

KAS – PRE - 2009

1. The All India Trade Union Congress to further the interests of Indian Labour was first established in
(a) 1915AD (b) 1920AD (c) 1925AD (d) 1930 AD.

Ans. (b)

Sol:- The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India and one of the five largest.

It was found in 1919-20 by Joseph Baptista and a few others and, until 1945 when unions became organised on party lines, it was the primary trade union organisation in India. Since then it has been associated with the Communist Party of India.

2. Who among the following was the first President of the All India Congress?
(a) A.O Hume (b) W.C. Bonnerjee (c) B.C. Pal (d) Firoz Shah Mehta

Ans. (b)

Sol. 72 delegates met in Bombay under the presidentship of Womesh Chander Bonnerjee on 28th Dec 1885 to constitute an all India organization. It was the result of the sincere efforts of A.O.Hume who was the close associate of viceroy, Lord Duffrin.

3. Who, among the following leaders, was not among the moderates?
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Firoz Shah Mehta (c) Dada Shai Naoroji (d) Bipin Chandra Pal.

Ans.(d)

Sol. Extremists or Militant Nationalism overshadowed moderates after 1905 and the major roles were played by Lala Laj Pat Rai, Bal Ganga Der Tilak and Bipin Chander Pal also known as BAL PAL LAL.

4. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by M.K. Gandhi in the year
(a) 1929 (b) 1930 (c) 1931 (d) 1932

Sol:- (b) The Civil Disobedience Movement launched by M.K. Gandhi in the year 1930 was an important milestone in the history of Indian Nationalism. Civil disobedience is the active refusal to obey certain laws, demands and commands of a Government, or of an occupying power, without resorting to physical violence. It is one of the primary tactics of nonviolent resistance. In its most non-violent form (in India, known as ahimsa or Satyagraha) it could be said that it is compassion in the form of respectful disagreement.

5. Who, among the following leaders, has been described as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?
(a) M.K. Gandhi (b) Nehru (c) Khan Wali Khan (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Sol. (d) Khan abdul Ghattar Khan (1890-20 January 1988) was a Pashtun political and spiritual leader known for his nonviolent opposition to British Rule in India. A lifelong pacifist, a devout Muslim, and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, he was also known as Badshah Khan (also Bacha Khan) and 24 percent of the total pulses in the country. It is followed by Sarhaddi Gandhi or Frontier Gandhi. In 1985 he was nominated for the Nobel peace prize. In 1987 he became the first person not holding the citizenship of India to be awarded the Sharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award.

6. Match List-I (events) with List-II (place) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Events)

- I. Champaran Satyagraha
- II. Pabna peasant movement
- III. Mappila rebellion
- IV. Deccan riots

List -II (Place)

- (A) Kerala
- (b) East Bangal
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Ahmednagar

Codes .

(a) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D (b) 1-D, II-B, III-A, IV-C (c) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D (d) 1-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C

Ans. (c)

Sol. * Champaren satyagraha in Bihar was the first major event taken by Gandhiji on Indian soil in 1917 to abolish the

Tinkathia system;

* The East Bengal's Panma district witnessed it in 1872-76 due to the oppression of peasantry by Zamindars.

* Due to the oppression and exploitation of the muslim Moplah peasants of N.Kerala by the Hindu Zamindars and

Britishers rift started as early as 1836 while the major revolt took place in 1921.

* Discontent among the Marathi Kumbi peasants against the sahuksars or money lenders in lead to the Deccoan riots in

1875. Deccan Agriculture relief act, 1879 ultimately protected the peasants of Maharashtra from the Marwari money

lenders of Gujrat which gets the protections from the exploitation under the Ryotwari system.

7. Which of the following newspaper advocated revolutionary terrorism during the freedom struggle?

I. The Sandhya

II. The Yugantar

III. The Kal

Select the correct answer from the codes given below Codes:

(a) I and II

(b) I and III

(c) II and III

(d) I, II and III

Sol. (d) Sandhya of Brahma Bandhab Upadhaya, Yugantar of Bupendranath Dutta and Barinder Kumar Ghosh & The KAL among many other newspaper played an active part in Indian freedom struggle

8. The Young Bengal Movement in the 19th century was inspired by

(a) Rasik Kumar Mallik.

(b) Ramtannu Laniri.

(c) Henry Vivian Derozio, (d) Peary Chand Mitra.

Sol. (c) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (18 April 1809 - 26 December 1831) was a fiery Indian teacher and poet. As a lecturer at the Hindu College of Calcutta, he invigorated a large group of students to think independently. This Young Bengal group played a key role in the Bengal renaissance.

9. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by

(a) Leo Tolstoy.

(b) Bernard Shaw.

(c) Rabindra Nath Tagore

(d) James Mill.

Sol. (a) Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by Leo Tolstoy and he devised the basic technique of Satyagraha in south Africa in 1906 by carefully training them at Tolstoy farm and the Phoenix settlement there.

10. 'Abhinav Bharat' was organised by

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) G.K. Gokhale.

(c) B.C. Tilak.

(d) V.D. Savarkar.

Sol. (d) Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (May 28, 1883 February 26, 1966) was an Indian politician and an Indian Independence Movement activist, who is credited with developing the Hindu nationalist political ideology Hindutva. Commonly addressed as Veer Savarkar, he is considered to be the central icon of modern Hindu nationalist political parties. His last years were clouded with accusations of involvement in Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

11. India was declared to be a secular and socialist republic by

(a) the Constitution (42nd) Amendment Act, 1976

(b) the Constitution (43rd) Amendment Act, 1977

(c) the Constitution (44th) Amendment Act, 1978

(d) the Constitution (45th) Amendment Act, 1980

Sol. (a) The words "Secular, Socialist and Unity and Integrity" were added in the preamble of our constitution by the 42nd amendment act of 1976.

12. The Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India extends to

- (a) all civil and criminal matters. Government. (b) all matters concerning the Union
(c) all matters concerning the State Government only. (d) enforcement of the Fundamental Rights only.

Ans. (d)

Sol. Article 32 of the constitution also known as right to Constitutional Remedy enforce the Supreme Court and high courts to issue writs for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

13. At the present, the number of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committees in India are

- (a) 17 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 24

Sol. (d) Besides the three Financial Committees, the Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha recommended setting-up of 17 Department Related Standing Committees (DRSCs). Accordingly, 17 Department Related Standing Committees were set up on 8 April 1993. In July 2004, rules were amended to provide for the constitution of seven more such committees, thus raising the number of DRSCs from 17 to 24.

14. The number of members of Rajya Sabha nominated by the President of India is

- (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 15

Ans. (c)

Sol. It is in the legislative powers of the president to nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from the persons who have distinguished themselves in fine arts, literature, social service and so on.

15. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of democratic socialism in India?

- (a) Command economy (b) State regulation of the economy
(c) Redistributive justice (d) Welfare state.

Ans. (a)

16. The National Development Council of India is presided over by the

- (a) Finance (b) Home Minister.
(c) Vice-Chairman, Planning Commission. (d) Prime Minister of India.

Sol. (d) Chief ministers of the state together with the members of the planning commission constitute the NDC. The prime minister of India presides over the NDC. Approval of 5 year plans is the most important responsibility of the NDC.

17. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was first launched in India in

- (a) 1969 (b) 1978 (c) 1975 (d) 1977

Sol. (b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a rural development programme of the Government of India launched in financial year 1978 and extended throughout India by 1980. It is a self-employment programme intended to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups among the poor. The aim is to raise recipients above the poverty line by providing substantial opportunities for self-employment. The Scheme is merged with another Scheme named Swarnajayanti Grama Swarojagar Yojana (SGSY) since April 1, 1999.

18. If a State government supersedes a local body before the end of its term, fresh election is mandatory within

- (a) six months (b) eight months (c) nine months (d) twelve months.

Sol. (a) A clear term of five years is provided for the local governments (Panchayats), however, it can be dissolved earlier on specific grounds, in accordance with the state legislatures; in which case elections must be held within six months of its dissolution.

19. Panchayati Raj bodies above the Gram Sabha are elected .

- (a) indirectly. (b) directly
(c) directly by plurality vote (d) directly by proportional representation.

Sol. (a) The Panches and Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats and Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad are elected directly through Universal Adult Franchise.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis and president and Vice-president of the Zila Parishads are elected by the elected members of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads at the first meeting of these bodies to be held on such date within four weeks of the date the names of elected members are published by the State Election Commission.

20. A Wing of a Ministry of the Government of India is headed by the

- (a) Section Officer (b) Under Secretary (c) Deputy Secretary. (d) Joint Secretary

Ans. (d) Each group is normally headed by joint secretary and government council

Directions. Q. 22-25; Each of the following questions presents a related pair of words linked by a colon: Four lettered pairs follow the linked pair. Choose the related pair of words whose relationship is NOT like the relationship expressed in the original linked pair.

21. MASON : WALL

- (a) artist : easel (b) fisherman : whale (c) author : book (d) political party : minister

Ans. (a)

Sol.

22. FIRE : ASHES

- (a) accident : delay (b) wood : splinters (c) water : waves (d) event : memories

Ans. (a)

23. CARPENTER : SAW

- (a) stenographer : typewriter (b) painter : brush (c) carpenter : table (d) landlord : studio

Ans. (c)

24. JUDGE : COURT

- (a) architect : blue print (b) doctor : hospital (c) carpenter : table (d) landlord : studio

Ans. (d)

25. FOX : WINNING.

- (a) dog : playful (b) hyena : amusing (c) beaver : industrious (d) teacher : education

Ans. (b)

Directions. Q. 26-27; Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a question paper there are 12 questions in all, out of which only six are to be answered. Six questions have one alternative each. Each question has four parts, only three of which are to be answered.

26. How many questions including parts are there in the question paper?

- (a) 24 (b) 48 (c) 72 (d) 96

Ans. (c) In all there are

6 question with four options. Hence $6 \times 4 = 24$ questions +

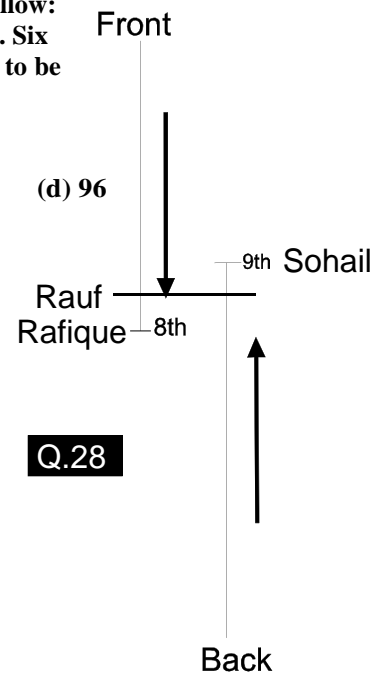
6 questions with or between two parts and each part contains 4 questions. Hence $12 \times 4 = 48$ question.

Thus total = $24 + 48 = 72$ questions in total.

27. Of these, how many are to be answered?

- (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 18

Ans. (d) 6 questions have to be answered with three out of four questions each. Hence $3 \times 6 = 18$



6 = 18

28. In a queue Sohail is 9th from the back. Rafique's place is 8th from the front. Rauf is standing between the two. What could be the minimum number of boys standing in the queue?
(a) 20 (b) 18 (c) 14 (d) 12
Ans. (c) $8+7-1=14$ Ans

Directions. Q. 29-30: In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given terms on one side of :: and one term is given on another side of :: while another term is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this term as the terms of the given pair bear. Chose the correct alternative.

29. Confusion : Chaos :: Command : ?
(a) Clarity (b) Chaos (c) Problem (d) Order
Ans. (d)

30. Rider : Saddle :: King : ?
(a) Horse (b) Seat (c) Chair (d) Throne
Ans. (d)

31. Which one of the following has the highest literacy rate?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Meghalaya (c) Orissa (d) Maharashtra.
Sol. (d) 61.11%, 63.31%, 63.61% & 77.27% are the respective literacy rate of the above. Hence Maharashtra has the highest literacy rate.

32. Which one of the following is the largest fish producing State of India?
(a) Gujarat (b) Kerala (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu.
Sol. (a) In fish production, India is in the 7th position in the world. In the fresh water fish production it holds 2nd position. In India, Gujarat, West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh are the main fish producing States in descending order of production. In India 70 percent of the fish comes from the western coast.

33. 'Niti Pass' lies in
(a) Jammu & Kashmir. (b) Himachal Pradesh. (c) Sikkim. (d) Uttarakhand.
Sol. (d) Mana and Niti are two important passes of the Uttarakhand region connecting the main land from the north Tibetan Highland.

34. Which one of the following is the longest river?
(a) Godavari (b) Krishna (c) Kaveri (d) Yamuna.
Ans. (a)
Sol. 1450Km, 1290Km, 760Km & 1375Km are the respective length of the above rivers. Hence Godavari is the longest.

35. Which of the following soils covers the larger area in India?
(a) Alluvial (b) Black Cotton (c) Laterite (d) Red Soil.
Ans. (a)
Sol. Alluvial soil covers the largest area of India including states like Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as well as the plains of Assam and coastal scripts of south India.

36. The total land frontier and boundary of India is

- (a) 13,200 km (b) 14,200 km (c) 15,200km (d) 16,200km

Ans. (c)

Sol. The total length of mainland coastline is 6100km and on including islands it become 7516.6 km. the total landfrontier is 15,200 Km.

37. Which one of the following is not a million city?

- (a) Bhopal (b) Gwalior (c) Indore (d) Nagpur.

Sol. (b) Population of million plus cities:- Bhopal-1,437,354 persons, Indore -1,474,968 persons, and Nagpur -2,052,066 (according to INDIA 2009 published by publication division, Ministry of information and Broadcasting, Government of India)

38. The highest production of Petroleum in India comes from

- (a) Assam. (b) Gujarat. (c) Mumbai High. (d) Tamil Nadu.

Ans.(c)

39. Which one of the following is the largest producer of Pulses?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh.

Sol. (c) Pulses are grown in dry climate region in India. Madhya Pradesh is the leading pulses producing State in India. It produces the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

40. Which set of the following constitutes largest export of India?

- (a) Gems and Jewelleries (b) Machinery, Cars and Metals
(c) Cotton yarn and Fabrics (d) Leather goods.

Ans.(a)

41. The President of the Nationalist Congress Party is

- (a) Ramesh Kumar Dixit. (b) Sharad Yadav. (c) Sharad Pawar. (d) Shital Prasad.

Ans.(c) Sharad Pawar became the President of Nationalist congress party in May 1999.

42. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was formed in

- (a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 (d) 2004

Ans. (d) UPA was formed soon after general elections in 2004

43. The literacy rate in India, according to the 2001 census was

- (a) 58%, (b) 55 % (c) 54.5 % (d) 65.38%

Ans. (d) Literacy rate according to 2001 censuses was 65.38%

44. The current President of the French Republic is

- (a) Jacques Chirac. (b) Nicolas Sarkozy. (c) George Pompidou. (d) Francois Mitterrand.

Ans.(b) Nicolas Sarkozy became the president of French republic on 16 May 2007.

45. The current Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China is

- (a) Wen Jiabao (b) Oian Oechan. (c) Huo Guo Fieug (d) Huo Jintao.

Ans. (a) Huo Jintao became the president of people's Republic of China on 15th Mar. 2008 with five years duration.

46. The current Prime Minister of Nepal is

- (a) Pushpa Kamal Dahal. (b) Nilkanth Thapa. (c) Bir Bahadur Singh. (d) Jang

Bahadur Rana.

Sol. (a) Veteran Communist leader and former General Secretary of the CPNUML Madhav Kumar Nepal was sworn in as the second Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal on May 25, 2009. He replaced Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda', who resigned after differences with President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav on the issue of sacking of Army Chief Gen. Rukmangad Katawal.

47. The UN Convention on Cluster Munition was signed in

- (a) 2008 (b) 2007 (c) 2006 (d) 2005

Sol. (a) The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) is an international treaty that prohibits the use of cluster bombs, a type of explosive weapon which scatters submunitions ("bomblets") over an area. The convention was adopted on May 30, 2008 in Dublin, and was opened for signature on December 3, 2008 in Oslo. It will enter into force after it has been ratified by 30 states. As of July 15, 2009, 14 states have ratified it and another 84 have signed but not yet ratified it.

48. The headquarters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is located in

- (a) Kuwait. (b) Manama, (c) Cairo. (d) Jeddah.

Sol. (d) The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is an international organisation with a permanent delegation to the United Nations. It groups 57 member states, from the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia, Caucasus, Balkans, Southeast Asia, South Asia and South America. The official languages of the organisation are Arabic, English and French. Its Headquarters is in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

49. The headquarters of the League of the Arab States is located in

- (a) Beirut (b) Cairo (c) Jeddah. (d) Baghdad

Sol. (b) The Arab League, officially called the League of the Arab States is a regional organisation of Arab states in Southwest Asia, and North and Northeast Africa. It was formed in Cairo on March 22, 1945 with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan after 1946), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Yemen joined as a member on May 5, 1945. The Arab League currently has 22 members.

50. The current Prime Minister of Russia is

- (a) Nikolai Voroshlev. (b) Andrei Chimlin. (c) Roy Medvedev. (d) Vladimir Putin.

Ans. (d) Vladimir Putin. Became the president of Russia in 2009.

51. There exists nothing like

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India. (b) Contingency Fund of India.
(c) Public Account of India. (d) Supplementary Fund of India.

Ans. (a) Consolidated Fund of India (Art. 266(10):-All revenues received by the Government by way of taxes like Income Tax, Central Excise, Customs and other receipts flowing to the Government in connection with the conduct of Government business i.e. non-tax Revenues are credited into the Consolidated Fund constituted under Article 266 (1) of the constitution of India. Similarly, all loans raised by the Government by issue of Public notifications, treasury bills (internal debt) and loans obtained from foreign governments and international institutions (external debt) are credited into this fund. All expenditure of the government is incurred from this fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorization from the parliament.

52. Development Block and Block Panchayat

- (a) are not one and the same thing but carry out the same functions.
(b) are different as the former is one of the State's field offices whereas the latter is an elected body.
(c) both have elected members.
(d) both are under the Planning Commission.

Ans. (b)

53. Economic and Social Planning is included in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution as part of

- (a) the Union List. (b) the State List. (c) the Concurrent List (d) None

of these.

Ans.(c)

54.Sharat Nirman is a four year business plan of

- (a) Urban poverty alleviation, (b) Rural poverty alleviation.
(c) Agricultural productivity improvement. (d) Rural infrastructure development.

Ans.(d)

55. District Planning Committee will not prepare draft development plan in matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities in respect of

- (a) Spatial planning (b) Natural resources.
(c) Infrastructure and environmental conservation. (d) Schools and colleges.

Ans.(a)

56.The Public Distribution System in India is now following

- (a) the universal approach. (b) the area approach.
(c) the targeted population approach. (d) the accessibility approach.

Ans.(c)

57.Indira Awas Yojana is a scheme of subsidy for

- (a) housing the rural poor. (b) improving housing condition of the
slum population. (d) housing for disabled and old persons.
(c) housing sports persons.

Ans.(a)

58.Life expectancy of the female population in India is

- (a) lower than its male counterpart. (b) higher than its male counterpart.
(c) equal to its male counterpart. (d) declining in recent years.

Ans.(b)

59.By the size of population, Jammu and Kashmir is now

- (a) Larger than Delhi (b) Smaller than Delhi (c) almost equal to Delhi (d)
Smallest state in India.

Sol. (b) The population of Jammu and Kashmir, according to the census of 2001 is 10,069,917; where as the population of Delhi is 13,782,976.

60.The level of a municipality in terms of nagar panchayat, municipal board council and municipal corporation is normally determined on the basis of

- (a) the size of population. (b) the population density. (c) the geographical area. (d) the
size of work force.

Ans.(a)

61.Neem oil is commonly used as

- (a) pesticide. (b) fungicide, (c) weedicide. (d)
bactericide.

Ans.(d) Neem oil is pressed from the fruits and seeds of Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), an evergreen tree which is native to India, and is used as a broad spectrum insecticide, miticide, and fungicide, which is used on vegetables, fruit trees, ornamentals, and more.

62.The forest in Sunderban is called

- (a) scrub jungle. (b) mangrove (c) deciduous forest. (d)
tundra.

Ans. (b) These forest lies at the feet of the Ganges and is spread across areas of Bangladesh and West Bengal, India, forming the seaward fringe of the delta. The seasonally-flooded Sundarbans freshwater swamp forests lie inland from the mangrove forests. The forest covers 10,000 km² of which about 6,000 are in Bangladesh. It became inscribed as a UNESCO world heritage site in 1997, but while the Bangladeshi and

Indian portions constitute the same continuous ecotope, these are separately listed in the UNESCO world heritage list as the Sundarbans and Sundarbans National Park, respectively. The Sundarbans is intersected by a complex network of tidal waterways, mudflats and small islands of salt-tolerant mangrove forests. The area is known for the eponymous Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), as well as numerous fauna including species of birds, spotted deer, crocodiles and snakes. It is estimated that there are now 500 Bengal tigers and about 30,000 spotted deer in the area. Sundarbans was designated a Ramsar site on May 21, 1992. The fertile soils of the delta have been subject to intensive human use for centuries, and the ecoregion has been mostly converted to intensive agriculture, with few enclaves of forest remaining. The remaining forests, together with the Sundarbans mangroves, are important habitat for the endangered tiger. Additionally, the Sundarbans serves a crucial function as a protective flood barrier for the millions of inhabitants in and around Kolkata (Calcutta) against the result of cyclone activity.

63. The clouds which give continuous rain are called

- (a) spongy clouds. (b) thunder clouds. (c) nimbus clouds. (d) black clouds.

Ans. (c) Nimbostratus is a dark, deep rainbearing cloud of bad weather. Only if one take off from an airport in rain or climb up through the murk into the sunshine above can one realise how deep and solid it can be. Under the overcast, it is difficult to decide if the cloud is nimbostratus or other lesser layer cloud like stratus or stratocumulus. However if the cloud rain continually, it is very likely to be nimbostratus. Practically, when altostratus clouds begin to rain, it is known as nimbostratus also. Nimbostratus is the cloud of front and depression centres and it contributes most of the winter rains as well as quite a proportion of the summer ones.

64. The Bhopal gas tragedy was caused by

- (a) carbon monoxide. (b) carbon dioxide. (c) isopropanol. (d) methisocyanate.

Ans. (d) The Bhopal disaster was an industrial catastrophe that took place at a pesticide plant owned and operated by Union Carbide (UCIL) in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. Around midnight on the intervening night of December 2–3, 1984, the plant released methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas and other toxins, resulting in the exposure of over 500,000 people. Estimates vary on the death toll. The official immediate death toll was 2,259 and the government of Madhya Pradesh has confirmed a total of 3,787 deaths related to the gas release. Other government agencies estimate 15,000 deaths. Others estimate that 8,000 died within the first weeks and that another 8,000 have since died from gas-related diseases.

65. The major constituent of air is

- (a) nitrogen. (b) oxygen. (c) carbon dioxide. (d) argon.

Ans. (a)

66. Noise is measured in

- (a) watt (b) REM (c) centigrade. (d) decibel.

Ans. (d) The decibel (dB) is a logarithmic unit of measurement that expresses the magnitude of a physical quantity (usually power or intensity) relative to a specified or implied reference level. Since it expresses a ratio of two quantities with the same unit, it is a dimensionless unit. A decibel is one tenth of a bel, a seldom-used unit.

67. The first manned space craft which landed a human on moon was

- (a) Sputnik. (b) Aryabhata. (c) PSLV I
(d) Apollo 11.

Ans. (d) The Apollo 11 mission was the first manned mission to land on the Moon. It was the fifth human spaceflight of Project Apollo and the third human voyage to the Moon. Launched on July 16, 1969, it carried Mission Commander Neil Alden Armstrong, Command Module Pilot Michael Collins, and Lunar Module Pilot Edwin Eugene 'Buzz' Aldrin, Jr. On July 20, Armstrong and Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the Moon/ while Collins orbited above.

68. The 'heat radiations' are also called

- (a) infrared rays. (b) ultraviolet rays, (c) X-rays.
(d) gamma rays.

Ans. (a) Infrared radiation is popularly known as "heat" or sometimes known as "heat radiation", since many people attribute all radiant heating to infrared light and/or all infrared radiation to heating.

69. AIDS is caused by

- (a) bacteria. (b) fungi. (c) virus. (d) algae.

Ans. (c)

Sol. AIDS or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is caused by HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus. [Ref. 10th JKBOSE SCIENCE]

70. Which one of the following is a water borne disease?

- (a) Influenza (b) Cholera (c) Malaria (d) Syphilis.

Ans. (c)

Sol. Cholera is a disease which spread through water. The excreta from someone suffering from an infectious disease such as cholera, gets mixed with the drinking water used by the people living nearby and hence the disease spreads to others.

[Ref. 10th JKBOSE SCIENCE]

71. Who among the following is eligible for reemployment under the state after his/their retirement?

- (a) The Chief Justice of India (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(c) The Chairman, Union Public Service Commission (d) State Governors.

Ans. (b)

72. The headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is located at

- (a) Bangalore. (b) Chennai. (c) Kolkata, (d) Delhi.

Ans (d). According to the Constitution of the National Human Rights Commission:-

The Constitution of the Commission dealt with in Chapter II of the Act. Section 3 of the Act says, " the Central government shall constitute a body to be known to the National Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to it, under this Act. The headquarters of the Commission shall be Delhi and the Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, establish offices at other places in India.

73. The National Security Council of India is headed by the

- (a) National Security Adviser. (b) Home Minister of India.
(c) Prime Minister. (d) Internal Security Minister.

Ans (c) The Government announcing the formation of the NSC on 19 November 1998 did not release full details other than giving a broad outline of the structure. Besides the apex six member NSC headed by the Prime Minister, the NSC comprises of a Strategic Policy Group (SPG), a National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) and a Secretariat whose nucleus would be provided by the existing Joint Intelligence Committee. In addition there would be the National Security Advisor (NSA).

74. The Central Vigilance Commission investigates the charges of corruption against employees of

- (a) State Government. (b) Union Government.
(c) Central Public Undertakings. (d) State Public Undertakings.

Ans. (b) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an apex Indian governmental body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption. It has the status of an autonomous body, free of control from any executive authority, charged with monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government of India, and advising various authorities in central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work.

It was set up by the Government of India in February, 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam, to advise and guide Central Government agencies

in the field of vigilance. Nittoor Srinivasa Rau, was selected as the first Chief Vigilance Commissioner of India.

75. The National Commission on the Scheduled Castes was established in

- (a) 1960 (b) 1978 (c) 1980 (d) 2003

Ans. (b) In the original Constitution, Article 338 provided for a Special Officer, called the Commissioner for SCs and STs, to have the responsibility of monitoring the effective implementation of various safeguards for SCs/STs in the Constitution as well as other related legislations and to report to the President. To enable efficient discharge of duties, 17 regional offices of the Commissioner were set up all over the country. In the meanwhile there was persistent representation for a replacement of the Commissioner with a multi-member committee. It was proposed that the 48th Amendment to the Constitution be made to alter Article 338 to enable said proposal. While the amendment was being debated, the Ministry of Welfare issued an administrative decision to establish the Commission for SCs/STs as a multi-member committee to discharge the same functions as that of the Commissioner of SCs/STs. The first commission came into being in August 1978. The functions of the commission were modified in September 1987 to advise Government on broad policy issues and levels of development of SCs/STs.

76. Which one of the following is not correct about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

- (a) The scheme is managed entirely by the Union Government.
(b) The scheme covers all the rural districts of the country.
(c) It was launched in February 2006.
(d) Asset formation in rural areas is one of the goals of the scheme.

Ans. (d) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA, also known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, NREGS) is Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. The NREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.

77. In the total GDP of the country the share of agriculture, which was over 50 percent in 1950-51, has come down in recent years to

- (a) between 40 and 50 percent. (b) between 30 and 40 percent.
(c) between 20 and 30 percent. (d) less than 20 percent.

Ans. (c)

78. The primary data for estimating poverty in India are provided by

- (a) the Planning Commission (b) the National Sample Survey Organisation.
(c) the Union Ministry of Social Welfare. (d) the State Planning Commission.

Ans. (b)

79. With the launching of the New Economic Policy in 1991, in India a new concept in economic planning was introduced. This concept is known as

- (a) Inclusive growth. (b) Physical planning. (c) Indicative economic planning. (d) Financial planning.

Ans. (c)

80. The duration of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is

- (a) 2005-2010 (b) 2006-2011 (c) 2007-2012 (d) 2008-2013

Ans. (c)

81. 'Chauri Chaura' mob violence was associated with

- (a) Khilafat movement. (b) Non-cooperation movement.
(c) Civil Disobedience movement. (d) Quit India movement.

Ans. (b) On 5th Feb. 1922, an agitated crowd gheraoed the police station at Chauri chaura in the Garokhpur district of UP and set fire to it in which 22 policemen including the station officer died in the incidence.

After this the non-cooperation movement was withdrawn by the Gandhiji.

82. 'Separate Electorate' for the Muslims was introduced by the
(a) Act of 1891 (b) Act of 1909 (c) Act of 1919 (d) Act of 1935
Ans. (b)

83. 'Brahmo Samaj' was founded by
(a) Shivanth Shastri. (b) Devendra Nath Tagore.
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy. (d) Aurobindo Ghosh.
Ans. (a) Brahmo samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy on 29th August 1828 to eradicate the evils from the Hindu society, to check the growth of Christianity and to establish fundamental unity among all religions.

84. 'Harijan' with reference to the Schedule Castes was used by
(a) Gandhiji. (b) Dayanand Saraswati. (c) B.R. Ambedkar. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru.
Ans. (a) When the Civil Disobedience movement was resumed on 3rd January, 1932; Mahatma gave his sole attention to the cause of Harijans.

85. The British introduced Permanent Settlement land revenue policy in
(a) Bombay. (b) Bengal. (c) Madras. (d) Mysore.
Ans. (b) Permanent Settlement system or the Zamindari system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in whole of the Bengal and northern districts of Madras.

86. In the Mediterranean climate the winters are
(a) bitterly cold and dry. (b) bitterly hot and dry. (c) mildly hot and wet (d) mildly cold and wet.
Ans. (d) Mediterranean climate is characterized by no freezing temperature in winters and dry summer. Its Europe's hottest climate. There is wet and soft winter.

87. Mariana Ocean Trench is located in
(a) the Pacific Ocean. (b) the Indian Ocean. (c) the Atlantic Ocean (d) the Arctic Ocean.
Ans. (a) Mariana Ocean Trench in the Indian Ocean.

88. Which is not a part of New England Region of USA?
(a) Pennsylvania (b) Rhode Island (c) New York (d) California.
Ans. (d)

89. Which of the following languages has the largest number of speakers in the world?
(a) English (b) Chinese (c) Arabic (d) Russian.
Ans. (b)

90. Brazil is the world's top producer of
(a) Coarse grain, (b) Tea. (c) Coffee. (d) Cocoa.
Ans. (c) Brazil is the world's top producer of Coffee

91. The Human Rights Council of the UN was formed in
(a) 2006 (b) 2007 (c) 2008 (d) 2009
Ans. (a) The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations System. The UNHRC is the successor to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

(UNCHR), and is a subsidiary body of the United Nations General Assembly. Based in Geneva, the UNHRC's main purpose is to make recommendations to the General Assembly about situations in which human rights are violated.

92.The current President of the Russian Federation is

- (a) Boris Yeltsin. (b) Vladimir Putin. (c) Dmitry Medvedev (d) Vladimir Nabakov.

Ans.(c) The current President of the Russian Federation is Dmitry Medvedev

93.The current Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany is

- (a) Georg Henkel. (b) Angela Merkel. (c) Heinz Waltermau. (d) Emma Hallstein.

Ans. (b)The current Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany is Angela Merkel who was reelected in 2009 after her first election in 2005.

94.According to the Constitution (91st Amendment) Act, 2003 the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the court of Ministers shall not exceed the total number of the elected members of the lower house by

- (a) 50 per cent (b) 40 per cent. (c) 30 per cent. (d) 15 per cent.

Ans. (d) On July 7, 2004 the 91st Amendment to the Constitution was enacted thus limiting the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and the States to no more than 15 percent of the seats of the popular House.

95.The present President of Bangladesh is

- (a) AX Fakhruddin. (b) Nuruzzaman. (c) M.A. Mondal. (d) Zillur Rahman.

Ans (d) Zillur Rehan became the president of bangladesh on 12 feb 2009

96.Jatiyo Sangshad is the national Parliament of

- (a) Nepal. (b) Sri Lanka. (c) Bangladesh, (d) Myanmar.

Ans. (c) Bangladesh's parliament is called Jatiyo Sangshad or Parliament

97. How many countries are members of the Arab League?

- (a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 23

Ans. (c) By 2009 there will be 22 countries in the Arab League. :- Soudhi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Algeria, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, lebanon Yemen, Jordan, Bahrain, Palestine, Mauritania, Somalia, Djibouti and Comoros.

98.The 5600 MW Pancheshwar Power Project is between

- (a) India 7 Bhutan. (b) India - Nepal. (c) India - Bangladesh. (d) India Pakistan.

Ans. (b) The 6,000-MW Pancheshwar multi-purpose project on the Mahakali river and is in Uttarakhand-Nepal border.

99.Which of the following Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) was recently granted the status of 'Navratna'?

- (a) Power Grid Corporation of India (b) Fertilizers Corporation of India
(c) Food Corporation of India (d) State Trading Corporation.

Ans. (a)-Navratna was the title given originally to nine Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), identified by the Government of India in 1997 as its most prestigious, which allowed them greater autonomy to compete in the global market. The number of PSEs having Navratna status has been raised to 19, the most recent addition being Oil India Limited.

100.The ICC Women's World Cup, 2009 was won by

(a) Australia. (b) England (c) New Zealand. (d) India.
Ans. (a) ICC women's world cup was won by England and Claire Taylor of England became the Women player of the year 2009.

101. Asthma is caused by

(a) hormonal imbalance. (b) allergy. (c) anaemia. (d) aerobic exercise.

Ans. (b)

102. The scientific name of common salt is

(a) sodium chloride. (b) calcium sulphate. (c) sodium carbonate. (d) potassium chloride.

Ans. (a) Common salt is chemically Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

103. The depletion of ozone layer is caused by

(a) Sulphur dioxide. (b) chlorofluorocarbons. (c) carbon dioxide. (d) carbon monoxide.

Ans. (b) CFC or Chlorofluorocarbons are some of the chemical used in refrigeration and in perfumes which cause ozone depletion

104. Which one of the following is a source of renewable energy?

(a) coal (b) oil (c) charcoal (d) wind.

Ans. (d) Wind is a source of renewable energy

105. Which one of the following is non- biodegradable?

(a) glass (b) paper (c) agri-waste (d) cotton clothes.

Ans. (a)

106. The present Chief Justice of India is

(a) Y.K. Sabharwal. (b) R.C. Lahoti (c) V.N. Khare. (d) K.G. Balakrishnan.

Ans. (d) The present chief justice is K.G. Balakrishnan

107. The current Chairman of the University Grants Commission is

(a) Moolchand Sharma. (b) G.K. Chaddha. (c) Sukdev Thorat. (d) Anjani Kumar.

Ans. (c) Sukdev Thorat is the chairman of UGC

108. The total number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is fixed at

(a) 225 (b) 235 (c) 238 (d) 245

Ans. (c) The Rajya Sabha (meaning the "Council of States") is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership is limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are chosen by the President of India for their expertise in specific fields of art, literature, science, and social services. These members are known as nominated members. The remainder of the body is elected by state and territorial legislatures. Terms of office are for six years, with one third of the members retiring every two years. At present there are 245 members.

109. The Ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission of India is the

(a) President of India. (b) Vice-President of India. (c) Prime Minister of India. (d) Finance Minister of India.

Ans. (c) Prime minister is the ex-officio chairman of the planning commission of India.

110. The 2008 Indira Gandhi Prize for Disarmament and Development was awarded to

(a) Nelson Mandela. (b) George Fernandes (c) A.K. Antony. (d) Mohammad-El-Baradei

Ans. (d)

111. Percentage of net cultivated area in India is

- (a) 45 per cent (b) 47 per cent, (c) 49 per cent, (d) 51 per cent.

Ans. (c) In many countries, there is considerable scope for bringing new areas under cultivation, but in India the scope for extension of cultivation to new lands is very limited, already 49.7 percent of the total reporting area is cultivated.

112. Girdih mines are famous for

- (a) Copper (b) coal (c) Bauxite (d) Iron ore

Ans. (b) Giridih is headquarters of the Giridih district of Jharkhand state, India. The literal meaning of Giridih is the land of hills & hillocks - giri, a Hindi word, means hills and dih, another word of the local dialect, indicates upland. Giridih district was earlier a part of Hazaribagh district.

Hazaribagh Coalfields: Girdih or Karharbari coalfield is the most important coalfield amongst the Hazaribagh group of coalfields. Some of the best coking coals were extracted from this coalfield. Besides, Girdih coalfield is the type area of Karharbari Formation. The coal from the seams are low in moisture (1.40-1.80%), low in ash (9-12.6%), low in volatile, low in sulphur (0.5%) and phosphorous (0.01%).

113. The largest migration stream in India is

- (a) Rural to Urban (b) Rural to Rural (c) Urban to Rural (d) Urban to Urban

Ans. (a) Migration stream out of rural areas (73 million) to another rural area.

114. Which of the following States has the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes populations?

- (a) Jharkand (b) Assam (c) Punjab (d) Kerela.

Ans. (c) Among the above states, Punjab has the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes (About 29%) in India.

115. The least urbanized State in India is

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (c) Himachal Pradesh state (2001 provisional pop. 6,077,248), 21,629 sq mi (56,019 sq km), NW India, in the W Himalayas, bordered by the Tibet region of China on the east. Shimla is the capital. The state is covered with forested mountains, and the valleys are extensively cultivated. The forests have supplied large quantities of timber and wood products, but severe deforestation has led to a tree-planting program and the cessation of live tree-cutting. The emphasis in recent years is toward the protection of watersheds for future hydroelectric development. Potatoes, wheat, and corn are grown, as are most of India's apples, peaches, and apricots. Salt is mined and handicrafts are made. Pahari-speaking Hindus inhabit the lower hill area; peoples of Tibetan origin live in the high mountain regions.

Himachal Pradesh was formed as a union territory in 1948 by the merger of 30 former Punjabi princely states. The small state of Bilaspur was merged with it in 1954. In 1966 five more districts and parts of two others from Punjab were added to the territory. Himachal Pradesh became a state in 1971. It is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

116. The newer alluvium in Punjab is called

- (a) Khadar (b) Bangar (c) Bet (d) Chhos

Ans. (a) New alluvium found on much of the Indo-Gangetic floodplain is called khadar and is extremely fertile and uniform in texture; conversely, the old alluvium on the slightly elevated terraces, termed

bhangar, carries patches of alkaline efflorescences, called usar, rendering some areas

117. How many Biosphere Reserves have been set up so far in India?

- (a) 11 (b) 9 (c) 15 (d) 12

Ans. (c) The Indian Government has established 15 Biosphere Reserves of India, (categories roughly corresponding to IU CN Category V Protected areas), which protect larger areas of natural habitat (than a National Park or Animal Sanctuary), and often include one or more National Parks and/or preserves, along buffer zones that are open to some economic uses. Protection is granted not only to the flora and fauna of the protected region, but also to the human communities who inhabit these regions, and their ways of life.

118. The highest annual rainfall is received at

- (a) Cherrapunji (b) Mawsynram (c) Shillong (d) Calicut

Ans. (b) Mawsynram is a village in the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya in north eastern India, 56 kilometers from Shillong. It is reportedly the wettest place on Earth, with an annual rain-fall of 11,872mm (about 39 feet). However, as there has been no meteorological department office in the area, for all practical and statistical purposes, Mount Wai, 'ale'ale in Hawai'i (USA) has been regarded as the wettest place in the world.

119. Which one of the following religious communities has the highest literacy rate according to 2001 census?

- (a) Christians (b) Hindus (c) Jains (d) Buddhists

Ans. (c) The Jains have the highest literacy rate of, 94.1 percent compared with the national average of 65.38 percent. They have the highest female literacy rate of 90.6 percent compared with the national average of 54.16 percent. It is believed that the Jains also have the highest per capita income in India.

120. Which of the following States does not form part of Narmada River basin?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (b) The Narmada basin, hemmed between Vindhya and Satpura ranges, extends over an area of 98,796 sq.km [38,145.3 sq m) and lies between east longitudes 72 degrees 32' to 81 degrees 45' and north latitudes 21 degrees 20' to 23 degrees 45' lying on the northern exiremity of the Deccan plateau. The basin covers large' areas in the .States of Madhya Pradesh (86%), Gujarat (14%) and a comparatively smaller area (2%) in Maharashtra. In the river course of 1,312km (815.2m) explained above, there are 41 triburaries, out of which 22 are from the Satpura range and the rest on the tight bank are from the Vindhya range.