Ans (a)
3. The Right to be registered as a voter is a
(A) Constitutional Right
(B) Fundamental Right
(C) Legal Right
(D) Human Right
Ans (a)
4. UN Charter had been adopted at San Francisco on
(A) June 23, 1945
(B) June 25, 1945
(C) June 27, 1945
(D) June 29, 1945
Ans (b)
5. The World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) was held in March 1995 in
(A) Copenhagen
(B) Helsinki
(C) Hague
(D) Vienna
Ans (a)
6. The objectives resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on
(A) December 13, 1946
(B) December 18, 1946
(C) November 16, 1946
(D) November 28, 1946
Ans (a)
7. Who is the present Chairperson of National Commission for Women ?
(A) Girija Vyas
(B) Mohini Giri
(C) Mamta Sharma
(D) Pornima Advani
Ans (c)
8. According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during emergency?
(A) Right to speak
(B) Right to freedom of movement
(C) Right to life
(D) Right to organise
Ans (c)
9. The Indian Civil Liberties Union was founded in
(A) 1916
(B) 1926
(C) 1936
(D) 1946
Ans (c)
10. Which of the following is not correct ?
(A) Human rights are universal.
(B) Human rights are subjective.
(C) Human rights are Constitutional.
(D) Human rights are incontrovertible.
Ans (c)
11. Which of the following are considered third generation rights ?
(A) Individual Rights
(B) Collective Rights
(C) Political Rights
(D) Economic Rights
Ans (b)
12. Name the author of the book “A Theory of Justice”.
(A) John Rauls
(B) Karl Marx
(C) James Mill
(D) Harlod J. Laski
Ans (a)
13. Human Rights Watch (HRW) was initially known as
(A) Helsinki Watch
(B) Human Rights Initiative
(C) Human Rights Cell
(D) Human Rights Time
Ans (a)
14. The Government of India has established National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDCC) under
(A) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
(B) The Ministry of Human Resource Development
(C) The Ministry of Women & Child Development
(D) The Ministry of Rural Development
Ans (a)

15. Which of the following is not a correct statement ?
(A) Vienna Conference affirmed Indivisibility of Human Rights.
(B) Each State and its people have a separate set of Human Rights to observe.
(C) It is through democracy that rights of individuals and groups are reconciled.
(D) NGOs participated in the formal proceedings of Human Rights Conference for the first time in Vienna World Conference.
Ans (b)
16. Who among the following argued that rapid economic growth would lead towards more democratization ?
(A) Samuel Huntington
(B) Jagdish Bhagwati
(C) Amartya Sen
(D) Vanhanen
Ans (a)
17. The General Assembly of the United Nations can pass the resolution on human rights issues and
(A) Compel States to change their internal laws to include more human rights.
(B) Recommend and request new human rights standards for inclusion in State’s internal laws.
(C) Leave the matter to States as to how they deal with human rights issues.
(D) Look into enforcement and implementation of human rights with the States.
Ans (b)
18. The Persian weekly named Mirat ul Akbar in 1822 was started by
(A) Ram Mohan Roy
(B) Surendranath Banerjee
(C) Gauri Charan Banerjee
(D) Hara Chandra Ghosh
Ans (a)
19. Arrange in sequence the time of the adoption of the following :
(i) International Slavery Convention
(ii) The French Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizens
(iii) The Geneva Red Cross Conventions
(iv) The English Bill of Rights
Codes :
(A) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(B) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
(D) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
Ans (c)
20. Arrange the following Conferences in the order in which they were held :
(i) The World Summit for Social Development Copenhagen
(ii) United Nations Conference on Human Settlement Istanbul
(iii) World Conference on Human Rights Vienna
(iv) World Conference against Racism Durban
Codes :
(A) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
(B) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
Ans (b)
21. Arrange the sequence of following Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Constitution following the 44th Amendment :
(i) Right to Freedom
(ii) Right against Exploitation
(iii) Right to Equality
(iv) Right to Freedom of Religion
Codes :
(A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(D) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
Ans (a)
22. Arrange in sequence the time of the adoption of the following instruments :
(i) Convention on the rights of the child
(ii) Convention on the political rights of women
(iii) Convention relating to the status of refugees
(iv) Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
Codes :
(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(D) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
Ans (c)
23. Arrange the Acts with the respective year of passed :
(i) The persons with Disabilities Act
(ii) The Mental Health Act
(iii) The Rehabilitation Council of India Act
(iv) The National Trust Act
Codes :
(A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
Ans (c)
24. Arrange the following Thinkers in order of their era :
(i) Rosa Luxemburg
(ii) J.S. Mill
(iii) Amartya Sen
(iv) B.R. Ambedkar
Codes :
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
Ans (b)
25. Arrange the sequence of the following Articles in the Indian Constitution :
(i) Equality before the law
(ii) Abolition of untouchability

- (iii) Equal protection of the laws
(iv) Abolition of Titles
Codes :
(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(C) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(D) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
Ans (a)
26. Arrange the following Commissions in order of their creation :
(i) National Commission for Minorities
(ii) National Commission for Human Rights
(iii) National Commission for Scheduled Caste
(iv) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
Codes :
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
Ans (a)
27. List – I
(a) Bill of Rights
(b) Directive Principles
(c) Emergency Powers
(d) Residual powers
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(C) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
Ans (b)
28. List – I
(a) Media Freedom
(b) Right of Religious Minorities
(c) Untouchability
(d) Equality
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(B) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(C) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(D) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
Ans (b)
29. List – I
(Economic, Social & Cultural Rights UDHR)
(a) Right to proper social order (Art. 28)
(b) Rights to Equal Pay for Equal Work (Art.23(2))
(c) Right to Education (Art. 26(1))
(d) Right to rest to leisure (Art. 24)
List – II (Indian Constitution)
(i) Art. 39 (d)
(ii) Arts. 41 & 45
(iii) Art. 43
(iv) Art. 38
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(B) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
(C) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(D) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
Ans (b)
30. Assertion(A) : Corruption is cause of poverty and underdevelopment.
Reason (R) : Poor are corrupt and underdeveloped.
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 true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Ans (c)
31. Assertion(A) : All persons are equal before law.
Reason (R) : All persons are equal.
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 true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Ans (c)

GUESS PAPER - 7

1. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion(A) : According to Democratic Peace Theory, it privileges democracy over other forms of government.
Reason (R) : Democratic States will not go to war with other democracies.
(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)
2. Arrange the following doctrines in an ascending chronological order :
(i) Bush Doctrine
(ii) Nixon Doctrine
(iii) Truman Doctrine
(iv) Carter Doctrine
Codes :
(A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

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

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

Ans (d)
3. ‘Acid Rains’ is considered as one of the following :

(A) Chemical accidents

(B) Chemical chain reaction

(C) Deforestation

(D) Heavy chemical industrialisation and acidic formation in the atmosphere

Ans (d)
4. Which of the following technologies led to process of Globalisation ?

(A) Information and Communication Technology

(B) Remote Sensing

(C) Radio Detection

(D) Computerisation

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

Assertion(A) : Climate change has the potential to affect security as it threatens to increase existing tensions between developed and developing countries.

Reason (R) : Shortages of vital resources like food and water can create a mass movement of refugees.

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

Assertion(A) : Economic globalization is both “intensified interdependence” and the “creation of a global economy”.

Reason (R) : Economic globalization is an uneven, hierarchical process, where economic power is increasingly concentrated in leading industrialized countries.

(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 (a)
7. The World Bank limits the sovereignty of States whenever it

(A) imposes conditions on loans to States.

(B) consults with member States.

(C) fails to consult with member States.

(D) taxes member States.

Ans (a)
8. When Rupert Murdoch, who owns satellite television networks, agrees to eliminate some political news from broadcasts to China, he is

(A) limiting the sovereignty of States.

(B) merely making an economic decision.

(C) implementing policy of the Chinese State.

(D) Expressing approval of US attempts to sanction China for human rights abuses.

Ans (b)
9. Choose the correct chronological order on the basis of the codes given below :

(A) Kennedy Rounds – Tokyo Rounds – Uruguay Rounds – Doha Rounds

(B) Tokyo Rounds – Kennedy Rounds – Doha Rounds – Uruguay Rounds

(C) Kennedy Rounds – Uruguay Rounds – Tokyo Rounds – Doha Rounds

(D) Uruguay Rounds – Kennedy Rounds – Doha Rounds – Tokyo Rounds

Ans (a)
10. Which one of the following is not a part of Human Security ?

(A) Freedom from Want

(B) Freedom from Fear

(C) Protection and empowerment of people

(D) Security through arms

Ans (d)
11. Which one of the following is called a ‘Mini Thermonuclear Bomb’ ?

(A) Fission Bombs

(B) Fusion Bombs

(C) Neutron Bombs

(D) HE Bombs

Ans (c)
12. Which one of the following terrorist organisations is not active in India ?

(A) JEM

(B) IM

(C) ULFA

(D) Hamas

Ans (d)
13. In which of the following South Asian countries, India and the United States openly joined hands to manage domestic political conflict recently in early 2012 ?

(A) Pakistan

(B) Bangladesh

(C) Maldives

(D) Nepal

Ans (c)
14. Match the following river water pacts in Table – I and signing countries in Table – II with the help of the codes given below :

Table – I

(River Pacts)

(a) Ganga Water Sharing

(b) Chukha river Valley Project

(c) Indus Water Sharing

(d) Mahakali River Project

Codes :

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

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

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

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

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

Ans (b)

15. Identify the following events in correct chronological order with the help of the codes given below :

(A) Indo-Soviet Treaty – Bandung Conference – Shimla Agreement – Tashkent Agree-ment

(B) Bandung Conference – Tashkent Agreement, Indo-Soviet Treaty Shimla Agreement

(C) Tashkent Agreement – IndoSoviet Treaty – Shimla Agreement – Bandung Confer-ence

(D) Shimla Agreement – Bandung Conference – Tashkent Agreement – Indo-Soviet Treaty

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

Assertion (A) : Non-Alignment as a foreign policy strategy in a depolarized and a post-cold war world is redundant.

Reason (R) : Non-aligned Movement is relevant in a NorthSouth framework.

(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 (R) is false.

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

Ans (a)

17. ‘One for all, all for one’ is a concept related to the following :

(A) Collective security

(B) Collective defence

(C) Regional economic groupings

(D) Formation of military alliances

Ans (a)

18. Who coined the term ‘Cyber Space’ ?

(A) William Gibson

(B) William Jones

(C) William Mitchell

(D) John Gibson

Ans (a)

19. The principle on which Humanitarian Intervention works

(A) Right to Intervene

(B) Right to Protect

(C) Right to Withdraw

(D) Right to Dominate

Ans (b)

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

List – I

(a) Realism

(b) Liberalism

(c) Social constructivism

(d) Poststructuralism

Codes :

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

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

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

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

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

Ans (a)

21. Assertion(A) : “If the sovereignty offers the legal foundation nationalism offers the essential socio-psychological base for the State.”

Reason (R) : Sovereignty defines only formal jurisdiction of a State, nationalism accords emotional bonds that ensures stability of the State.

(A) Both(A) and (R) are correct.

(B) Both(A) and (R) are wrong.

(C) (A) is wrong (R) is correct.

(D) (A) is correct (R) is wrong.

Ans (a)

22. Identify the country to which Northern Alliance relates to.

(A) Afghanistan

(B) Pakistan

(C) Nepal

(D) Bhutan

Ans (a)

23. Maldives’ President Mohammed Nasheed lost power in a coup staged in

(A) February 2011

(B) March 2011

(C) February 2012

(D) March 2012

Ans (c)

24. What is the correct sequence of the following–leaders of Myanmar–chronologically from the earliest ?

(i) Aung San Sun Kyi

(ii) General Aung San

(iii) U Nu

(iv) Ne Win

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

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

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

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

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

Ans (c)

25. Match the following using the codes given below :

List – I

(a) Ho Chi Minh

(b) Suharto

(c) Ang San Su Kyi

(d) Mohathir Mohammad

Codes :

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

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

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

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

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

Ans (b)

26. Who were the signatories of ‘Declaration of Principles’ between Palestine and Israel on 13 September 1993 ?

(A) Shimon Peres and Mahmood Abbas

(B) M. Begin and Anwar Sadat

(C) Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat

(D) Shimon Peres and A. Nasser

Ans (a)

27. Match the following by using the codes given below.

List – I

(a) Creation of Israel

(b) Camp David Accord

(c) UN recognize the PLO as legitimate representative of Palestine

(d) Islamic Revolution in Iran

Codes :

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

(i) 1978

(ii) 1948

(iii) 1974

(iv) 1979

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

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

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

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

Ans (b)

28. Arrange the following events in Africa in chronological order and give correct answer by using the codes given below :

(i) Formation of the OAU

(ii) Slave Trade

(iii) Partition of Africa

(iv) De-colonisation of Africa

Codes :

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

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

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

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

Ans (a)

29. The US Sheal Operation against Osama Bin Laden at Abbottabad (Pakistan) was code-named as

(A) Operation Jeronimo

(B) Operation Green Hunt

(C) Operation Justice

(D) Operation Endeavour

Ans (a)

30. The sixth OAS Summit of 2012 was held in

(A) Havana (Cuba)

(B) Cartagena (Colombia)

(C) Santiago (Chile)

(D) Buenos Aires (Argentina)

Ans (b)

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

Assertion (A) : Mexico’s post revolutionary regime is called ‘pragmatic’ authoritarianism.

Reason (R) : The PRI did not institute a mobilizational dictatorship that tried to coerce its subjects into ideological uniformity.

(A) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (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 (R) is true.

Ans (a)

32. The EU Convention on Cyber Crimes was adopted in the year

(A) 2000

(B) 2003

(C) 2005

(D) 2001

Ans (d)

1. Arrange the following international years in the chronology of their observance (ascending order) :

I. International year of cooperatives

II. International year of forests

III. International year of youth

IV. International year of Human Rights Learning

(A) I, II, III, IV

(B) IV, III, II, I

(C) IV, III, I, II

(D) I, II, IV, III

Ans (b)

2. Satyasodhak Samaj was founded by

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Ramesh Bandari

(C) Jyotiba Phule

(D) Anna Hazare

Ans (c)

3. Denotified tribes are

(A) Untouchables

(B) Ex-criminal tribes

(C) Wandering communities

(D) Artisans

Ans (b)

4. Which of the following is not an agent of social change in India ?

(A) Industrialization

(B) Population Growth

(C) Spread of literacy

(D) Sanskritization

Ans (d)

5. Assertion(A) : Women’s participation in Natural Resource Management is essential for its success.

Reason (R) : Awareness and empowerment of women will enhance their participation.

Codes :

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

(B) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Ans (a)

6. Which one of the following is not an objective of social policy in India ?

(A) Equality

(B) Social Justice

(C) Inclusive Growth

(D) Population Growth

Ans (d)

7. Which of the following is not a social legislation ?

(A) Protection of Civil Rights Act

(B) Beggars Act

(C) Right to Information Act

(D) Forest Conservation Act

Ans (d)

8. What is the theme of Prime Minister’s High Level Committee popularly known as Sachar Committee ?

(A) Social, Economic and Educational status of Muslim Community in India.

(B) Imbalances in development of different regions in the country.

(C) Impact of double taxation on domestic economy.

(D) Social, Economic and Educational status of the Rajput Community of India.

Ans (a)

3

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Pak court cancels Musharraf's bail in Bhutto murder case

C.S. Rajput

A Pakistani court on Wednesday cancelled Pervez Musharraf's interim bail over the 2007 assassination of former premier Benazir Bhutto, adding to the legal woes of the ex-army chief who is currently being held at his farmhouse. The Rawalpindi bench of the Lahore High Court rejected an application by Musharraf's lawyer Salman Safdar for the extension of his interim bail. Safdar filed an objection against the courts decision but this too was rejected by the bench. 69-year-old former president had been granted interim bail for a week on April 17. Legal experts said he is likely to face arrest in the assassination case too following the Lahore High Court's decision. Musharraf has been accused of failing to provide adequate security to Bhutto when she returned to Pakistan from self- exile. She was assassinated by a suicide bomber shortly after addressing an election rally in Rawalpindi in December 2007. An anti-terrorism court on Tuesday ordered the Federal Investigation Agency to include Musharraf in the probe into the assassination. The former military ruler was arrested last week after the Islamabad High Court revoked his bail in a case related to the detention of over 60 judges during the 2007 emergency. He is being held at his plush farmhouse, which authorities have declared a "sub-jail". Officials have said the decision to hold Musharraf at his villa was made in view of threats to his life from the Taliban and other militant groups. Musharraf returned to Pakistan last month after nearly four years of self-exile, promising to "save" the country from economic ruin and militancy. However, he was barred from running in the May 11 general election, which will mark the first democratic transition of power in Pakistans history. He is facing several serious criminal cases. Lawyers have petitioned the Supreme Court

to put him on trial for treason for imposing emergency and he also faces charges over the death of Baloch leader Akbar Bugti in a 2006 military operation. The life of a Pakistani politician is fraught with life-threatening situations. In recent years, several high-profile politicians have been assassinated: former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in 2007, and Punjab Governor Salman Taseer and Minority Affairs Minister Shahbaz Bhatti in 2011. The dangerous trend has continued this month with the targeting of lower-profile candidates running for office in the upcoming May 11 parliamentary elections. In these instances, the Pakistani Taliban or religious extremists were the perpetrators, choosing their targets for either "un-Islamic" secular and progressive values or their perceived cooperation with the United States against Pakistani militants and in the war in Afghanistan. Beyond the tragic loss of life, the assassinations have the added casualty of limiting the space within which Pakistani leaders can safely operate. Taliban attacks have pressured willing and able voices against extremism into silence on issues-such as minority rights, girls' education, and trade with India-that Pakistani society must publicly debate in order to fully embrace and institutionalize them. Those who remain vocal do so at great personal and professional risk: Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States Sherry Rehman faces charges in Pakistani courts for her support of revisions to the blasphemy law. In the context of upcoming polls, even more worrisome is that the specter of assassination and violence could affect the election outcome, and potentially the representation of key Pakistani constituencies. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Ehsanullah Ehsan announced the group's intention to target candidates and party workers affiliated with the ruling coalition's Awami National Party (ANP), Pakistan People's Party (PPP), and Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM). ANP

and MQM candidates and activists have already been injured or killed-fear tactics intended to directly handicap the ruling coalition's chances of returning to power. Another side effect of the Pakistani Taliban's killing spree is that the specific pressure on the ANP could skew the Pashtun vote. After the 2008 election, many had high hopes for the secular party based in the Pashtun-concentrated Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. But even then security threats from the Pakistani Taliban prevented ANP from fully taking advantage of the mandate the voters had given it. ANP was viewed as a potential counter to the influence of religious parties like Jamiat-Ulema-e-Islam (JUI), which swept national and provincial elections during the Musharraf years as part of a coalition of religious parties known as the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal. The Pakistani Taliban's renewed targeting of ANP could improve the chances of religious parties who have, in the past, shared common ideological ground with them. The influence of religious parties has typically been downplayed, but what they are selling might have a new buyer. A survey conducted by the British Council earlier this year revealed that 38 percent of Pakistani youth surveyed believed Islamic law is better suited for Pakistan than democracy. But the Pakistani Taliban has also threatened some religious parties, such as JUI, for cooperation with the federal government. The real worry is not the return of religious parties but the disenfranchisement of Pakistani Pashtuns, who may decide to stay at home on election day to avoid violence. This is the last thing the Pakistani state needs in a province that borders the ungoverned tribal areas and where the notion of a greater Pashtun homeland-"Pashtunistan"-exists in spirit if not fully in practice. ANP also faces threats in Karachi, where the growing Pashtun population has become ensconced in the city's gangland-style political culture. Any handicaps for Karachi's Pashtuns in the

upcoming elections could also potentially worsen the security situation there. The PPP, which led the previous government with ANP as a coalition partner, faces similar challenges in reaching voters. President Asif Ali Zardari has been reluctant to participate in large public rallies during this campaign, and for good reason. The memory of the 2007 assassination of his wife, former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, following a rally in Rawalpindi is still fresh among PPP leadership. Fears of assassination have kept Zardari out of the public eye for most of his term and now limit how much his son Bilawal Bhutto, the PPP's heir apparent, campaigns on behalf of the party as well. Bhutto could have rallied the party's base at a time when the PPP needs it the most. Besides the PPP stronghold of interior Sindh, nowhere else is PPP guaranteed to dominate. Voter outreach is especially critical in north and central Punjab, the traditional domain of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) and where Imran Khan's Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) has made inroads. Most elections analysts believe that if PTI can continue to tap into PML-N's base of support, especially among urban educated youth, then PPP's chances in Punjab are inadvertently strengthened. It can also benefit from the fact that the strength of PTI's "tsunami" appears to be tapering off. If PPP can access voters who are falling off the PTI bandwagon, it could have a chance in chipping away at PML-N's lead. But PPP cannot rely solely on PML-N's failures or PTI's wane. For the time being, Pakistani Taliban threats continue to keep the most influential PPP politicians far from Punjab where it matters the most. Even more tragic is the possibility that ANP will be forced to boycott the elections. While much of the elections focus has been on the historic political transition afoot in Pakistan, the threats serve as a reminder of the tough road ahead for whoever manages to survive and come out on top.

The World's Largest Telescope at the Highest Altitude

Major Atmospheric Cerenkov Experiment Telescope or MACE Hanle, is the world's largest telescope at the highest altitude being established at Hanle, Ladakh. It is being built by ECIL, Hyderabad for BARC. It will be built in Hyderabad and will be assembled at the campus of Indian Astronomical Observatory at Hanle. It will be remotely operated and will run on Solar Power. It will help to explore the exciting energy range of gamma ray energy region in between satellite and the traditional Atmospheric Cerenkov experiments. The telescope is named after the Russian scientist Cerenkov who predicted that charged particles moving at high speeds in a medium, emit light. According to Dr Tushar P Prabhu, Professor in-charge at Hanle, Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore will conduct experiments. IIA in collaboration with Tata Fundamental Research Institute (TIFR), demonstrated the advantages of high altitude by installing High Altitude Energy Gamma Ray (HAGAR) Telescope. High energy gamma rays emitted from black hole or centers of galaxies, compact objects like pulsars in our galaxy get absorbed in the atmosphere and do not reach the land. But when these rays interact with the atmosphere, the photons give rise to electron-positron pairs and there is a cascade of particles. When the particles move in the atmosphere at very high speed, they give rise to Cerenkov radiation. The blue and ultraviolet Cerenkov light is observed to infer the number of gamma rays hitting the atmosphere. The gamma rays are high energy processes in the universe. Their study will help to understand study of high energy physics close to black holes, compact objects, dark matter and high gravitational fields. The advantage of high altitude is that the Cerenkov radiation due to gamma-rays which normally occurs at 10 km altitude above sea level, will be at 5.5 km above ground, almost half the distance from the telescope. The intensity of radiation on the ground will be four times higher. A smaller facility in such place will be sufficient to achieve what a bigger facility will do closer to sea level. Telescopes of HAGAR were fabricated in Bangalore and the detectors in the focal plane were built in TFIR laboratories at Mumbai. In 2008 HAGAR saw the first light, and observations are continuing thereafter. One of the important observations was of a galaxy with an active nucleus where the activity increases occasionally due to processes in matter falling on the black hole. The Himalayan Chandra Telescope (HCT) at Hanle, has discovered three galaxies with super massive black holes out of observation of 10 galaxies. The other important discoveries of the telescope include subtle differences between different supernovae explosions and new variable stars forming in our galaxy. The HCT also successfully discovered a number of low metallicity stars. The 2-m aperture optical-infrared telescope, HCT, was installed in 2000 and started its operation remotely since 2001. The telescope is equipped with 3 science instruments which are mounted on an instrument cube at the cassegrain focus of the telescope. The instruments available are the Himalayan Faint Object Spectrograph (HFOSC), the near-IR image, and the optical CCD imager. The remote operations make easy for astronomers to work without travelling to the remote high altitude site. Astronomers from all over the world and from other countries are using this.



EDITORIAL

DEVELOP INDIA

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Orbital Sciences to launch Antares rocket

Orbital Sciences, one of two private US firms chosen by NASA to shuttle cargo to the International Space Station, will make a new attempt to launch a first test flight of its Antares rocket. The new launch time is set for Saturday from the Wallops flight facility on an island off the coast of the state of Virginia, some 270 kilometers from Washington. If for some reason it is not possible to carry out Saturday's launch, the company could make an attempt on Sunday, officials at Orbital Sciences said. The Antares rocket, a two-stage launch vehicle 40 meters tall and 3.9 meters in diameter, is set to hit an orbit of 249 kilometers some 10 minutes after take-off. A USD 1.9 billion contract requires Orbital Sciences to deliver freight to the ISS over the course of eight flights by the beginning of 2016

Now, bacteria to produce diesel on demand

In a breakthrough, researchers claim to have discovered a method to make bacteria produce diesel on demand. While the technology developed by the University of Exeter, with support from Shell, still faces many significant commercialisation challenges, the diesel, produced by special strains of E coli bacteria is almost identical to conventional diesel fuel. Thus it does not need to be blended with petroleum products as is often required by bio-diesels derived from plant oils, researchers said. This also means that the diesel can be used with current supplies in existing infrastructure because engines, pipelines and tankers do not need to be modified. Bio-fuels with these characteristics are being termed 'drop-ins'. "Producing a commercial bio-fuel that can be used without needing to modify vehicles has been the goal of this project from the outset," Professor John Love from Biosciences at the University of Exeter said. "Replacing conventional diesel with a carbon neutral bio-fuel in commercial volumes would be a tremendous step towards meeting our target of an 80 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. "Global demand for energy is rising and a fuel that is independent of both global oil price fluctuations and political instability is an increasingly attractive prospect," Love said. E coli bacteria naturally turn sugars into fat to build their cell membranes. Synthetic fuel oil molecules can be created by harnessing this natural oil production process. Large scale manufacturing using E coli as the catalyst is already commonplace in the pharmaceutical industry and, although the bio-diesel is currently produced in tiny quantities in the laboratory, work will continue to see if this may be a viable commercial pathway to 'drop in' fuels. "We are proud of the work being done by Exeter in using advanced biotechnologies to create the specific hydrocarbon molecules that we know will continue to be in high demand in the future," Rob Lee from Shell Projects & Technology said.

Massive star-forming galaxy discovered in early Universe

Astronomers using a world-wide collection of telescopes have discovered the most prolific star-churning galaxy in the cosmos - from when the Universe was only six per cent of its current age. The galaxy, dubbed HFLS3, 12.8 billion light-years from Earth, is producing the equivalent of nearly 3,000 Suns per year, a rate more than 2,000 times that of our own Milky Way. The galaxy is massive, with a huge reservoir of gas from which to form new stars. "This is the most detailed look into the physical properties of such a distant galaxy ever made," said Dominik Riechers, of Cornell University. "Getting detailed information on galaxies like this is vitally important to understanding how galaxies, as well as groups and clusters of galaxies, formed in the early Universe," he added. To accurately determine the galaxy's distance and characteristics required observations with 12 international telescope facilities, including both orbiting and ground-based telescopes. The National Science Foundation's Karl G Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) provided information about cold molecular gas from which new stars are being formed and the radio waves emitted by the remnants of deceased, short-lived, very massive stars. The scientists found that the galaxy has a mass of stars nearly 40 billion times the mass of the Sun, and gas and dust totalling more than 100 billion times the mass of the Sun, all surrounded by enough mysterious dark matter to eventually build an entire cluster of galaxies. This galaxy is proof that very intense bursts of star formation existed only 880 million years after the Big Bang. "We've gotten a valuable look at a very important epoch in the development of the first galaxies," Riechers added. Researchers said, the Universe currently is about 13.7 billion years old. "The VLA can give us information about the cold gas and radio emission in these galaxies, while ALMA can tell us about the warmer gas and dust," Riechers said.

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Ans (b)

34. Arrange in Ascending order (Low to High) Population density of the Indian States according to 2011 census

(A) Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal & Bihar

(B) Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal

(C) Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh

(D) West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Kerala

Ans (a)

GUESS PAPER - 10

1. Which one of the following is not an Empowered Action Group (EAG) State ?

(A) Bihar

(B) Jharkhand

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Himachal Pradesh

Ans (d)

2. According to the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 of India, the medium term objective was to bring the TFR to replacement level by

(A) 2010

(B) 2015

(C) 2020

(D) 2030

Ans (a)

3. P/F Ratio is used in the area of

(A) Fertility

(B) Mortality

(C) Migration

(D) Nuptiality

Ans (a)

4. Which one of the following is not associated with Reproductive health of women ?

(A) Infertility

(B) Sexually transmitted diseases

(C) Too frequent births

(D) Nuptiality

Ans (d)

5. Which scheme is not part of National Rural Health Mission(NRHM) ?

(A) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

(B) Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK)

(C) Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

(D) Anganwadi Scheme

Ans (d)

6. Which one is not the method of estimation for fertility?

(A) Reverse Survival Method

(B) Feeney Method

(C) Rele’s Method

(D) Own Children Method

Ans (b)

7. Assertion(A) : Rapid population growth has not inhibited economic growth.

Reason (R) : Population growth leads to decrease in pollution.

(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)

8. Which of the following statement is not correct ?

(A) Migrants move from low opportunity areas to areas of high opportunity.

(B) Migration takes place in steps.

(C) Each rural-urban stream produces urban-rural counter stream, but the former one does not dominate the latter.

(D) The choice of destination is regulated by distance.

Ans (c)

9. Match List – I with List – II :

List – I	List – II
(i) Megalopolis	1. Macfinder
(ii) City region	2. Futuristic form
(iii) Conurbation	3. Urban field
(iv) Ecumenopolis	4. Urban area consisting of several town

Codes :

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(A) 3	1	4	2
(B) 2	1	3	4
(C) 1	2	3	4
(D) 3	2	1	4

Ans (a)

10. Which of the following mega cities has experiencing more population growth due to natural increase ?

(A) Tokyo

(B) New York

(C) Dhaka

(D) London

Ans (c)

11. Rank the following countries in terms of percentage of rural population in descending order (high to low) :

1. China

2. India

3. Bangladesh

4. Indonesia

Codes :

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 2, 3, 1, 4

(C) 2, 1, 3, 4

(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

Ans (c)

12. Which does not fall under the dimensions of Human Development Index (HDI) ?

(A) Life expectancy at birth

(B) Adult literacy and combined gross enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary level education.

(C) Percentage of GDP spent on health sector by Government.

(D) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parity in US \$ (PPP US \$)

Ans (c)

13. Which one of the following statements is true ?

(A) Urban problems does not differ from one another.

(B) The increase in demand for urban housing is determined by the increase in urban population.

(C) The pattern of land use in Indian city can be understood only if cognizance is taken of its historical evolution.

(D) Urban areas are lesser polluted than rural areas.

Ans (c)

14. Which among the following is not a pollutant ?

(A) Carbon dioxide

(B) Methane

(C) Sulphur dioxide

(D) Oxygen

Ans (d)

15. Rank the following States as per HIV prevalence according to NFHS–III :

(A) Manipur, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra

(B) Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra

(C) Karnataka, Manipur, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh

(D) Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Karnataka, Maharashtra

Ans (b)

16. Which year the Government of India proposed Annual Health Survey ?

(A) 2002

(B) 2003

(C) 2004

(D) 2005

Ans (d)

17. Assertion(A) : NRR = 1 means population becomes stationary in the long term.

Reason (R) : NRR = 1 means that a woman replaced by one girl on an average in her reproductive life span.

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

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

(C) (A) is true and (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false and (R) is true.

Ans (a)

18. Which among the following does not fall under the purview of one of the Millennium Development Goal – “Ensuring Environment Sustainability” ?

(A) Cut the carbon emission by 50%.

(B) Integrate sustainable development into country policies and reverse loss of environmental resources.

(C) Halve the proportion of people without access to potable water.

(D) Significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Ans (a)

19. Which one of the following is correct meaning of a Hamlet ?

(A) Isolated Huts

(B) Built-up area is less compact

(C) It occurs due to social and ethnic factors

(D) Dispersed settlement

Ans (c)

20. What was limit of ‘green house gas emission’ set at Kyoto Environment Summit ?

(A) 4 percent

(B) 3 percent

(C) 2 percent

(D) 1 percent

Ans (c)

21. Rank the following countries in Ascending Order (low to high) in terms of Human Development Index :

1. Pakistan

2. Bhutan

3. Bangladesh

4. India

Codes :

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 3, 2, 1, 4

(C) 2, 3, 1, 4

(D) 3, 1, 2, 1

Ans (d)

22. The pattern of Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) in the developing countries is

(A) S-shape

(B) J-shape

(C) Inverted U-shape

(D) U-shape

Ans (d)

23. Rank in descending order (high to low) the grounds on which abortion is permitted in the world.

1. To preserve mental health

2. To save women’s life

3. Rape or Incest

4. Economic or Social reasons

Codes :

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 2, 1, 3, 4

(C) 3, 2, 1, 4

(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

Ans (b)

24. According to the latest sample Bulletin the infant mortality rate of the country lies in which among the following categories ?

(A) 40 – 44

(B) 45 – 49

(C) 50 – 54

(D) 55 – 59

Ans (c)

25. Pearl Pregnancy Index is related to

(A) Fertility

(B) Mortality

(C) Migration

(D) Family Planning

Ans (d)

26. Which of the following is not associated with family welfare programme ?

(A) Sterilization

(B) Medical Termination of Pregnancy

(C) Norplant

(D) Emergency Contraceptive Pills

Ans (c)

27. If death rate of a stationary population is 10, which of the following will be the life expectancy of the population ?

(A) 100

(B) 80

(C) 50

(D) 10

Ans (a)

28. Which of the following is not an ancient city ?

(A) Varanasi

(B) Madurai

(C) Kanpur

(D) Pataliputra

Ans (c)

29. Rank the following countries in descending order (high to low) in terms of Human Poverty Index :

1. Sri Lanka

2. China

3. Indonesia

4. India

Codes :

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 2, 1, 3, 4

(C) 3, 2, 1, 4

(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans (b)

30. Which one among the following is not a conception variable according to Intermediate variables of fertility framework ?

(A) Fecundity or Infecundity as affected by Involuntary causes

(B) Use or non-use of contraception

(C) Fecundity or Infecundity as affected by Voluntary causes

(D) Age of entry into sexual unions.

Ans (d)

31. Assertion(A) : Economic development in the long run brings about a fall in fertility rates.

Reason (R) : Because of women economically empowered.

(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 (a)

32. Order stages of the following :

(i) Foetus

(ii) Neonate

(iii) Embryo

(iv) Post neonate

Codes :

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

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

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

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

Ans (b)

33. Which among the following Continents have largest number of Megacities ?

(A) Latin America

(B) North America

(C) Asia

(D) Europe

Ans (c)

34. Which one among the following is not aim of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS Policy in India ?

(A) Prevent transmission of HIV infection amongst workers and their families.

(B) Protect rights those who are infected and provide access to available care, support and treatment.

(C) Not to protect workers from stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS by assuring them equity and dignity at work place.

(D) Ensure safe migration and mobility with access to information services on HIV/AIDS.

Ans (c)

35. Which among the following has been formed after independence in India ?

(A) Chennai

(B) Chandigarh

(C) Hyderabad

(D) Ayodhya

Ans (b)

36. Which of the following is not a component of physical quality of Life Index ?

(A) Infant mortality

(B) Literacy

(C) Longevity

(D) Fertility

Ans (d)

37. Assertion (A) : India has high population growth rate.

Reason (R) : It is due to high unmet need for family planning.

(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 (b)

38. Which one of the following is false ?

(A) When the growth of population is high, the growth of the school age population is also expected to be high.

(B) Quality of Education is the same in low and high income countries.

(C) A growing population requires additional investment in health services.

(D) Excessive labour in agricultural sector leads to diminishing returns and decline in labour productivity, beyond certain point.

Ans (b)

39. Which is the largest urban agglomeration in the world ?

(A) Tokyo

(B) Delhi

(C) Saopaulo

(D) New York

Ans (a)

40. Which one of the following statements is the most appropriate to describe ‘Health Management Information System’ ?

(A) It is two way system of collection, compilation, analysis and flow of information for improved decision making.

(B) It is a tool in the hands of health managers for monitoring of programmes.

(C) It consists of forms, registers and reports which are forwarded to higher levels at fixed time for performance assessment.

(D) It relates to performance of workers and release of their salary.

- Ans (c)**
41. **Which is not part of National Population Policy of India 2000 ?**
(A) Reduce IMR to below 30 per 1000 births.
(B) Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 1,00,000 live birth.
(C) Achieve 80 percent institutional delivery.
(D) Cover 80 percent school going children for nutritional supplementation.
- Ans (d)**
42. **Assertion (A)** : The National Rural Health Mission has been successful in improving maternal and child health status in rural area.
Reason (R) : The Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre and Sub-Centre are strengthened under NRHM.
(A) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (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 and (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
- Ans (b)**
43. **Assertion(A)** : Even after achieving replacement level fertility population continues to grow.
Reason (R) : This happens basically due to inbuilt population momentum.
(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)**
44. **Which is not part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) ?**
(A) ASHA scheme
(B) Janani Suraksha Scheme
(C) Flexi Pool Scheme
(D) Anganwadi Scheme
- Ans (d)**
45. **As per the National Population Policy of India, the long term objective is to achieve a stable population by the year**
(A) 2010
(B) 2020
(C) 2030
(D) 2045
- Ans (d)**
46. **Which one is not adverse effects of climate change on Ecosystem and Biodiversity according to Human Development Report ?**
(A) Climate change will affect rainfall, temperature and water availability for agriculture in vulnerable areas.
(B) Rising sea level and exposure to climate disasters like flooding, tropical storms or cyclones, etc.
(C) Increasing acidity in oceans, depletion of glaciers in the Arctic regions and extinction of 20 – 30 percent of land species.
(D) Expansion of deserts on the earth affecting agriculture production globally.
- Ans (d)**
47. **Which type of soil has high density of population ?**
(A) Laterite
(B) Podzolic
(C) Alluvial
(D) Grasslands
- Ans (c)**
48. **Rank the following countries in Ascending Order (low to high) in terms of Gender-related development Index (GDI) :**
1. India
2. Indonesia
3. Sri Lanka
4. Bangladesh
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
- Ans (a)**
49. **Which of the following International Conference on Population and Development focussed on Unmet needs of contraception of couples and individuals and human rights particularly the women ?**
(A) Bucharest Conference
(B) Mexico Conference
(C) Cairo Conference
(D) Belgrade Conference
- Ans (c)**
50. **Which of the following is not covered under aims and objectives of Jan Sankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) ?**
(A) To undertake activities aimed to achieve population stabilization at a level consistent with the need of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection by 2045.
(B) To involve Panchayati Raj Institutions for population stabilization measures.
(C) To promote and support schemes, programmes, projects and initiatives for meeting the unmet needs for contraception, reproductive and child health.
(D) To facilitate the development of vigorous people movement in favour of the national efforts for population stabilization.
- Ans (b)**
51. **Which of the following is not the part of Reproductive Child Health Programme in India ?**
(A) Discourage Sterilization
(B) Provide client centred, demand driven, qualitative family planning services.
(C) Provide RTI/STI services.
(D) Provide preventive and promotive services relating to HIV/AIDS.
- Ans (a)**

GUESS PAPER - 11

1. **Who discovered the existence of monsoon winds which facilitated India’s trade with the Western world in early centuries of the Christian era ?**
(A) Anonymous author of Periplus
(B) Augustus
(C) Hippalus
(D) Ptolemy
- Ans (c)**
2. **Which one of the following is attributed to a female author ?**
(A) Kaumadī Mahotsava
(B) Priyadarūikā
(C) Devī Chandra Guptam
(D) None of the above
- Ans (a)**
3. **Coins, bearing legends in three different scripts, were issued by**
(A) Agathocles

- (B) Nahapāna
(C) Menander
(D) Maves
- Ans (b)**
4. **The images of kings were installed for the first time at**
(A) Amarāvātī
(B) Mathurā
(C) Sārnāth
(D) Tak aūilā
- Ans (b)**
5. **The Kathāsaritsāgara, a collection of stories in Sanskrit, contains mostly**
(A) Fairy tales
(B) Mythological stories about the creation of the world
(C) Stories about Hindu Gods and Goddesses
(D) Adventurous stories of traders and princes
- Ans (d)**
6. **The symbol of a ship with mast occurs on the coins of**
(A) Vāsisthiputra Pulamāvi
(B) Yajnasrī Sātakar ī
(C) Gautamīputra Sātakar ī
(D) Simukha Sātavāhana
- Ans (b)**
7. **The famous Sanskrit poet Kālidāsa finds a mention in**
(A) Allahabad Pillar Inscription
(B) Aihole Inscription of Pulakeśin II
(C) Bānskherā Inscription
(D) Gwalior Inscription of Mihira Bhoja
- Ans (b)**
8. **Elephanta Caves contain**
(A) Buddhist Images only
(B) Jain Images only
(C) Brahmanical Images only
(D) All the above
- Ans (c)**
9. **The rock-cut Kailāśa temple of Ellorā was built by**
(A) Mahendravarman I
(B) Pulakeśin II
(C) Kri a I
(D) Vikramāditya VI
- Ans (c)**
10. **The famous temple of Sun-God at Ko ârk was built by**
(A) Cho a Ganga
(B) Narasimha I
(C) Kapilendra
(D) Puruottama
- Ans (b)**
11. **A adiggajas flourished in the court of**
(A) Shivaji
(B) Krisnadeva Rāya
(C) Bhoja Paramāra
(D) Cho a Ganga
- Ans (b)**
12. **Match List – I (Author) with List – II (Book) and select the correct answer using the code given below :**
- | List – I
(Author) | List – II
(Book) |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Bhāravi | (i) Gau avaho |
| (b) Dhoyi | (ii) Kirâtârjunīya |
| (c) Ksemiúvara | (iii) Pavanadûta |
| (d) Vâk Patiraja | (iv) Cha akuvsika |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
| (B) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (C) (i) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) |
| (D) (ii) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) |
- Ans (b)**
13. **The distinctive figure on the coins of Gâ gayadeva Kalachuri is**
(A) Bull
(B) Elephant
(C) Vishnu
(D) Lakshmi
- Ans (d)**
14. **In which of the following language Alberuni wrote his account Tarikh-ul Hind ?**
(A) Sanskrit
(B) Arabic
(C) Persian
(D) Turkish
- Ans (b)**
15. **Ibn Batuta who throws immense light on socio-cultural history of India belonged to**
(A) Morocco
(B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Iran
(D) Syria
- Ans (a)**
16. **Performing Sati was discouraged by**
(A) Iltutmish
(B) Balban
(C) Razia Sultan
(D) Mohammad-bin Tughlaq
- Ans (d)**
17. **Arrange the following Bhakti Saints in chronological order :**
(i) Nam Dev
(ii) Tuka Ram
(iii) Ramanuja
(iv) Chaitanya
- Select your answer from the code given below :
- Codes :**
- | |
|----------------------------|
| (A) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) |
| (B) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) |
| (C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) |
| (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) |
- Ans (b)**

18. **The policy of Sulh-i Kul manifested Akbar’s**
(A) Political acumenship
(B) Synthesis of different rival cultures
(C) Tolerance for other religions
(D) All of the above
- Ans (d)**
19. **The famous painter Mir Sayyad Ali Tabrez who illuminated the Dastan-i Amir Hamzah was patronised by**
(A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Dara Shukoh
- Ans (a)**
20. **Who among the following is called “Prince of Artists” ?**
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir
(D) Shah Jahan
- Ans (c)**
21. **Aurangzeb re-imposed jazia in**
(A) 1657
(B) 1674
(C) 1682
(D) 1684
- Ans (b)**
22. **Majma-ul Bahrain was compiled after discussion with Baba Lal and Sufi Miyan Mir by**
(A) Aurangzeb
(B) Bahadur Shah
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Dara Shukoh
- Ans (d)**
23. **Diwan-i Khalisa was responsible to look after the**
(A) Revenue free land granted as rewards
(B) Land under continuous cultivation
(C) Land under the direct possession of the state
(D) Cultivable land but was left fallow
- Ans (c)**
24. **Who was the founder of the Baptist Mission in India ?**
(A) William Carey
(B) J. Marshman
(C) Charles Grant
(D) Alexander Duff
- Ans (a)**
25. **Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and other labelled as Reason (R) :**
Assertion(A) : Ramakrishna Paramahamsa believed that all religions were true and led to God.
Reason (R) : Ramkrishna Paramahamsa was attracted to Christianity.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
- 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)**
26. **Which are of the following was not the result of Brahmo Marriage Act ?**
(A) Legalization of Brahmo Marriage
(B) Declaration that Brahmos were non-Hindus
(C) Non-applicability of the Hindu Law on Brahmos
(D) Brahmos could marry in the Temples
- Ans (d)**
27. **One of the following writer was not associated with Bengali Drama in the 19th century**
(A) Toru Dutta
(B) Madusudan Dutt
(C) Dinabandu Mitra
(D) Girish Chandra Gosh
- Ans (a)**
28. **Put following organizations in chronological order**
(i) Brahmo Samaj of India
(ii) S.N.D.P. Yogam
(iii) Ramakrishna Mission
(iv) Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha
(A) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- Ans (d)**
29. **Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the code given below :**
- | List – I
(Newspaper) | List – II
(Place of Publication) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Swadeshi Mitran | (i) Bombay |
| (b) Jagat Mitra | (ii) Cuttack |
| (c) Krishna Patrika | (iii) Madras |
| (d) The Samaj | (iv) Magulipatam |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (B) (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (C) (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (D) (iv) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) |
- Ans (a)**
30. **Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the code given below :**
- | List – I | List – II |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | (i) Adi Brahmo Samaj |
| (b) Devendranath Tagore | (ii) Brahma Samaj |
| (c) Keshavachandra Sen | (iii) Sadarana BrahmaSamaj |
| (d) Pandit Shivanath Sastry | (iv) Brahma Samaj of India |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (B) (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (C) (ii) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (D) (iv) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) |
- Ans (b)**

31. One of the following members was not a part of the University Commission appointed by Lord Curzon in 1902
(A) Thomas Raleigh
(B) Asuthosh Mukarjee
(C) Gurudas Banerjee
(D) Syed Hasan Bilgrami
Ans (b)
32. Which one of the Indian National Congress session was presided by Mahatma Gandhi ?
(A) 1919 – Amritsar
(B) 1924 – Belgaum
(C) 1935 – Allahabad
(D) 1938 – Haripura
Ans (b)

GUESS PAPER - 12

1. Who among the following Smritikaras has allowed widow remarriage ?
(A) Gautama
(B) Parashara
(C) Narada
(D) Manu
Ans (b)
2. The members of which religious sect condemned the use of an alms – bowl and preferred to receive their alms in bare palms ?
(A) Digambaras
(B) Ajivikas
(C) Yapaniyas
(D) Charavakas
Ans (b)
3. The son of an unmarried girl was called
(A) Aurasa
(B) Dattaka
(C) Kshetraja
(D) Kânina
Ans (d)
4. Which one of the following places in the north-west frontier province of present Pakistan has yielded a fragmentary Brahmi inscription of Asoka ?
(A) Pul-i- Darunta
(B) Buner
(C) Ai-Khanam
(D) Shahbazgarhi
Ans (b)
5. Arrange the following art objects in a chronological order and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
(i) Buddha images of Mathurâ
(ii) Buddhist sculptures of Bharhut
(iii) Sultanganja Buddha
(iv) Didarganja Yaks.
Codes :
(A) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(B) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
(C) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
(D) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
Ans (b)
6. The brick temple of Sirpura is situated in
(A) Jharkhand
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Orissa
Ans (b)
7. The term ‘Devavrata’ occurs on the coins of
(A) Kanis.ka
(B) Chandragupta II
(C) Gondopharnes
(D) Devapala
Ans (c)
8. Coins, bearing a date, were introduced in India by :
(A) Rudradâman
(B) Rudrasena I
(C) Rudrasimha I
(D) Chandragupta II
Ans (c)
9. Which one of the following is a comprehensive work on Tamil grammar ?
(A) Akananuru
(B) Kundalakesi
(C) Tolakappiam
(D) Purananuru
Ans (c)
10. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(A) Hâthigumphâ Inscription of Khâravêla – Pârûvanâtha
(B) Udaigiri Cave Inscription of Chandragupta II– V–irasena Sâba
(C) Junagarh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman – Tus.âspha
(D) Mandasor Stone Inscription of Kumaragupta and Bandhuvarman – Vatsabhatti
Ans (a)
11. Consider the following statements :
Assertion(A) : The art of painting reached its perfection in the Gupta-Vakataka age.
Reason (R) : Training in painting formed a necessary item in the cultural personality of a citizen of those times.
Now 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)
12. Arrange the following thinkers in a chronological order and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
(i) Âryabha
(ii) Bhas.kara I
(iii) Brahmagupta
(iv) Varâhamihira
Codes :
(A) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(B) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
(C) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
(D) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
Ans (d)
13. The most eminent Chola ruler of the Sangam Age was
(A) A an Atti
(B) Ton. aimân
(C) Kântan

- (D) Karikâla
Ans (d)
14. Which foreign tribes are known to early Indian Literature even before they actually entered India ?
(A) Parthians
(B) Scythians
(C) Kushanas
(D) Hunas
Ans (d)
15. Arrange the following inscriptions in a chronological order and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
(i) Sanjan Copper Plate
(ii) Sohgaura Copper Plate
(iii) Poona Copper Plate
(iv) Madhuban Copper Plate
Codes :
(A) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(B) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
(C) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
(D) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
Ans (a)
16. Coins, bearing the figures of Râma and Sitâ, were issued by
(A) Akbar
(B) Krishnadeva Râya
(C) Râma Râya
(D) Sher Shah
Ans (a)
17. Sanskritization, a concept in sociocultural study is given by :
(A) Max Weber
(B) Louis Dumont
(C) David Mandelbaum
(D) M. N. Srinivas
Ans (d)
18. Which one of the following social customs was very popular in the Vijaynagar empire to secure divine favour?
(A) Self – immolation
(B) Walking on fire
(C) Cutting of organs
(D) None of the above
Ans (b)
19. Shaikh Nuruddin belonged to the :
(A) Shattari Silsilah
(B) Firdausiya Silsilah
(C) Rishi Silsilah
(D) Chisti Silsilah
Ans (c)
20. During the medieval period among the following European traders who came to India first ?
(A) Portuguese
(B) Dutch
(C) English
(D) French
Ans (a)
21. Tobacco was brought to Northern India in the :
(A) First half of the sixteenth century
(B) Second half of the sixteenth century
(C) First half of the seventeenth century
(D) Second half of the seventeenth century
Ans (b)
22. Theory of ‘Nur Jahan Junta’ was propounded by :
(A) Banarasi Prasad Saxena
(B) Beni Prasad
(C) Irfan Habib
(D) Nurul Hasan
Ans (d)
23. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
List – I List – II
(a) Srivaishnavas (i) Chhattisgarh
(b) Ravidasis (ii) Rajasthan
(c) Dadu Panthis (iii) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Satnamis (iv) Tamil Nadu
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
(B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(D) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
Ans (c)
24. Akbar’s policy of territorial expansion was primarily aimed at
(A) Safeguarding the North-west frontier from Mongal invasions
(B) Consolidation of royal authority over the Rajputana and the Deccan
(C) Establishment of supreme power over the conquered territories
(D) Propagation of his religion Tauhid-i- Ilahi
Ans (d)
25. Which one of the following statements is inapplicable to signify the commercial importance of Multan during the medieval period ?
(A) Multan’s commercial significance was enhanced owing to the large establishment of Suhrawardi Silsilah.
(B) The great trade route between Delhi and Islamic world passed through Multan.
(C) Multan conducted a brisk export of slaves to the Islamic countries.
(D) The rise of Lahore in the second half of the 16th century contributed to Multan’s commercial importance.
Ans (d)
26. Who among the following was not a painter of Jahangir?
(A) Daswant
(B) Abul Hasan
(C) Ustad Mansur
(D) Bishandas
Ans (a)
27. Indicate the correct chronological sequence of the following monuments in order of their construction.
(i) Humayun tomb
(ii) Moti mosque
(iii) Din Panah
(iv) Red Fort, Delhi
Select your answer from the codes given below :
(A) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(B) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
(C) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

- (D) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
Ans (c)
28. Ramayana was translated from Sanskrit to Persian during the reign of
(A) Humayun
(B) Sher Shah
(C) Akbar
(D) Jahangir
Ans (c)
29. The famous serampore missionaries belonged to the country :
(A) Portugal
(B) England
(C) Germany
(D) Denmark
Ans (d)
30. Name the first Baptist missionary who translated Bible into Bengali :
(A) Y. Marshman
(B) W. Ward
(C) William Carey
(D) Macaulay
Ans (c)
31. Which one of the following is related to the teachings of Raja Ram Mohan Roy ?
(A) Universality of all religions
(B) All religions are true and led to God
(C) Accepting Idol worship
(D) Adherence to Theism
Ans (d)
32. After the address of Swami Vivekananda in the World Religious Conference, which paper had commented “After hearing him we feel how foolish it is to send missionaries to this Learned nation” ?
(A) Chicago Tribune
(B) Washington Post
(C) New York Herald
(D) American Times
Ans (c)
33. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :
Assertion (A) : Dayananda believed the Vedas are the books of true knowledge.
Reason (R) : It is not necessary for an Arya to read, or hear them to read and teach and preach them to others.
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 correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
Ans (c)
34. One of the following leaders was not associated with National Education Movement in India :
(A) Satishchandra Mukherjee
(B) Vivekananda
(C) Brahma Bandopadhaayay
(D) Annie Besant
Ans (b)
35. Who delivered a series of lectures under the title of ‘Wake up India’ ?
(A) B. G. Tilak
(B) Arabindo Ghosh
(C) Bipinchandra Pal
(D) Annie Besant
Ans (d)
36. One of the following was not associated with the Prarthana Samaj :
(A) Anandmohan Bose
(B) Pratapchandra Majumdar
(C) Atmaram Pandurang
(D) Mahadeva Govinda Ranade
Ans (a)
37. Arrange chronologically the following Acts :
(i) Hindu Widow Marriage Act
(ii) Age of Conscent Act
(iii) Brahmo Marriage Act
(iv) Hindu Marriage Validating Act
(A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(D) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
Ans (a)
38. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
List – I (Editor) List – II (Paper)
(a) T. Natarajan (i) Vivekavardhini
(b) K.Veereshalingam (ii) The Indian Social Reformer
(c) Keshava chandra Sen (iii) Tatvabodhini
(d) Devendra nath Tagore (iv) Indian Mirror
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(B) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
Ans (a)
39. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
List – I (Paper) List – II (Place of Publication)
(a) Indu Prakash (i) Madras
(b) Pioneer (ii) Calcutta
(c) Amrit Bazar Patrika (iii) Allahabad
(d) New India (iv) Bombay
Codes :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
(B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(C) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
(D) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
Ans (b)
40. Who was the founder of the Depressed Class Mission in Bombay ?
(A) B. R. Ambedkar
(B) Jyothiba Phule
(C) Vittal Ramji Shinde
(D) T. M. Nair
Ans (c)

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