



L. A. S.

# COMPETITION PAPERS

## 1947 to 1955

with  
GUESS PAPER 1956

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(SOLVED)

406

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## General Instructions

Time Allowed 3 Hours

Minimum Marks 150

The Candidates are required to attempt all the questions.

The Answers must be written in English. All questions carry equal marks.

1947

Q. 1. What do the following abbreviations Stand for ?

B.B.C.

British Broadcasting Corporation. ✓

D.S.O.

Distinguished Service Order. ✓

F.R.S.

Fellow of Royal Society. ✓

F.R.C.S.

Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons. ✓

K.C.

King's Counsel. ✓

P.C.

Privy Councillor. ✓

K.G.

Knight of the Garter. ✓

O.M.

Order of Merits. ✓

P.M.

Prime Minister. ✓

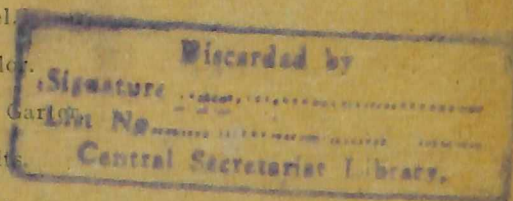
R.I.N.

Royal Indian Navy. ✓

Q. 2. What and where are the following ?

(i) Azarbai-Jan. A Member state of the union of Soviet Socialist Russia.

(ii) Bikini Pacific Island Selected for Atomic and Nuclear Tests by U.S.A.





- (iii) **Eritrea** Colony in Africa. (North)
- (iv) **Izmid** A Town in Asia Minor.
- (v) **Heligoland** An Island in the north Sea controlled by Germany.
- (vi) **Helsinki** Capital of Finland, famous for olympics in 1952.
- (vii) **Memel**. One of the Ports on the Baltics Sea.
- (viii) **Manchukuo**. A Chinese Province.
- (ix) **The Kuriles**. A Series of Islands extending from Northern Japanese main land, Jutting into North Pacific.
- (x) **Trieste**. A Danubian Port of Strategic importance, bone of Contention between Italic and Yugoslavia,

✓ Q. 3 Who are the authors of the following books ?

- (i) **The Dynasts**. Thomas Hardy.
- (ii) **Testament of Beauty**. Robert Bridges.
- (iii) **The way of all flesh**. Samuel Butter.
- (iv) **Good Earth**. Mrs. Pearl Buck.
- (v) **Tom Jones**. Henry Fielding.
- (vi) **Pygmalion**. Bernard Shaw.
- (vii) **Utopia**. Sir Thomas Moore.
- (viii) **De Profundis**. Oscar Wilde.
- (ix) **Murder in The Cathedral**. T.S. Eliot.
- (x) **Kipps**. H. G. Wells.

✓ 4 (a) Name five of the principal Agricultural products of India ?

Rice : Jute : Cotton ; Wheat : Sugarcane.

Name five of the principal Industries in India

(b) Textiles ; Sewing machines ; Motor Cars i Steel ;

Name the present occupants of the following offices ?

The chancellor of Chamber of Princes.

5. (i) After the merger of states in the Indian Union, the chamber of Princes ceased to exist and there fore there is no Chancellor now,



The vice Chancellor of Delhi University.

(ii) Dr. G. S. Mahajani.

The High Commissioner of U. K. in India.

(iii) Mr. Malcolm macdonald.

The Indian Ambassador in China.

(iv) Shri R. K. Nehru.

The Governor of Assam.

(v) Shri Jai Ram Das Daulat Ram.

The Governor of N.W.F.P. in Pakistan.

(vi) There is no Seperate Province in Pakistan named N.W.F.P. Now it has been amulgamated in West Pakistan.

The Commerce Member of the Governor Generals executive council.

(vii) The Post of Governor general has been abolished after the Independance. Now we have president, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is the Commerce and Industry Minister.

The Home Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(viii) Shri A. V. Pai.

The chief Justice of India.

(x) Shri S. K. Das.

The President of the Council of States,

(x) The Council of State is called Rajya Sabha and Dr. Radha Krishanan is the President.

What do you understand by the following.

6. (i) **Hall Mark.**

Mint mark in coins currency and bullion.

(ii) **Greenwichmean Time.**

British Time in Vogue at the Royal Astronomical and metereological observatory at Greenwich U.K.

(iii) **Plimsoll-Line.**

Loading capacity of a ship.

(iv) **Stute of West Minster**

Act of Parliament Conferring dominion status on British Colonies.

(v) **Hansard.**

Parliamentary Blue Book Containing proceedings and Reports of the British Parliament.



Write short notes on the following :—

- (i) **Chindits.** Japanese air borne troops.
- (ii) **Chetniks.** (General Chetniks) A Burmese General who fought against Japanese.
- (iii) **Viet Minh.** Indo Chinese Government having Communist meanings, now called peoples Republic of North Viet Minh after attaining liberty from France.
- (iv) **Comintern.** Central Powerful Communist organisation of Russia (since dissolved).
- (v) **Stern Gang.** Jewish extremist Party pledged to achieve Jewish National administration in Palestine. Also called (Zionists).

With what sports or games do you associate the following :—

8. (i) **The Schneider Trophy.** Amphibian Vessels race.
- (ii) **The Brighton Cup.** Hockey.
- (iii) **The Ryder Cup.** Golf Championship Prize.
- (iv) **The Oval.** Cricket ground, so called because of egg like shape of the grounds.
- (v) **Putney Mortlake.** Known for British Boat Race.
- (vi) **Wimbledon.** British centre of lawn Tennis.
- (vii) **Hurlingham.** British Pologrounds.
- (viii) **Cowes.** British Yachting Resort.
- (ix) **Brooklands.** British Racing Centre.
- (x) **Epsom.** Royal Turf for horse Races where durby Race events take Place.

Q. 9. What is the meaning of the following :—

- (i) **Ad Valorem.** Charged according to value.
- (ii) **Ad Hoc.** For some Set Purpose or object.
- (iii) **Ad Interim.** In between the proceedings.
- (iv) **Sine die.** Indefinitely.
- (v) **Nem Con.** Without dissentient voice.

(b) What do you understand by :—

**Section 93 :** Provision in the Government of India Act 1935 for Governor's Raj. Equivalent to article 356-358 of the Constitution of India.



(ii) **Scheduled Castes.** Low castes included in 5 and 6 Schedule to the Constitution granted special safeguards.

**Q. 10.** Give a short account in not more than 100 words, of the United Nations Organization and its principal organs.

**Ans.** United Nations Organisation constituted by Sovereign Nations of the world as members formed some what on the Pattern of the league of Nations to promote peace prosperity and progress among the Mankind. Its various activities are brought in to play to a general assembly, security council, trusteeship council, United Nations economics, Social and Cultural Organisation and international courts of justice. It has a scere tariate situated near New York headed by a Secretary general at present Mr. Hemmers Joeld financed and contribut by Member Nations. Its President is elected every year by the General Assembly. It is yet in infancy.

**Q. 11 (a)** Cross out the incorrect alternative in the following statements :—

(b) Later is a name—for the Milk Product—for latent heat—for Crude Rubber.

**Ans.** Crude Rubber.

(ii) Isobars are lines on maps connecting Places with—the same magnatic inclination, the same barometric pressure, the same mean Temperature.

**Ans.** Barometric pressure.

(iii) The first atomic Bomb was dropped : on Kobe, on Naga Saki, on Hiro Shima.

**Ans.** Hiro Shima.

(iv) Balistics deals with the laws, of foot ball, of loading ships, of projecties.

**Ans.** Projecties.

(v) An apiary is a place for keeping Bees, keeping Monkeys, keeping Birds.



Ans. For keeping Bees.

(b) Put a circle round the correct dates in the following :—

(i) Q. The Magna carta was signed in 1115, 1215, 1265.

Ans. 1215.

(ii) The University of Calcutta was established in 1857, 1863, 1867.

Ans. 1857.

(iii) King Alfred died in 801, 851, 901.

Ans. 901.

(iv) William Shakespear died in 1576, 1616, 1636.

Ans. 1616.

(v) The Independence of the American Colonies of Great Britain was recognized in 1776, 1783, 1793, 1803.

Ans. 1776.

Q. 12. Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps :—

(i) Sir Alexander Fleming first discovered **Penicillin**.

(ii) From Pitchblende was isolated the metal **Radium**.

(iii) St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by **Sir Christopher Wren**.

(iv) Many lives of miners have been saved by Sir Humphrey Davy's **Safety Lamp**.

(v) The science which deals with heredity is known as **Genetics**.

(vi) The unit of measuring a ship's speed is **Knot**.

(vii) William Harvey first demonstrated the **Circulation of Blood**.

(viii) Sir Henry Bessemer discovered a process for manufacture of **Steel**.

(ix) The tree from whose bark a specific medicine for malaria is obtained is called **Cinchona**.

(x) Gregory Mendel formulated an important law of **Heredity**.

**Q. 13.** Briefly explain the following :—

(i) **Plastics.**

Synthatic product useful for Commercial Purposes

(ii) **Raddar.**

Equipment for catching sound and vocal communications between a flying air-craft and the ground.

(iii) **Jet Propulsion.**

Propelling of the Aeroplanes.

(iv) **Sulfa Drugs.**

A group of synthatic drugs popularly known as sulfanomides.

(v) **Cyclotron.**

Apparatus for splitting atoms invented by Dr. Ernest Oilando Lawrance in 1937.

**Q. 14** State as briefly you can; some thing about the undermentioned distinguished Indians-

(i) **Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan:-** A distinguished Muslim Citizen of Delhi Principal of M.A.O, College, Aligarh and founder of Aligarh University father of Justice Mahmood of Allahabad high court and grand father of Sir Ross masood, later Vice Chancellor of Aligarh University.

**Gopal Krishna Gokhale**

(ii) **Mahratta Brahmin leader of the Indian National Congress President and life member of the Servants of India Society, Poona Prof. of mathematics, for gusin college Poona Elected member of the old Imperial legislative council** greatly feared, respected and liked by Lord Curzon for his out spoken and hones criticism of British Regiment, acknowledged as Political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi. He Rejected membership of the British war cabinet during the First World War, died in 1915

**Mohammed Iqbal.**

(iii) **A Mystic Urdu and Persian poet of World fame. Practising Barrister at Lahore-Popularly known as Alama Iqbal.**

**Sir Austosh Mukerjee**

- (iv) Vice chancellor and founder of Calcutta University after whom is named well known Austosh Mukerjee Rd Calcutta. He was father of the late Dr. Shyam Pershad Mukerjee. Astute Politician, scholar-educationits and great Reformer of Bengal.

**15 Comment briefly on the following****Indian Constituent Assembly**

- (i) The transitory legislative body Camprising all members of the Indian legislative assembly elected in 1937. Responsible for drafting the Indian Constitution, discontinued in 1950, replaced by Indian Parliament.

**The Arab League.**

- (ii) An association of Muslim States of middle east Constituted to support Arabs against jews for Supremacy in Palestine with its head Quartars at Cairo

**Asian Relation Conference**

- (iii) A Conference of Asian Countries Convened at Delhi in 1946 by the interim government Prime Minister Nehru which was mainly responsible for Securing Independance for Indonesia.

**The Sargeant Report**

- (iv) The Report of the educational Scheme for spread of education in India Submitted by Sir John Sargeant, educational adviser, ministry of education, the last British ministry in India.

1948

Q. 1. Give in the space-provided, salient features of the draft constitution of India.

Ans. The Indian Constitution has made India a sovereign democratic republic and secures to all its citizens, justice, liberty, equality and fraternaty of all kinds as well as fundamental human rights which provide for provisions calculated to enforce rights to equality, freedom of religion, right to culture education and pro-



perty, remedies against exploitation and a novel sort of human right not hither to enjoyed by our nation, namely the right of direct approach to either the Supreme Court' India or any one of the High Courts in the forms of various writs against any threatened in roads on one's foregoing rights by the executive or the judiciary of the land. The constitution has also provided for appeals, not hither to available, against authorities not being High Courts.

**Q. 2. Describe the National Flag of India and the emblem of the Government of India.**

**Ans** The National flag of India is multicoloured though called tricoloured for it has orange, white, green and blue as salient hues. It has been copied from the wheel of Ashoka's time at Sarnath. Popularly known as "Singha Chakra". The emblem has also been taken from this very capital and consists of a base with three lions joined shoulder to shoulder with Dharm Chakra in the centre the image of a bull to the right and that of a horse to the left.

**Q. 3. Explain briefly the following :—**

**(a) Hybrid Vigour.**

Denotes extra-ordinary vigour found in some animals which are offspring of a female of one species sired by the male of another species.

**(b) Random Sampling.**

A term used in statistical survey of groups where conclusions are generalised from samples, selected at random from a group of things.

**(c) Blood Groups.**

In the matter of transfusion of blood, blood found to be similar in properties is collected in one group, so that it may not coagulate and circulate freely in the veins.

**(d) Crop Rotation.**

In the matter of agriculture one commodity is sown in different soil every time by rotation to ensure higher yield.

**(e) Balance of Nature.**



In contrast with control devised by human beings our over population whether in human beings or other animals where nature itself brings about destruction of an over growing specie by various means.

**Q. 4. Write short notes on ;—**

**(a) Viet Minh.**

It is the name of a Communist Political Party responsible for winning Independence for Indo China from the French to the extent of being recognised as peoples Republic of Viet Minh.

**(b) Wafd.**

The Nationalists Royalist party of Egypt, which wrested freedom from British control by continuous agitation and gained supreme power in 1950 by Popular Election. With the downfall of king Farouk it also went over board.

**(c) Myochit.**

It is the name of the political party formed by Dr. Ba-Maw-in Burma.

**(d) Kuomintang.**

The Nationalists Party with Republican Viens founded in 1905 by Dr. Sanyat Sen and brought about a revolution in China in 1911. It however deteriorated in to a dictatoship under chiang. Kai Shek, but has again been recently captured by the Communists with the blessings of Mrs. San-yat-Sen who is now the Vice President of present China.

**(e) Akali Dal.**

Called also Shromani Akali Dal, under Master Tara Singh which controls all Sikh Guru Dwaras in both Punjab's by virtue of the Guru Dwara's Act of 1924 through a special Committee called the Shromani Guru Dwara Prabandhak Committee.

**(f) Falatingst.**



The Spanish party of fascit under General franco opposed to royalty in Spain.

(g) **Front Populaire.**

It is the name of the party, (now defunct) which was founded by Gen. De-Gaulle in France.

(h) **Ahrars.**

A Nationalist Muslim party that came to power in 1934 in Punjab and took part in Kashmir agitation against the Maharaja in 1935 on wards. It was known among the Muslim League. Circles as the Muslim wing of the Indian National Congress.

(i) **Khaksars.**

A Muslim Party, founded by Allama Mashriqi of Ichhra, near Lahore with a Belcha (spade) as it's emblem, formed for the purpose of propagating Islam and creating political consciousness among the lower Muslim classes. Allama Mashriqi being of vascillating temperament, the Khaksars always came in to comblict with one or the other Muslim sect and ultimately became unpopular throughout. It is almost a dead party now in west Punjab.

(j) **Anjumane-e-Watan.**

A party akin to Abrass in Balochistan which was founded and is still led by Khan Abdul Semad.

Q. 5. Where are the following and what are they noted for ?

(a) **Assouan or Asswan.**

It is a town in the upper reaches of the Nile in Egypt where the Egyptian Government propose to construct a dam. It is to provide funds for this dam that Col.-Nassir has Nationalised the Suez Canal.

(b) **Lake success.**

A lake city on the out skirts of New York known for the location of the first head Quarters of the U.N.O. which have now been shifted to another place called flushing meadows.



(c) **Lake superior.**

One of the largest fresh water Lake in the world with one end in U.S.A. and the other end in Canada.

(d) **Hampi.**

The ruins of Hampi denote the capital of Vijay Nagar Empire within the Ballary District of the State of Madras. Its archeological finds are very interesting.

(e) **Hirakud.**

Its real name is Hira Kund in Orrisa where the Central Government has sunk crores of rupees on the construction of adam and a hydro Electric scheme.

(f) **Bikini.**

It is a pacific Island under America where atomic bomb tests have been lately carried out.

(g) **Tel Aviv.**

The Jewish part of Palestine and now Capital of the Government of Israel.

(h) **Gersoppa.**

The beautiful waterful in Mysore State.

(i) **Uri.**

Situated on the cease fire line between the Indian and Pakistan border of Kashmir which was the scene of a fierce battle between the two countries.

(j) **Ellora.**

A Village fifteen miles from Aurangabad in the Nizam's Dominion famous for the peerless rockcut cave temples of jainism-Budhism and Shaivites.

**Q. 6. Explain the following abbreviations:-**

- (a) **U.N.E.S.C.O.** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- (b) **I.L.O.** International Labour Organisation.
- (c) **I.L.P.** Independent Labour Party.
- (d) **Adlib.** At Pleasure.
- (e) **H.E.H.** His Exalted Highness.

- (f) **Ibw.** Leg before wicket.
- (g) **F.A.O.** Food and Agriculture Organisation.
- (h) **I.N.T.U.C.** Indian National Trade Union Congress.
- (i) **O.M.** Order of Merit.
- (j) **I.N.A.** Indian National Army.

Q. 4. What do you know of ?

- (a) **Benelux.** Is the one collective for Belgium, Neitherlands and Luxemburg.
- (b) **Cominform.** A Sort of information Bureau with head quarters at Moscow and remificating over foreign countries founded by communist in 1947 and dissolved in 1956.
- (c) **Gold Yuan.** Gold Coin of Nationalist China.
- (d) **Ku-Klux-Klan.** A Terrorist esoteric Society of the whites for med in the U. S. A. to frighten away negros by playing upon their superstitious beliefs by means of mysterious language, masks and skulls. It also had anti jew and anti catholic views.
- (e) **Haganah.** A Terrorist organisation of the jews in Palestine.

Q. 8. What are :—

- (a) **Turbine.** It is an equipment driven by steam in the steamships. It is also propelled by water or airmotive power on land for various purposes.
- (b) **Ampere.** Common units of a measurement of the quantity of electric current which the volt can distribute through one ohm of resistance.
- (c) **Horse Power.** Standard unit of Power measuring the generating power of an engine equal to 764 watts.
- (d) **Kilowatt.** Unit of Electrical power equal to 1000 watts or 13406 Horse power.
- (e) **Internal Combustion Engine.** An Engine drawing motive power from chemical energy formed in to a fuel burnt cylinder and not from a boiler.



Q. 9. Write short explanatory notes on:-

- (a) **Fiduciary Issue.** Paper currency issued without bullion backing.
- (b) **Hard currency,** Means the currency of another country difficult to secure because of adverse balance of trade or payment, such as Dollar.
- (c) **Devaluation,** Technical Term for lowering the exchange value to encourage exports.
- (d) **Deflation.** Another name for withdrawal of currency to reduce circulation of Money brought about by the sale of Securities in order to put down black market and high prices.
- (e) **Condominium.** An arrangement by which one state becomes subservient to the combined control of two or more states.

Q. 10. Explain briefly in non-technical language.

(a) **Alpha Rays** :— Radio activity Rays which are of three kinds.

(b) **Cosmic Rays** :— Rays from the space beyond the range of the earth's gravity entering earth's atmosphere.

(c) **Electron Microscope** :—A microscope containing a fast moving beam of Electrons.

Q. 11. (a) Why are flowers brightly coloured ?

It is a nature's trick to attract bees for carrying out Polination in the plants through flowers which are their reproductive organs.

(b) Why are Fossils shells found in chalk ?

Fossils which become akin to old stone are turned in chalk by Natural Geological actions.

(c) Why is Assam liable to earthquakes ?

Because it is situated in the seismic belt of the earth.

(d) How do bats Fly at night ?

Bats can not see but their wings became super sensitive in darkness.

(e) Why do some kinds of birds migrate ?

Birds which are unable to stand, changes of season migrate from one place to other where climatic conditions suit them.



Q. 12. Briefly comment on.

(a) **Proportional Representation**:—An Election system prevailing in Switzerland for the purpose of giving weight ages to minorities first introduced by J. S. Mill. It is not an infalible system because no party can secure working majority and deadlocks results many times.

(b) **The Security Council**:—is a Sub-Committee within the U. N. O. consisting of five permanent members and six non-permanent members. Elected by the General Assembly for the purpose of securing peace in the world their decisions are subject to unanimity among the five permanent members.

*George* (c) **The Marshall Plan**:—It was a plan introduced by Mr. Marshall one time Foreign Secretary in the U. S. A. who introduced the system of Economic aid by the U. S. A. to the needy European countries under which 400 million pounds sterling were disbursed as aid to 16 European Countries including England, ultimately this Scheme came under suspicion and evoked criticism from Soviet Russia and Small East European countries who declined this aid for the reason that in garb of giving this aid, the U. S. A. really meant to capture foreign markets and enslave their economy.

*British* (d) **The statute of Westminster**:—An Act of Parliament conferring dominion status with Sovereign powers in the Commonwealth Nations whereby acts of Parliament would not apply to them and enable them to contract out of the empire at any time they wish.

(e) **Sterling Balances**:—Credit Balances with the Bank of England in consideration of goods and services supplied by many countries during the Second World war. India became creditor to the extent of nearly 1400 crores. Which was mainly responsible for inflation in India.

Q. 13. What do you understand by ?

(a) **Endocrine glands**:—Internal secreting ductless glands in a human being.

(b) **Enzymes**:—Substances which convert organic compounds into simple things by a process of fermentations.



(c) **Genes** :—They are material units which transmit reproductions cells to new Individuals and are responsible for developement of hereditary characteristics in individuals.

(d) **Calories** :—A small unit of heat in physics which raises the temperature of water. Calory is also a unit to measure energy content of food.

(e) **Protective foods** :—Foods containing various vetami only absence of which causes certain deceases.

**Q. 14.** Explain the following briefly.

(a) **Light years** :—An imaginary astronomical unit to measure the magnitude of distances of various planets from the sun.

(b) **Absolute Zero** .—A point at which temperature is absolutely abscent.

(c) **Glaxy** :—A luminus group of stars.

(d) **Ecliptic** :—The earth's or bit around the sun forming into a great circle of solar sphere once in a years.

(e) **Binary stars** :—Two stars revolving around each other or a common centre.

**Q. 15.** With what discoveries or inventions are the following names associated.

- |                                      |                                           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| (a) <b>Rontgen.</b>                  | Discovered X Rays.                        |
| (b) <b>Madame curie</b>              | Discovered Radium                         |
| (c) <b>Marceoni.</b>                 | Invented wireless and Radio<br>Telegraphy |
| (d) <b>Edision.</b>                  | Photograph and gramophone.                |
| (e) <b>Harold Urey.</b>              | Discovered Heavy Hydrogen                 |
| (f) <b>Harvey.</b>                   | Discovered Blood circulation              |
| (g) <b>Sir Ronald Ross</b>           | Discovered the Malaria causes.            |
| (h) <b>Sir Alexender<br/>Fleming</b> | Pencilin.                                 |
| (i) <b>Dr. F. G. Banting.</b>        | Discovered Insulin.                       |
| (j) <b>Max Planck</b>                | Discovered Law of Radiation.              |

**Q. 16.** Name the authors of :—

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) <b>Gitanjaly</b>   | Rabindra Nath Tagore. |
| (b) <b>Arthasastra</b> | Kautilya.             |



- (c) **The Golden Bough** James Frazer,
- (d) **Don Quixote** De Cervantes.
- (e) **Vita Nuova** Dante.
- (f) **War and peace** Leo Tolstoy
- (g) **The origin of species.** Charles Darwin.
- (h) **St Joan** Bernard Shaw
- (i) **Canterbury Tales** Geoffery Chaucer.
- (j) **The way of all flesh** Samuel Butler.

1949

Q. 1. Describe briefly, the manner in which the complicated problem of Princely States was dealt with by the Government of India since August 15, 1947.

Ans. Before the advent of Indian Independence in August 1947, each princely states in India was under the British crown and the relations between the two were administered through the crown representative in India, who was the same person as the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Each princely state had its own relations under the terms of a special treaty between the state concerned and the British crown according to the provisions thereof stated in the different volumes of Aitchison's treaty. Under the Indian Independence Act of 1947, passed by the British Parliament. Powers were conferred on the Governor General of India to transfer the rights, properties and liabilities of the British Crown in his capacity as crown's representative and to promulgate an order in that respect. The relevant order dated 12th August 1947 bearing G. G. O. 10, passed by the Governor General was called the Crown representative transfer of Properties and liabilities order 1947, sections 3 and 4 of which empowered the Governor General to deal with the princely states as British Crown might have done.

So it was under that statute that the treaties with the British Crown were revoked by the Governor General of India and substituted by fresh treaties which facilitated merger of the state with the Indian Union. This merger took different forms :—



- (i) The integration with the Centre according to which the big states became a part and Parcel of the Indian Republic, though administered as a separate unit of a state like other states.
- (ii) That smaller states merged in to the existing provinces in all respects.
- (iii) That the adjoining state big and small were merged in to one unit which was again administered under the authority of the Indian Republic like any other state. The princes were according to the terms of each treaty allowed a privy Purse from the revenues of the states residential Palaces with what ever moveable properties precious or otherwise contained therein personal Jewellery, cash, and belongings of every kind and also some honours in the shape of Gun Salutes. The head of such a state ora group of states was placed under the authority of a constitutional head called Rajpramukh who was either the ruling prince of the state or the most eligible of the group of ruling chief of the groups of states integrating with the Indian Republic. This was all due to the Sagacity and Shrewd handling of the situation by the late Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel assisted by Shri V. P. Menon, the then reform Commissioner of the Govt. of India.

Q. 2. What do you mean by the following ?

- (a) **Magnum Opus.** (Lat.) A most important task.
- (b) **Modus Vivendi.** Temporary arrangement for the time being to be replaced subsequently by a proper and precise agreement.
- (c) **Persona Nongrata** A person who forfeits confidence of the country to which he is accredited.
- (d) **Aurevoir** Farewell form.
- (e) **Noblesse oblige.** Obligations of the one's rank.
- (f) **Peccavi.** Admission of sin.



- (g) **Vox Populi.** Popular Voice.  
(h) **Mutatis Mutandis** According as.  
(i) **Par Excellence.** Some thing better than Excellence.  
(j) **Ad Hoc** For a particular purpose or object.

Q. 3. Explain briefly the geographical position and Importance of.

- (a) **The Dardanelles.** It is a narrow strait connecting Ankara with Istamboul (Formerly constantinople). This is well known for the liquidation of a garrison of Indian troops at the hands of German Soldiers who could not be rescued for 3 months from their besieged condition in 1st world war due to the negligence of Lord Harding who was later reprimanded by the British Government.
- (b) **Alexandria.** Egyptian port at the mouth of the River Nile, said to have been founded by Alexander the great.
- (c) **Pearl Harbour.** The capital of Hawaii Islands in the Pacific which was suddenly attacked and seized by the Japanese from American and British hands during the 2nd World War which led to the waning of the American and English influence in these waters.
- (d) **Marseilles.** South French mediterranean port of call for huge ocean liners and the terminus of P. and O. liners traffic between India, England. It is an inter-



national Pleasure resort on the French Riviera.

- (e) **Buenos Aires.** Capital of Argentina and a port at the mouth of River Plata.

Q. 4. What are the following persons known for ?

(a) **Charles Darwin.** Famous for his theory of human evolution which is from monkeys as he says ; Author of the books, "Origins of Species" and "Descent of Man".

(b) **Louis Pasteur.** A world-famous scientist whose researches in to the Domain of Chemistry and Pharmacopoeia led to the discoveries of specific remedies for hydro phobia, hypochondria and cholera. He was famous bacteriologist and founder of the world famous pasteur institute.

(c) **Oliver Lodge.** A famous British Scientist known for his researches in Physics and Psychology. He was the author of the famous books "Faith and Science" and "Raymond".

(d) **William Beveridge.** Author of Beveridge Plan and planner of health and Insurance Schemes, Famous director at London School of economics.

(e) **Edwin Lutyens.** Royal Academician, designer, builder and architect of New Delhi. Principal architect of the international war Graves Commission.

(f) **Gregory Mendel.** An Austrian Botanist famous for his studies in hereditary characteristics. The law of heredity still bears his name.

(g) **Ramanujam.** An erudite, Vaishnavite Scholar, poet and ascetic of the South. Disciple of Shri Shankracharya with whom he differed an Advait-Vad. He was the Best Indian Mathematician the world ever produced.

(h) **Captain Cook.** A noted adventurer, navigator explorer and discoverer of the Hawai Islands. Founder of the Pearl harbour. Author of the Classic Voyage round the world.

(i) **Hsuen Tsang.** Buddhist Chinese traveller visited India as a pilgrim during the reign of Raja Harshvardhan

of Thanesar. A famous chronicler who has left behind interesting memoirs of his Indian travels.

**C. V. Raman.** World famous scientist winner of noble prize for his famous discovery known as "Raman effect" began life as an accounts officer but entered his pet domain of science. He is a live and is the head of famous institute of science at Bangalore.

Q. 5. Who wrote the following ;—

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) <b>Das Capital</b>          | Karl Marx.           |
| (b) <b>Faust</b>                | Goethe.              |
| (c) <b>Alice in wonder land</b> | Lewis Carroll.       |
| (d) <b>Shah Namah</b>           | Firdausi - The Poet. |
| (e) <b>L'allegro</b>            | Milton - Poem.       |
| (f) <b>Rabaiyat</b>             | Omar Khayyam.        |
| (g) <b>The good Earth</b>       | Mrs. Pearl-S-Buck.   |
| (h) <b>Great illusion</b>       | Norman Engels.       |

Q. 6. Name the present occupants of the following offices. —

- (a) Secretary General of United Nations :—  
"Dag Hammarskjöld."
- (b) Director General of F. A. O.  
"Dr. P. U. Cardon"
- (c) President of Indian Constituent Assembly.  
There is no Constituent assembly existing now.  
It has been replaced by the Parliament.
- (d) Indian Ambassador to turkey  
Mr. S. N. Haksar.
- (e) U. N. Administrator in Kashmir.  
Admiral Nimitz.
- (f) President of Viet Minh.  
Bao-Dai
- (g) Prime Minister of Portugal,  
Dr. O. Salazar.
- (h) Foreign Minister of U.S.S.R.  
"M. Molotov."
- (i) Governor of Assam.  
Jai Ram Das Daulat Ram.
- (j) Prime Minister of Ceylon.  
"Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike",

Q 7. Write brief notes on:—

(a) **The Dreyfus case.** This Case relates to the prosecution of captain Dreyfus of the french army who was accused of selling war intelligence to the enemies (Germans). Subsequently he was proved innocent and restored to his rank and rose again to be a colonel in the french army and legion of honour. He was a Jew.

(b) **The Nobel Prizes.** Nobel prize is given every year of the value of 10,000 £ or thereabouts to each of the six eminent persons of the world without distinction of Nationality. Caste and creed for eminence shown in Art, Literature, poetry, physics, chemistry and world Peace. Out of an endowment donated by Sir Alfred Nobel a Norwegian National risen to be a top most industrialist in England.

(c) **The Atlantic Pact.** This was a pact signed in april 1949 between Atlantic Nations. Twenty four in number. The purpose was to maintain world peace and come to the aid of one another with arms and forces to save a signatory nation from any attack launched by a non member country. The leading figure in this Pact were. U.S.A, U.K. and France.

(d) **The Iron Curtain.** The famous Phrase coined by Churchill applied to communists who would not let any news of their activities and programme to filter in to non communist channels.

Q. 9 What are the following Places known for ?

(a) **Potsdam.** The well known seat of the Kaiser and subsequently the Chancellor of Germany captured by Hitler after whose fall it was the venue of a most important Conference between the worlds big three, President Truman, Stalin and Churchill. After the world war II who took mementus decisions effecting the destinies of Germany.

(b) **Ver Salles.** Known for the surrender treaty signed by Germany in favour of the allies ending the World war I, as well as German supremacy.

(c) **Jakarta.** Capital of Indonesia.



(d) **Noakhali.** A district town in East Bengal where communal riots and worst kinds of atrocities on Hindus by muslims took place which led Gandhiji to undertake a fast and a two months walking tour within the district for restoration of communal peace within the district in 1946.

(e) **Flushing Meadows.** The new and the permanent headquarters of the U.N.O. and the sight of the world fair of 1939.

(f) **Falkland Island.** A British colony in South Atlantic, a whaling centre, popularly called doorway to the South Seas.

(g) **Mohenjo Daro.** An archeological sight near Dohri in Sind which has revealed a civilization 6000 years old akin to Harappa civilization.

(h) **Elba.** A mediterranean Island where Napoleon was born.

(i) **Nalanda.** An old Sanskrit University which flourished in Bihar in Gupta Period.

(j) **Angkorvat.** An ancient temple in Indo-China containing most magnificent ruins.

**Q. 9 Explain the following terms briefly.**

(a) **Metabolism.** Another name for conservation of energy in a body produced by motions and physical and chemical changes. It is due to the accumulation of Protoplasm tissues and some complex substances produced out of synthetic process and to breakdown of the organism where by oxidation takes place and energy is liberated. Both its excess and deficiency are detrimental to life.

(b) **Kinetic Energy.** Energy produced by motion such as is contained in radiation and moving mass. Energy of one kind may be transformed by the degradation of some part of it which is liable to be retransformed into energy of another kind subject to the availability of a means which makes it fall to a lower temperature.

(c) **Immaculate Conception.** According to the Roman Catholic Church, Mary conceived Christ as a virgin remaining pure from the original sin. This belief in to an unnatural happening was the cause of the bitterness

among the Christians for 350 years. The controversy came to an end and the belief was upheld by a papal bill promulgated in December 1854.

(d) **Invariable Concomitants.** Things which never part from each other and remain always immutable.

(e) **Ignoratio elenchi (Latin).** To argue a wrong point ignoring the one really at issue.

**Q. 10.** (a) What is the difference between the Reserve Bank and Ordinary Bank ?

Reserve Bank is Governmental institution under the appearance of a bank discharging financial functions and under taking financial activities of the Government. It is a bank for catering to the banking needs of Joint Stock Bank and States which exercises a General control over the whole banking system of the country. An ordinary bank is a joint stock bank floated by share holders which comes within the supervisory control of the Reserve Bank. It deals with Public, common trade and handles money for Private persons and concerns.

(b) What is the difference between Preference Shares and ordinary shares ?

Shares which are entitled to preferential treatment from the inception by agreement for which a specific dividend is guaranteed. Ordinary shares are those shares which are not accorded any preferential treatment and are entitled to dividend if there are profits.

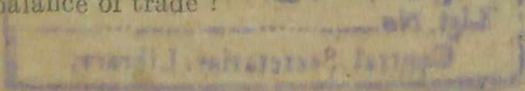
(c) What is profit sharing ?

The theory that a worker must participate in the profits earned by him, over and above his wages, it may be in any shape or form.

(d) What is the bonus share ?

Means a share of which the value represents dividend to be disbursed to share holders by retaining dividend and allotting a share in lieu thereof. The Company increases its Capital by converting the dividends payable in to the value of the allotable shares.

(e) What is meant by the unfavourable balance of trade ?





Unfavourable balance means the excess of imports over exports in country's trade.

**Q. 11.** Why does Ice float in water ?

A body float in water if its specific gravity is less than that of water. In other words the weight of the floating body ought not to be more than the quantity of water displaced by it. Ice floats because it displaces water of equal quantity as soon as it enters water.

(b) What sicknesses are associated with the following;

(i) **Anopheles**:— Means mosquitos responsible for causing Malaria.

(ii) **Tsetes**:— Causes sleeping sickness in man and its bite is fatal to animals.

(iii) **The rat flea**:— Causes bubonic plague.

(c) Give the name of two stars nearest to the earth.

(i) Serious (ii) Centauri Alpha.

**Q. 12** Explain one of the following briefly.

(a) **Balance Diet**—A diet which contains about three thousand Calories eaten in a day. A calory is a unit of measurement of heat produced in a body enough to maintain its living temperature. This balance is upset by our eating and use of alchol. A Balance of a necessary quantities of calories in food is a sure protection against ill health and disease. One should watch himself and find out the requirements of his body so far as his daily diet is concerned the necessary food substances to secure this end are proteins (ii) Carbohydrates (iii) Fats (iv) Alkalines such as calcium, phosphorus and Iron and vitamins each person ought to take in a proportionate quantity of each of these substances in his daily diet as advised by his physician.

**Q. 13** The Indian Government wishes to make India self sufficient in food by 1951. What are the chief reasons for this Policy ?

Due to partition of the Country the largest wheat growing tract has fallen in West Pakistan and the largest

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rice growing track has remained in East Pakistan and every one knows that wheat and rice are the two staple articles of food for Indians. Food sufficiency is the aim of every country and no doubt Indian Govt. wants to be self sufficient in providing food enough for the Country's needs. That is the reason why we are bent upon going forth with our schemes of constructing Bhalera and Nangal Dam Hira Kud Dam, Kosi Dam Project, Damodar Valley and Chambal Valley Project etc. This net work of irrigational projects will turn erid lands in to fertile productive fields sooner than expectations. Every one hope to have another Lyallpore in Hissar.

Q. 14. Who wrote the following :—

- (a) 'The Paths of Glory lead but to the grave'  
"Gray-Elegy in a grave yard."
- (b) 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever Keats in  
Endymion.
- (c) If winter comes, can spring be far behind  
Shelley—in ode to the West Wind.
- (d) Our sweetest songs are those that tell of sad-  
dest thought.  
Keats—Ode to the Skylarks.
- (e) Beauty is truth, truth is beauty Keats in on a  
Grecian Urn.
- (f) Frailty thy name is women.  
Shakespear in Hamlet.
- (g) Much it grieved my heart to think what man  
had made of man.  
Wordsworth in "Prelude".
- (h) Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready  
man ; and writing an exact man.  
Lord Francis Bacon—in one of his Essays.
- (i) That Government of the people, by the people,  
for the people shall not perish from the earth.  
Abraham Lincon.
- (j) Breathes there the man with soul so dead this  
is my own, my native land ?  
"Scott".



**Q. 15. (a) What is an amphibious tank ?**

It is an automobile that rolls on the road and floats in the water.

**(b) What is the origin of the term Quisling ?**

Mr. Vidkum Quisling was the inhabitant of Norway. By his ability he rose to the Status of Minister of Defence in the country simultaneously when Hitler came to power. He Secretly Goaded Hitler in to starting the World War II but Hitler did not spare Norway. He however helped Hilter and with his support usurp the Premiership of Norway in 1940. Therefore like Quisling any person who plays traitor to his own country is called a Quisling.

**(c) How do you convert Fabren heit tempreture into centigrade.**

The formula is  $\frac{C}{100} = \frac{F-32}{180}$  or  $100 f = 3200 = 180 c$

Therefore  $F = \frac{180 c + 3200}{100}$

C is the centigrade temperature and F the Faren heit.

**(d) What is Surrealism.** The term surrealism literally means some thing sur passing realism. The best art means the best copy of Nature. In France a movement arose in 1919 which aimed at not copying the nature as was visible to the naked eye but to copy out the Ideas settled down at the bottom of one's sub cencious mind. The idea was to escape criticism so that the artist might be able to get away by explaining what he thought was in his sub conscious mind. The movement was bound to fail and did not appeal to the world.

**(e) What is meant by Dai Nippon ?**

Like the French Phrase Viveliroy long live the Republic. Dai Nippon is exactly a similiar phrase meaning the May Japanese empire abide.

1950

**Q. 1. What is 'Preamble' of the constitution of the Republic of India ? Reproduce it as clearly as you can in the original, and if cannot do so, give it's gist.**



**Ans.** The "Preamble" of the Indian constitution reads "We, The People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens.

**Justice.** Social, economic and political.

**Liberty** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

**Equality** of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all,

**Fraternity** assuring the dignity of the individual and the Unity of the Nation,

In our Constituent Assembly, this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT, AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

**Q. 2.** Name the statutory bodies set up under the constitution of the Indian Republic—

(a) for the dispensation of justice,

(b) for control and audit of public account, and

(c) for recruitment to public service.

**Ans.** Three statutory bodies have been created by the constitution of the Indian Republic Viz.

(a) **The Supreme Court of India.** Super seding the preceding Federal Court of India.

(b) **Comptroller and Auditor General of India.**

(c) **The Union Public Services Commission.**

**Q. 3.** Who are the following ?

**Ans.** (a) **Hippocrates.** (460-378 B. C) A Greek doctor, who is popularly called, "Father of Medicine", which he practised in Athens. In Vernacular, he is known as, "Lukman Hakim." He wrote many books and separated Medicine from Philosophy. The Medical Science, he developed, differed very much from that in vogue in his native island "Cos", in "Asia Minor".

(b) **Descartes.** (1595-1650 A. D.) A French noble man, renowned Mathematician and Philosopher. He was a precocious being and a genius and died at the comparatively premature age of 55, as generally such able persons



do. At the early age of 23, he evolved a method of solving Geometrical problems by means of Algebra. It was he, who developed the Science of "Analytical Geometry and Treatment of negative roots", discovered new points in the theory of equations and worked on properties of curves. In the knowledge of Calculus, he was merely Supreme.

His belief in all physiological processes taking place mechanically took the form of a modern theory of rationalistic philosophy which annoyed, religious creatures, who wanted to persecute him. To save himself, he accepted the post of tutor to Queen "Christina" of Stockholm, where he died soon.

(c) **Galileo.** (1564-1642 A. D.) Born in Pisa Italy. As astronomer, scientist, mathematician and medicine man. As an astronomer, he declared that the sun had spots and moons surface was uneven. He discovered as a mathematician that suction was due to atmospheric pressure and that the path of a projectile was a parabola. He gave the world a law of motion and the first complete telescope, with the aid of which, he discovered and confirmed the theory, "That the earth revolved round the sun", like old pioneers, he was also tormented by the society and even imprisoned after being blinded and ended his days in jail.

(d) **Saint or (Sanzio Raphael).** (1483-1520 A. D.) One of the famous painters in Italian art. It is he who introduced the art of painting nude women. His original Fresco is and paintings are world famous, such as "Medonna-Della-Sedia" "Medonna-De-Sisto" and "The transfiguration", which he left incomplete at death.

(e) **Ignaz Jan Paderewski.** (1860—1941) Polish Pianist Musician and Concert man, also a States man, who served his motherland as a Prime Minister. He was also a front rank politician in Europe. His piano concerts were awaited by music lovers on the Radio with a great yearning.

**Q. 4** Who are the authors of the following works ?

(a) **Thus Spake Zarathustra.** Nietzsche.

- (b) **Rommel.** Desmond Young.
- (c) **The Conquest of Happiness.** Bertrand Russel.
- (d) **Under Moscow Spies.** Maurice Hindus.
- (e) **Jean Christophe.** Romain Rolland.

Q. 5. What do you understand by the following ?

(a) **Cloud Chamber.** Known as Wilson Cloud Chamber because of the experiments by Mr. C. T. R. Wilson. Water vapour, saturating gas or air enclosed at a particular place results in the formation of fog drops when cooled suddenly. The most striking phenomenon occurs when alpha or beta ionising particles traverse it before expansion, when a long streak of mist diffuses and disappears. These cloud tracks help in gathering informations as to the nature of the particles producing them. Sir J. J. Thompson used to measure his electronic charge with this effect.

(b) **Hormones.** Secretion in internal glands which passes directly into the blood and stimulates the growth or actions of bodily organs, certain groups of cells have the sole functions of producing hormones, which, if secreted in a balanced manner in human beings will be conducive to mental and physical health.

(c) **Vitamins.** Food substances which are necessary for normal diet though in a small quantities. The absence of vitamins from food will harm one's health. Funk obtained them from rice while polishing it. They are classed as A. B. C. D. E. F. G. ...., which are essential to nutrition of food. They are present in a large number of edibles, such as vegetables, wheat, fruits, milk, sugar etc.

Q. 6. What is the approximate total coal Reserve of India and how much of it is good quality coal.

Ans. 6000 million tons of coal lies deep in the lap of mother earth in India, one fourth of which only is of good quality. Only one third of the good quality coal is said to be of high grade and one ninth thereof is suitable for conversion to coke.

**Q. 7.** What are some of the salient features of the Banking Companies act as amended in 1950.

**Ans.** This act provides machinery of supervision by the Govt. through the Reserve Bank over the working, expansion and even day to day functions of all joint stock banks in India. This act regulates inflow and retention of various deposits in banks and their handling by the authorities of the banks. It contains provisions tending to smooth amalgamation or liquidation of banking companies. It places a check on extravagance by the management of the banks and effectively safe guards interest of creditors and share holders. It also protects banks from unscrupulous impeachment of their credit and curbs unnecessary ruin on them for collective with draws.

**Q. 8.** What, in brief, is the ideas of a "Rural University" as visualised in the report of the Indian University Education Commisison, 1948-49?

**Ans.** The University education commission submitted a report which the Government has not so far been able to implement. The 'Rural University', recommended by them is as combersome as any Urban University. According to the report, it should have for it's constituents second grade residential colleges, receiving facilities of a University centre. Each college is recommended to contain not more than five hundred students at a time, while the total enrolment has been fixed not more than 2500.

Subjects like Maths. Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Astronomy, Psychology, Social Science, Philosophy, Literature and Languages are all recommended, practical agriculture and sub-Engine ering subjects like 'Water Control', 'Temperature Control', 'Food processing', 'Rural and Public Administration', 'Rural Social Welfare', 'Rural and Public Administration' and 'Village Planning' are recommended to form the Curricula. Stress has been laid on the importance of practical and research work.



Q. 9. What do the following books deal with?

(a) **The God that Failed.** A book written by six famous authors, whose theme is the failure of Communism in Russia.

(b) **Soviet Genetics and World Science.** It deals with the danger lurking in the subordination of scientific methods and clarifies the controversy and analyses relation between science and society. The author is Dr. Julian Huxley, the first Director General of the UNESCO.

(c) **The British Family of Nations.** Written by John Coatman, I. C. S., deals with the structure, relationship and purpose of British Commonwealth.

(d) **The Gathering Storm.** It is merely volume one of Churchill's book, "The Second World War", which reprimands the noble English speaking people for their foolishness in allowing wicked people to reform themselves.

(e) **My country and my people.** Mr. Lin-Yu-Tong, a Chinese author, discusses Chinese custom, manners and traits of character of his people in this book.

Q. 10. Explain the following terms.

(a) **Compromis.** French term equivalent to English Compromise.

(b) **Thalweg.** An imaginary valley line in Germany denoting a continuous line drawn from a river's source to its mouth through lowest points to enable water courses to begin from those points.

(c) **Usucapion.** A French word adopted in Roman law indicating the mode of acquiring title to property by continuous possession for one year in case of movables and two years in case of immovables.

(d) **Three Mile Limit.** A maritime or naval term which means that the sea within three miles of a country's shore is considered as the territorial waters of that country.

(e) **Veto in the Security Council of the U. N. O.** This term expresses the right of rejection of a proposed decision of Security Council vesting in five powerful nations namely U. S. A., U. K. France, Russia and China.

*permanent members,*



**Q. 11.** Mention very briefly the political, historical and scientific importance of the dates 1871, 1896 and 1905 ?

- 1871.**
- (i) Germany became United Federal Empire.
  - (ii) King Victor ~~emmanuel~~ ascended the throne of United Italy.
  - (iii) Paris commune was suppressed.
  - (iv) Final decision taken to shift. Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
- 1896.** The year in which wireless telegraphy velocity of steam turbine and the efficiency of air planes was discovered by Marconi, Courtis and Langley etc.
- 1905**
- (i) First Plague epidemic in India.
  - (ii) Partition of Bengal forced on India by Lord Curzon.
  - (iii) Japan defeated Russia and captured port Arthur.
  - (iv) Einstein's theory of relativity was given to the world.

**Q. 12.** Write short notes on :—

- (a) **Vladimir.** Christian convert and first Christian to rule Russia known as St. Vladimir.
- (b) **Alexander Pope.** Famous English Poet born in London rose to fame by the Publication of the book "Rope of the Lock". Translated Homer's Iliad and odyssey from Greek to English.
- (c) **Benjamin Jewett.** Nick named as master of Balliol because of his English scholarship which enhanced reputation of the Balliol College Oxford University of which he became Vice-Chancellor. Wrote and translated many works.
- (d) **James Ward.** An English Philosopher and Author of books on Philosophy, retired as professor of mental philosophy from Trinity College, Cambridge.
- (e) **Harold Laski.** British Political Scientist. Professor of Political Science London University, Pillar of Labour party, Author of many books on Politics Political history and war memoirs.



Q. 13. What are the capitals of the following countries ?

	Capital
(a) Guatemala	— Guatemala city.
(b) Ukraine	— Kharkov.
(c) Hungary	— Budapest.
(d) Columbia	— Bogota
(e) Portugal	— Lisbon.

Q. 14. Mention the important steps the Government of India have taken since January, 1950 to settle problem of Minorities in India.

Ans. The Govt. of India have specially provided for protection of Minorities and their interest in the Indian constitution vide Articles 244 and 275 of the constitution as well as the 5th and 6th Schedules annexed thereto. With regard to the minorities other than those mentioned above, the character of the Govt. of India as a secular Govt. has made it incumbent upon the Govt. to protect and preserve the integrity of the religious minorities if they so feel. For instance, the *Sikhs* in the Punjab and Muslims in West Bengal and U. P. and Christians in the South constitute these religious minorities for whom the Govt. has from time to time laid down a policy of non-interference in their religion, non-obstruction of their proselytising activities provided conversions take place by choice and freedom of decision and not as a result of coercion intimidation or allurements. Muslims have been accorded special freedom disposition of property by repeal of the chapter applicable to intending evicuees and re-enactment of section 16 aiming at restoration of properties to returning Muslims in Act No. 31 of 1950.

Q. 15. What do you understand by the following :—

(a) **Cold War.** A term recently introduced into the relationships of big powers. It means making detrimental statements against each other indulging in propaganda and publicity in order to blame the other side and to put the other fellow in the wrong.

(b) **Hot Pursuit.** Ceaseless pursuit where the quarry, the object of the pursuit, is kept constantly within sight until laid by the heel.

(c) **Neutrality** is a well known term meaning friendship on both sides and enmity with neither. There is one change for the better in the world today because neutrality is not looked down upon by any two confenders but is utilised for bringing about compromise and conciliation.

(d) **Lake Success.** A lake city on the out skirts of New York known for the location of the first head Quarters of the U. N. O. which have now been shifted to another place called Fushing Meadows.

(e) **Hague.** Capital of Holland and the seat of the international Court of justice.

1951

**Q. 1** Give a Summary of the main provisions in the constitution of India which make India a Secular State :—

**Ans.** The following provisions made in the constitution render India a Secular State. Articles 15, 16 (2), 17, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Article 15 and 16(2) prohibit discrimination against any citizen for the purpose of employment or selection of business or excess to wells, tanks, Bathing ghats and Place of Public resorts etc. On merely the ground of religion. Untouchability on the ground of religion has been prohibited. Article 19 ensures freedom of practicing any religion or Resorting to any place of wor ship. Article 25 ensures freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess practice and propagate religion and sub section 2 thereof Prohibits any Secular activity which may be associated with religious practice or which may restrain Hindu religious institutions being reformed or which may prevent. Sikhs from carrying kirpans. Article 26 gives freedom to all to establish and maintain their own religious and Charitable institutions and manage their own affairs in matters of their religion without any let or hindrens. Article 27 prohibits compulsion to pay or subscribe for any religious institution against his will Article 28 prohibits religious

instructions being imported in educational institutions at Govt. expense or importing of religious instruction being obstructed in a religious educational institutions with the aid of the funds of the institution itself subject to the condition that an educational institution administered by the State but established under any religious endowment requires religious instructions to be imported in such institution. No student of any educational institution shall be prevented from religious worship according to the tenets of his own religion or writing in the script of his own religious language.

**Q. 2** What are the main changes effected in the constitution of India by the constitution (First Amendment Act)

**Ans.** The first amendment to the constitution amended articles 19 and 31 to save from operation the special enactments aiming at abolition of Jagirdari and Zamindari rights in the different States of India.

**Q. 3** Give the names of specialized Agencies of the United Nations which deals with the following matters :—

- (i) **Labour Problem.** I.L.O. International Labour Organisation.
- (ii) **Provision of Capital for economic development.** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- (iii) **Nutrition and consumption level.** F.A.O. Food and Agricultural Organisation.
- (iv) **Exchange Rates.** International Monetary Fund.
- (v) **Aviation.** International Civil Aviation organisation (I.C.A.O.)

**Q. 4** Where are the following Located in India ?

- (i) Central Drug Research Institute—"Lucknow".
- (ii) National Physical Laboratory—"New Delhi".
- (iii) Central Food Technological Research Institute "Mysore city".

- (iv) National Metallurgical Laboratory—"Jamshed Pur".
- (v) National Chemical Laboratory—"Poona".
- (vi) Higher Technological Institute—"Kharagpur".
- (vii) School of Mines and applied Geology—"Dhanbad".
- (viii) Agricultural Research Institute—New Delhi  
Pusa Road
- (ix) Central Glass and ceramics Research institute  
—"Calcutta".
- (x) Indian Institute of Philosophy—Amalner,  
(Khandsh) East

Q. 5 Who were the following ?

- (i) **Confucius**. Was a chinese Saint of a high order, a contemporary of Budh and Mahabir Swamy of Jainism.
- (ii) **Marcus aurelius**. A Roman Emperor Contemporary of chander Gupta. He is also called Mano of Italy because it was he who gave the west civil law code on which justininion code is based. An emperor of great charity Hospitality and surver of humanity but was the worst Persecutor of christian.
- (iii) **Cervantes**. Spainsh novelist, author of "Don-quixote", captured in war of Turks and sold to Algiers as slave.
- (iv) **Living stone**. David Living stone was the famous missionary of the 17th century. He was a mill operative, who later graduated in thiology and medicine. Deputed to South Africa by London missionary society. The great explorer and discoverer of lake Nagnia and Victoria and antagonist of slave trade.

**Dr. Barnardo**. A famous Dr. of medicine Dr. Thomas John Barnardo was known as a great friend of neglected and destitute childrens for whom he established homes known as Dr. Bannardo's Homes at various centres. of the world including Canada.

**Q. 6. What do the following books deal with ?**

(i) **Areopagitica**:—Milton's out burst in British Parliament against unfair practices adopted against authors by Publishers and printers which were responsible for abolition of the licenced printing in England.

(ii) **Erewhon**:—An important fiction written by Samuel Butler aiming at propagating his own philosophy of life which was to ridicule others,

(iii) **The Seven Pillars of Wisdom**:—Famous book of Col. Lawrance of Arabia, giving an account of his arabian campaign. The book is more known than the author. It Contains four lacs words and is classed in world's rarest Volumes. The importance of the book lay in the fact that it outwardly aimed at Turkish assistance from Arabian Nations but resulted in creating a cleavage between two muslims group.

(iv) **Crusade in Europe**:—President Eigenhowers publication of his personal memorieshis of his service during his 2nd world war. It is a miliatary history of high order.

(v) **Nineteen Eighty four**:—An imaginyra novel about the future predicting the people to be living in thought world and containing highly entertainig but Satirical Stories.

**Q. 7. Mention the distinguishing characteristics of the following types of Universities, giving examples of each type from India.**

(1) **Unitary**:—Confining its activity in one and the some city, self centered in imparting education and as a teaching centre. Examples are Banaras, Aligarh, Lucknow and Delhi University.

(2) **Federative**:—Carries out instructions in the Colleges affiliated or Unaffiliated Punjab Allahabad.

(3) **Affiliating**:—Patronised by colleges from far places, holds and supervises examinations and award degrees and diplomas-examples are Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.



Q 8. Write short notes on the following.

(a) **Antibiotics**:—Means a soluble organic substances produced by micro organisms from a harmless constituent which prevent the growth of a second micro organism. Its examples are pencillin which is a useful Therapeutic Agent.

(b) **Enzymes**.

Substances which convert organic compound in to simpler substances by fermentation such as sugar fermented creates alcohol and carbonic acid gas.

(c) **Anaesthetics**.

Substances like chloroform and cocain which produce temporary loss of feeling of pain or touch in patients under going major surgical operations.

Q. 9. Give a brief description of the following.

(i) **Aurora Borealis.**

*Phenomenon*

The term denotes luminous phenomenon in the arths upper atmosphere appearing some times faintly and some times brilliantly like a streak or arch radiating from earth's northern magnetic pole.

(ii) **Nuclear Fission**

The splitting of an atom at its nuclear in to two equal fragments. First Predicted by Lord Rutherford in 1909 and discovered in 1938 as a matter of fact by a German Scientist strassman.

(iii) **Television**.

Is electrical transmission of optical images through space like broad casting of sound. The practical effect is that televised broadcast entertains the ear by the words and broadcast accompanied by an actual picture seen by naked eye simultaneously through a specially made transmitter used like a Radio.

Q. 10. Explain briefly the following.

(i) **Macadamise**.

A term used for constructing roads according to a special system invented by Mr. John Macadam.



(ii) **Artesian well.**

A well made after boring in to the earth up to the water vain where due to internal pressur water gushes forth like a fountain.

(iii) **Blue Stocking.**

A Nickhame of a lady teacher derived from blue stockings worn at ladies clubs and organisations by those who speak on the occasion.

(iv) **Fourth Estate.**

This a Jocular name given to the Public Press and news papers because of their capacity to mould public opinion.

(v) **38th Parallel.**

An imaginary line drawn approximately at the place where American and Russian met in Korea following the Fall of Japan in the 2nd World War. With a view to find out Permanent Solution for the Unity of Korea as a whole.

**Q. 11.** Write short notes on the works of the following.

(i) **Edward Jenner.**

An English Physician. inventor of vaccination as a protective measure against small pox.

(ii) **Captain Scott.**

An English explorer financed by the British Government and provided with a boat called "Novaterra" to explore the South Pole. He set sail with his four companions in 1911 and reached his goal in 1912 (Jan) only to be disappointed that he has been fore stalled by "Amundsen". He met tragic death and did not return.

(iii) **Raja Todarmall.**

The Jat Revenue Minister of Akbar's Court who invented the present land Revenue System to ensure proper collection of land revenue for the state. His system still continues in India and has been adopted by almost all countries of the world.

**Q. 12.** Who wrote the following.

(i) **Divine Comedy**—Daute. *Dante.*

- (ii) **Tartuffe** —Moliere.
- (iii) **Civitas Del** —St Augustine,
- (iv) **Forsyte Saga** —Gals worthy.
- (v) **Arthasastra** —Kautilya.

Q. 13, What do you understand by the following.

- (i) **Bilateralism.**

A pact or agreement between two nations or individuals creating reciprocal rights and obligations.

- (ii) **Lend lease.**

A system introduced in World War II according to which a more powerful country loaned munitions and other necessities to a weaker ally in consideration of the later agreeing to allow the forces on the land of the powerful state for strategic purposes.

- (iii) **Deflation.**

Phenomenon of falling profits prices and wages occasioned by the withdrawal of the currency by the Govt. in order to level down the general price level in the market.

Q. 14. What Industries are Associated with the following.

- (i) **Detroit** —Automobiles.
- (ii) **Dindigul** —Cigars.
- (iii) **Baku** —Mineral oil.
- (iv) **Slalkot** —Sports.
- (v) **Ranigunj**—Coal.

Q. 15. What are the Chief Features of the Colombo Plan ?

After the economic deterioration of the South East Asian countries during the war a 6 Years Plan for co-operative economic development of those countries was devised in 1950 at a Conference of the Common Wealth Foreign Ministers was held at Colombo. The total estimated cost of the Plan was 1868 million pounds of which two third went to India and one seventh for Pakistan and the rest for other countries. The aim of the Plan was to increase cultivation of the land by 2½%



irrigation by 17%. Production of food grains by 10% and Generation of Electricity by 67%. The plan commenced in July 1951 involving a total expenditure of about 7168 crores of rupees.

1952

**Q. 1.** Describe the Salient features of the constitution of India in one Paragraph containing not more than 15 lines ?

**Ans.** The Indian constitution has made India a sovereign democratic, republic and secures to all its citizens, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity of all kinds, as well as fundamental human rights which provide for provisions calculated to enforce rights to equality, freedom of religion, culture, right to education and property, remedies against exploitation and a novel sort of human right not hitherto enjoyed by our nation, namely, the right of direct approach to either the supreme court of India or any one of the high courts in the forms of various writs, against any threatened inroads on one's foregoing rights by the executive or the judiciary of the land. India is a secular state creating no discriminations among the People on grounds of religion, sex, race or caste.

**Q. 2.** Mention the Principle events that occurred in.

- (a) 33. Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
- (b) 569. Birth of Prophet Mohd in Mecca.
- (c) 1706. Foundation of Muslim Empire in India.
- (d) 1498. Columbus touched American mainland during his third voyage and Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India.
- (e) 1600. Formation of East India Company in Britain.
- 1739. Invasion of Delhi by Nadir Shah. Commencement of Anglo-Spanish war.
- 1815. Specially important for Napoleon in which he first defeated the British at New Orleans, escaped from Elba, proclaimed a new constitution and was defeated by British forces finally at Waterloo.

1863. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery.  
 1919. Treaty of peace signed at Versailles following peace conference in Paris, signed between Germany and allies. Civil disobedience movement was launched in India by Gandhi ji, Marshall law atrocities Jallianwalla Bagh in the Punjab by British. Montagu reforms proclaimed for India by British.  
 1945. Death of President Roosevelt. End of world war II. Introduction of air raid precaution system. Defeat of conservatives by Labour party in England.

Q. 3. What do you understand by the following terms.

(a) **Act of God—**

A happening or accident incapable of being produced or prevented by human effort which nullifies a contract between two parties, unless specifically saved.

(b) **All Rights Reserved—**

A phrase printed on books or appearing on merchandise to safeguard and protect the copy right of an author or the trademark of a businessman.

(c) **Powers of Attorney—**

A document executed by any person, conferring right power and authority on another person to do things for him and on his behalf with responsibility or liability for the same resting on him.

(d) **Wall street—**

The other name for American stock Exchange at New York.

(e) **Summons—**

A written order, issued by a court of law requiring appearance of the addressee in that court on a specified date or time.

Q. 4. What are the leading achievements of the following.

(a) **Edison—**



Inventor of improved printing telegraph, telephone and phonograph (Gramophone), Electric lighting, such as in condenser lamp, dynamo, Edison's lamp for motion pictures.

(b) **Sir Alexander Fleming**—

Invented penicillin in 1929 and won Noble Prize for the discovery.

(c) **Sir Thomas More**—

Writer of the world famous book "Utopia"

(d) **Voltaire**—

The most famous French philosopher who wrote several books of which the noted ones are "Philosophical Letters", "Discourses on Man," "Spirits of Nation"

(e) **Calvin**—

Founder of the School of Calvinism for social reform. He was a great reformer who wrote not less than 4 dozen books.

(f) **Wordsworth**—

A great romantic poet, who wrote poems on nature. Author of "Lyrical Ballads".

(g) **Henry Ford**—

The maker of "Ford Motors". Founder of the, "Ford Motor Co." World's leading most industrialist and employer.

(h) **Gregory Johann Mendel**—

The originator of the Law of heredity, developed from his observations of garden peas.

(i) **Lord Rutherford**—

Son of a New Zealand carpenter who rose to be world's leading scientist, Dean of science Oxford, first proponent of the theory of the Nuclear splitting of the atom. Famous President of the British Society for advancement of science.

(j) **Lenin**—

World's greatest revolutionist who dislodged the czar of Russia from his throne. Head of Bolshevism and Communism in Russia. Leader of the Socialist Democratic Party. First Head of the Russian Soviet Government. Father of Communism.

**Q. 5. What do the following stand for.**

- (a) **W. H. O.** World Health Organisation.
- (b) **U. S. S. R.** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- (c) **R. S. V. P.** Reply, if you please (respondey S'il vous plait)
- (d) **Protem** For the time being (Protempore).
- (e) **I. Q.** Intelligence Quotien)
- (f) **C-in-C.** Commonder inchief
- (g) **I. M. F.** International Monetary Fund.
- (h) **I. O. U.** I owe you.
- (i) **J. P.** Justice of the peace.
- (j) **I. b. i. d.** In the same place (ibidem).

**Q. 6. Write brief notes on the following :—**

- (a) **Comets.** Star like heavenly bodies which move in space eliptical or parabolic orbits leaving behind a trail of light.
- (b) **Locusts.** Flying grass-hoppers of insects family in hot countries, which fly in swarms of millions and settle down and destroy vegetation, which they eat up in no time.
- (c) **Parachute.** Umbrella shaped safety device, used for safe jumping to the ground from a flying air craft.
- (d) **Artificial Fertilisers.** Chemicals mined with earth and spread over fields like manure to enrich the soil for better yield of crops.
- (e) **Relativity.** Professor Albert Einstein's theory of the universe based on the principal that all motion is relative, regarding space-time as a fourth dimension.

**Q. 7. Explain the following briefly :—**

- (a) **Lamas of Tibet.** Buddhist monks who are heads of Buddhist Monestries in Tibet are called Lamas and the institution they head are known as 'Lama Seris'. It is this order of Lama's that also contribute head of the State called Dalai Lama and head of the Church

called Pancham Lama in Tibet. In between themselves both carry on the administration of Tibet in their secular and temporal spheres.

- (b) **Renaissance.** Ordinarily it means new birth or Revival. In Europe it meant revival from Medaeval civilization which reflected it self strides of progress made by Eurpean countries not only in art literature, poetry, painting and architecture but also in expansion of foreign commerce expending to the ends of earth.
- (c) **Telepathy.** It is a science of Mental Psycho-logical communication between two sympath-atic minds without the external aid of elemen-ts of nature, knowing neither space nor time.
- (d) **Veto.** In ordinary Parlance it is just the opposit of Vote but in relation to the deliber-ation of U. N. O. it means the Positive Com-bination of the five principle Powers. U. S. A. U. K. Russia, France and China to exercise the negative functions of rejecting a decision proposed by the Security Council of the U. N. O.
- (e) **A blue book.** Means the official record of the proceedings of the Parliament both in India and Britain, so called because by convention they have printed blue colours.

Q. 8. What do you understand by the follow-  
 ing :—

- (a) **Jet Engine.** A propelling Engine in an aircraft of the same name which attains high vellocity by escapment of its gases.
- (b) **Hormone.** Secretion in internal glands which passes directly into the blood and stimulates the growth or actions of bodily organ. Certain groups of cells have the sole functions of pro-ducting harmons, which, if secreted in a balan-ced manner in human beings will be condu-cive to mental and physical health.
- (c) **Plastics.** Two substances Cellulide and Baca-

lite come within the classification of Plastics from their property of being plastic are amenable to the heat which moulds them at a certain temperature.

- (d) **Latex.** It is a Milky substance derived from Poppy and other plants. It is commercially valuable because rubber, gums and opium can be made out of them.
- e) **Electronics.** It is a subject dealing with electrons discovered by Sir J. J. Jhonson and now applied in many branches of electric trade. They play an important part in Electrical Engineering Radar and microscope etc.

Q. 9. Give the meaning of the following :—

**Karama.** A Sanskrit term of comprehensive for interpretation, generally meaning action for activity. In relation to Karma theory accepted by all Hindu sect including Buddhist and Jains, it means free actions for which the person doing the act is responsible himself. The effect of Karma survives even during the next birth according to Hinduism.

(b) **Iron Curtain.** The famous phrase coined by Churchill applied to Communist who would not let any news of their activities and Programme to filter into non Communist Channel.

(c) **Four Freedoms.** The four freedoms which our constitution ensures are :—

- (1) Justice. (2) Liberty. (3) Equality. (4) Fraternity.

(d) **Mandamus** is one of the writs which use to be provided in Section 45 of specific Relief Act and was applicable only to three High Courts. (i) Calcutta. (ii) Bombay (iii) Madras but by virtue of article 32 and Article 227 of the Indian Constitution this writ is available to all the High Courts in India. It means an order to be issued by the Supreme Court or the High Court to any authority requiring him to



refrain from a particular Act or omission.

- (c)  **Habeascorpus**  It means an order of the Supreme Court or the High Court issued for the release of a person from custody.

Q. 10 Name the following :—

- (a) The longest river in the world "Mississippi Missouri".  
(b) The deepest ocean "Pacific".  
(c) The most thickly populated region "South-East Asia".  
(d) The planet which is nearest to the Sun "Caspian".  
"Mercury".

Q. 11. Where in India would you find the following :—

- (a) Gold Kolar (Mysore) Anant Pur (Madras) and Hutti mines situated in Hyderabad.  
(b) Lac Bengal, Gujrat Madhya Pardesh, Assam, Chhota Nagpur.  
(c) Jute Bengal.  
(d) Tea. Bengal and Assam (Darjeeling).  
(e) Sandal wood. Mysore (Govt Sandal wood factory).  
(f) Coffee. Cochin Travan Core Madras and Mysore.  
(g) Iron and Steel. Bihar Orrisa Madras Mysore and Bombay.  
(h) Sugar. Uttar Pradesh Punjab Bihar.  
(i) Cinchona. Darjeeling Travan—Core Mysore and Nilgiris.  
(j) Rose Wood. Nepal.

Q. 12. What is the geographical location and commercial importance of the following ?

- (a)  **Israel.**  The Jewish territory in Palestine. Is now the Capital of Jewish State of the same

name within Palastine.

- (b) **Haiti** One of the Islands in the West Indies in the South pacific. It is well known for export of Coffee and Bananas.
- (c) **Peru** is one of the South American Republics on the North-West Coast of continent of South America. Its Capital is Lima and Chief exports are Petroleum and Copper.
- (d) **Mexico.** Its a Republic midway between South and North America. The name of the Capital is Mexico City. Very well known for beautiful Fauna and Flora. Its exports are Coffee and Sugar cane.
- (e) **Indonesia** A large group of many Islands in the Indian ocean. Formerly known as Dutch East Indies. Now a republic with Capital Djakarta. Sugar and spices are its main export.
- (f) **Manchuria.** Is the name of the North Eastern province of China. Called also Manchuko by Japanese during the period it remained under them. Its Capital is "Sinking". It is well known for Coal deposits.
- (g) **Ukrain.** One of the constituent States of U. S. S. R. with its capital at 'Klarkov' biggest Automobile Industry of U. S. S. R is located here. It is one of the largest wheat protuctions centers in ths world.
- (h) **Siam.** Now called Thailand. Is one of the Budhist countries of the Malaya Penensula to the South of Burma. with its Capital at Bangkoke. Its chief products are Rubber and Rice.
- (i) **Denmark.** A small country in Europe on the Baltic with its Capital at Copenhagen. Its world famous trade consists of Dairy Butchery and Poultry products. on the exports of which it thrives.
- (j) **Newzealand.** Is the name of a large group of Islands in the South Pacific to the South East



of Australia. Its a progressive British colony with Capital at Willington. Its chief exports are wool Frozen meat Dairy products and and gold.

Q. 13 Who wrote the following ?

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Gitanjali                | Ravindra Nath Tagore.  |
| (b) My Experiment with Truth | M. K. Gandhi.          |
| (c) Discovery of India       | Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. |
| (d) Arthsastra               | Kautilya.              |
| (e) Meghdut                  | Kalidas.               |
| (f) Kadambari                | Bava.                  |
| (g) Chitra                   | Ravindra Nath Tagore.  |
| (h) Raghu Vansam             | Kalidas.               |
| (i) Uttar Rama Charita       | Bhava Bhuti            |
| (j) The Hindu View of Life   | Dr. Radha Krishnan     |

Q. 14. Name the authors of the following works.

- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) A Tale of two cities             | Charles Dickens. |
| (b) King bar                         | Shakespear.      |
| (c) The Pilgrimes Progress           | John Bunyan      |
| (d) Comuos                           | John Milton      |
| (e) The Seven Lamps of Architecture. | John Ruskin      |
| (f) Cranford                         | Mrs. Gaskell     |
| (g) Kidnapped                        | R. L. Stevenson. |
| (h) Whihelm Miester                  | Romain Rolland.  |
| (i) Kubla Khan                       | Caleridge.       |
| (j) The Universe around us           | Sir James Jeans. |

Q. 15. Who are the following ?

- |                  |                                                                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Chou En Lal. | Prime Minister of People Republic of China.                                 |
| (b) Trygve Lio   | He was the Secretary General of the U. N. O. Resigned on grounds of Health. |



- (c) **General Franco** He is president of Spain.  
(d) **Marshall Tito** President of Yugoslavia. He was accorded rousing reception in India last year.  
(e) **Hiro Hito** Emperor of Japan.  
(f) **G. V. Mavlankar** He was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha died on 28th Feb. 1956.  
(g) **Udai Shankar** A great Classical Dancer of India. He is famous throughout the world.  
(h) **Mulk Raj Anand** A famous novelist of India.  
(i) **Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai** He was Secretary Ministry of foreign affairs. Later on became Governor of Bombay died in 1954.  
(j) **C. V. Raman** Indian famous Scientist. Winner of noble Prize for his famous discovery known as "Roman effect". He is head of Institute of Science at Bangalore. 1950

Q. 1. Give in about 15 lines (a) the constitution (b) an account of the work, of the Planning Commission of the Government of India.

Ans. The planning commission is a Central Body first constituted by the Prime Minister in the beginning of 1951 with Jawahar Lal Nehru as Chairman and Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda as the Deputy Chairman and paid members recruited from official and non official channels. At present Shri Krishnanmachari is the Deputy Chairman and Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda is the Planning Minister. The purpose is to exploit the country's resources with a view to raise the National Income and Standard of living of the people. Its task is therefore multifarious and involves the launching of Mammoth Schemes in the domain of agriculture and Industry. For which it has sponsored huge projects during the First Five Years such as Bhakra Nangal, Damodar valley

Kosi Dam, Hira Kud Dam and set up Industries Like Chitrnanjan Loco Workshop and Sindhri fertilizers. D.D.T. Factory and Penicillins Factory at Poona. It Industrial Five Year Plan has now begin.

**Q. 2.** Discuss the contribution of the following to the making of India.

(i) **Sardar Patel.**

He was a great National leader of the country and its national body the Indian National Congress. He was one of those pioneers whose sacrificed in the cause of Nation and Statesman shipwon Independance for the Motherland. He was the First Deputy Prime and Home Minister. The most outstanding task for which his illustrious name will be remembered by the posterity was to integrate and merge six hundred princely states occupying over  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of India in the Republic of Indian Union without shedding a drop of blood or creating clash or conflict any where.

(ii) **Kautilya**

The great economist, politician statesman and law giver of the 1st. Century A. D. due to whose Sagacity, the Gupta Dynesty flourished in India. He is the oldest author of the well known treatise on economics called "Arthsastra". He was the Prime Minester under the name of "Chanakya" and was greatly responsible for expulsion of greeks from India which was followed by, Defeat of Selukus at the Hands of Chandra Gupta Moria.

(iii) **Todar Mall.**

The Jat Revenue Minister of Akbar's Court who invented the present land revenue system to ensure proper collection of land revenue for the State. His system still continues in India and has been adopted by almost all countries of the World.

(iv) **Peshwas.**

Following the death of Shivaji as well as the Aurangzeb in the Deccan. Several Principalities by way of breakup of the Moghul Empire in Deccan began to flourish in the South and it fell to the Maharattas to save

Hindus and Hinduism from their depredations. Marhattas also became divided in to five ruling Dynes- ties with their own spheres of influence who all acknow- ledged Peshwas as the leading and the fore most ruling House of the Marhattas with their head-quarters at Poona. They were Brahmins and originated as the Prime Ministers of Shivajis Dynesty. They ably carried the torch of Shivaji's mission and sucessfully checked Muslim domination in the South.

**Q. 3. Give an out line of Multi-purposedeve- lopement of the river valleys of India ?**

The chief and the well known Multi purpose river valley projects are (i) Bhakra Nanghal in the Punjab (ii) Kosi Dam in Behar (iii) Hira Kud in Orissa (iv) Damodar Valley in Behar and Chambal Project in Rajasthan. Their aim is to provide irrigation to erid tracts for development. Of agriculture as well as to generate power from Hydro Electric Schemes and pro- vide internal navigation by developement of water ways. Preservation of forest conservation of soil and provision for supply of drinking water will be the side results of these schemes. The Harnessing of the great rivers to wards the utility of man is the one purpose for Nation Wealand to save the vast natural resources from going waste into the sea which had gone on for ages appears now to be the duty of the Government. There are great possibil tizs in these schemes of enriching the country and finding employment.

**Q. 4. Write short notes on the following.**

(i) **Mount Everest**

The Highest Peak of a mountain in the world and the Sentinel of the Himalayas which for long defied human enter prise to climb. It was ultimately conquered in the year 1953 by an Indian (Nepali) "Tansing Norkay" and Sir Edmund Hillary of Newzealand. both of whom were members of the British Expedition led by Sir John Hunt. It is named after Mr. Everest a Director General of Geological Survey of India in the 19th Century who claimed to discover it although



amongst Indians and in Indian scriptures, it has been very well known as Gauri Shankar, Its Height is 29640 feet.

### **Monsoon.**

Monsoon's are seasonal winds which blow land wards from sea carrying with them rain laden clouds which pour themselves down on the planes of India from June to August every year.

(iii) **The Brahmaputra.** This is one of the four largest rivers of India which rise from lake Monsarover and following an easterly course flows through Assam and East Bengal ends up in the Bay of Bengal. It is known as a destructive river which when in spate causes misery, devastation and ruination of Millions of human beings by sweeping before its villages, fields and whatever human enter. prise can construct for its living and comfort. Its vogaries have of late given a serious thought to the Government who are considering projets to utalise its waters for the good of the humanity.

(iv) **Rajputana Desert.** is a vast Sandi tract extending from Arabian Sea to the borders of the Punjab in the North, Sind in the West and Central India in the East. The scanty rain fall and shortage of water in this territory are responsible for its sparse population and waste lying lands. The Aravalli hills run through this tract and are responsible for some vegetation in this area.

(v) **The Deccan Plateau.** Is so called because of its rocky soil at a higher altitude than the rest of the country lying within the bounds of the vidhya mountains, the Satpura Hills and the Eastern and the Western Ghats, many rivers of note flow through it inspite of its high above Sea level being 2000 ft. at an average. The main rivers are Mahanadi—Godavri—Krishna Kauveri—Norbada—Tapti—Tunga and Bhadra which Join the Sea on Eastern or Western sides. It is full of vegetation. Thick forests. Minerals and affords easy livelihood to its inhabitants. The average rain-fall here is the highest in India.

**Q. 5.** What are the following famous for ?

(i) **Taxila.** An ancient Sanskrit University (in



Rawalpindi district) which was stormed by Alexander the great.

(ii) **Gottingen.** It is famous for its old University and a huge library of half a million volumes which is housed in an old monastery in Germany. It was founded by either George Augustus a German prince or George the second of England, which of the two is still a controversy. The name of Grim Brothers and Bismark are also linked with it.

(ii) **Sarnath.** The most famous Buddhist monastery in India in the suburbs of Benaras known for Gautam Budha having delivered his sermon on Nirvana here. It contains Ashoka Pillar of which the polished Sand Stone Glitters even to-day. The lion capital on this pillar has been adopted by the Government of India as a state emblem. Sarnath contains the best museum for Buddhist Art in the world.

(iv) **Luxor.** Is an ancient and popular resort for tourists in Egypt. It is known for the ruins and the temples erected by "Amenhotep III".

*Srirangapatna*  
(iv) **Srirangapatnam.** or Shri Ranga Pattam is the oldest city in the Mysore State which was so liked by Tipu Sultan that he set up his capital here. It is a city of finest temples in the world which were rather preserved and improved and not harmed by Tipu Sultan who sanctioned an annual grant for each important temple.

(iv) **Budh gaya.** The town of Gaya in Bengal containing an ancient Banian Tree where the lord Budha attained divine enlightenment after Bodhi Sattva or seven years of meditation and Penance. It contains the oldest Buddhist Temples built by Ashoka and the centre of Buddhist Pilgrims all over the World.

(vii) **Pittsburg.** One of the largest cities in the U.S.A. Centre of the World's largest steel plant and aluminium industry. It is known as steel city and furnace of the World. The famous Carnegie Institute is located here. It is named after the English earl William Pitt.

(viii) **Mount Abu.** It is the highest peak of Aravalli range and a summer station in Rajasthan. Due to its



healthy and bracing climate the Indian cadet Police College is located here. The World famous marble temples known as Jain Dilwara Temples are also here.

(ix) **St. Peter's cathedral.** It is the longest and the oldest Roman Catholic Church in Rome. Its construction dates back to 16th and 17th centuries.

(x) **Mohen Jo daro.** An archeological sight near Dokri, in Larkana District of Sind which has revealed a civilization 6000 years old akin to Harappa in Montgomery Dist in Punjab.

**Q. 6.** Write notes on the production and use, if any in India of the following ;—

(i) **Coal.** It is found in the coal field in the states of Bihar and Bengal as well as in Madhya Pradesh Assam. Hyderabad Vindhya Pradesh and Bikaner. It is mostly used as fuel by the Railways, heavy Industries, power generating stations, Brick kilns and even domestic House holds for its cheapness.

(ii) **Petroleum.** It is found in the oil wells of Burmah, Assam. Digboi in Khasi Hills. From it are extracted Aviation Gas, Motor spirit, Petrol-Kerosene-Lubricants, crude oil. Candle wax and several other useful things which are produced by an up to date refinery. such refinery has been located at Trombay near Bombay by the joint fund of Government of India and foreign oil companies.

(iii) **Mica.** is a useful mineral found in Bihar. Bengal—Madras, Mysore, Travancore and Ajmer. India is the largest producer of Mica in the World. It is generally used for making electrical goods and is exported in large quantities.

(iv) **Manganese ore.** which is used in numerous alloys and steel and other Industries, is found in India at Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh Bombay, Bihar, Orissa and Portuguese Goa.

**Q. 7.** How and where are the following Manufactured in India.

(i) **Pigiron.** It is either minted or extracted from

iron ore. It is the earlier stage of steel which further processed and pressed through several decar bonising processes before reaching the fine stage of steel.

**Steel** is the final and the fine stage of iron ore and pig iron which it attains in huge furnaces by mechanical processes of Smelting and blowing etc. There are many industries requiring steel and therefore manufacturing of steel in itself a parent industry in every country. In India the largest steel works and the next only to the pits burg in the world are located at Jamshed Pur in Bihar under the name Tata Iron Steel Company Ltd.

(ii) **Copper** is also a mineral which is refined for Industrial use. It is found in Bihar where mines are worked by the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd.

(iv) **Aluminium** is evolved out of a mineral called bauxite which is found in Orisa, Travancore and Bombay State.

**Q. 8.** Name the principal money crops of India State briefly where and how they are grown ?

They are sugar cane, cotton, oil seeds, jute, Tobacco, ground nuts, tea, Coffee, and potato etc.

Sugar cane is produced almost all over India but chiefly in the Uttar Pradesh where it is consumed by Sugar mill for manufacturing sugar.

**Cotton.** Best cotton is produced in Gujrat, Bengal, Behar and Punjab except in Punjab from where it is only exported, it is used for Textile Industry which is now sufficiently advanced in Bombay State. Central Provinces and Uttar Pradesh. It is also exported in heavy quantities.

**Oil Seeds.** They are mainly produced in Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. After meeting the requirements of crushing and pressing them into oil, large quantities are exported.

**Jute** is mostly produced in East Bengal but some in West Bengal and Behar. However the manufacturing industry for Jute is almost located in Bengal and Bihar some hundred of mile up streams on the bank of Hoogly. The manufactured goods find a ready market all over the world.

**Tobacco.** It is a State controlled product because excise duty on its production is levied by the Govt. It is produced only in such quantities as enough for local smoking and the indigenous Cigarette and Biri Industries.

**Ground Nuts.** Mostly they are produced in South but also to some extent in other provinces where water supply is sure and certain. The oil extracted from it is the chief attraction which is used for soap making and freezing into imitation Ghee called vegetable ghee.

**Tea and Coffee:**—Both commodities are produced on the Slopes and hills at places where rain fall is just 60 to 70 inches per year. They grow in hot and moist climate on the slopes because the water accumulated around the planes kill the routes. Chief centers of production are. Assam, Nilgiris, and Himalayan slopes. They are exported Raw all over the world.

**Potatoes:**—They are chiefly produced in Bihar and Simla Hills States. They find a ready local market where they are locally consumed.

Q, 9 State briefly what you know of the following.—

(i) **Hieroglyphics:**—Ancient manuscripts on Egyptian archiological finds written not in the alphabet of any language but in letters each of which is a picture or a symbol. They defied the Deciphering untill in 1799 a key was discovered in the shape of Rosetta Stone.

**Venus de Milla:**—It is the name of a famous statue of venus. The greek and roman Goddess of Love. It stands in Rome.

(iii) **Ajanta Frescoes:**—They are pictures and portraits painted in beautiful everlasting colours on the sculptured walls, A 29 Ajanta caves, almost 2000 years old. Due to their beauty of execution and colour blending and the religious purity of Budha which they depict they are world famous and attract tourist from the ends of earth over looking a shoe shaped Gorge through which flows the wahguru river. The caves stand in an ideal setting in the Hyderabad State. 70 miles from Auranga. bad.

(iv. **Mona Lisa** :—Is the name of a famous original painting executed by the renowned Italian Painter **Leonardo-Vinci**.

**Q. 10** Write short notes on the following from the Structural and design point of view :—

(i) **Pyramids** :—of Egypt classed among the seven wonders of the world. They are the huge masonry structures built on the Nile over the length of 60 miles. The most note worthy of them is the Pyramid of the Egyptians Pharaohs cheops whose tomb it is said to have been built in the year 3200 B. C. base and occupied almost 13 acres of land. It is 450 ft. high with a base of 746 sq ft. Its shape is triangular. Square and Polygonal

(ii) **West Minster Abbey**. This is the most ancient and the largest Church in England whose English kings are auointed for enthronment and are buried after death.

(iii) **Taj Mahal**. The famous Tomb of Taj Mahal, the beautiful wife of Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan who built it in her memory and buried her there. It is a perfect Gem of architectural art built out of pure marble from bottom to the coping stone. It is one of the seven wonders of the world so beautiful even after 300 years that one never tires of its attraction.

(iv) **Sky Scraper**. Means the tall multistoried structures of cement and steel built in New York and Tokyo. The tallest of them is the Empire State building which consists of 84 stories and is about 1200 feet high in Chicago. They are architectural wonder and are earth quake proof.

(v) **Howrah Bridge**. Is the worlds largest suspension bridge over the hubli connecting Howrah with Calcutta over which passes Railway and other traffic and below, which Navigational Vessels pass up and down stream. the bridge defierteme and traffic both.

**Q. 11.** How are the following articles of daily use made ?

(i) **Paper**. The basic raw material from which paper is prepared is cellulose, a material found in wood and

plant fibre which is first reduced mechanically in to Pulp, which is then passed to sulphite soda and chemical processes which turn it in to paper of all kinds.

(ii) **Electric Lamp.** is generally filled with in active gass, such as Nitrogen, the wire in the lamp is usually made by the substance called walfrom.

(iii) **Shoes.** They are generally made of leather and some times even of rubber and. Canvas Shoe making is an art well known to workers at Agra which is the country's biggest shoe maker centre.

(iv) **Thermos Flask.** is made of a double walled glass vessels evausted of air and sealed. A silver solution is passed through the hollow space between the walls which make the silver surface. Felt or cork are fixed at the top to prevent the glass from being shattered.

**Q. 12** What do you understand by the following,—

(i) **Vegetative Reproduction** :—denotes the natural process of development of plants. The process is often artificially employed in gardening when twigs cut off from the plant or tree or planted into the soil.

(ii) **Circulatory System** :—Which makes the blood passed through vessels, Veins, arteries, every two minutes as pumped by the heart whose function is to circulate the blood through the whole body.

(iii) **Respiratry System** :—Provided in Human, body to in hale oxigen and exale carbon by means of two lungs, one on each side and innumerable tubes which feed the lungs.

(iv) **Atomic Energy** :—Energy is the power ponte-neously released by certain elements particularly heavy metals. This releasing is called the Radio acti-vity first discovered by Honry Be equeral in 1899.

**Q. 13.** Give in brief outlines the achieve-ments of the following.

**Ans. 13. Abraham Lincoln.** One of the most distinguished Presidents of the U. S. A.. of poor birth, whose span of life started in a log cabin and ended up in



the white house. It was he who boldly abolished slavery from U. S. A. and liberated the black bird (as the negro was then called). Like all reformers, However, he paid it with his life which was cut short by a white assassin's bullet.

**Karl Marx : (1818-83)**—A thinker. philosopher, economist and politician of note socialism and Communism both owe him their origin. His 'Das Capital' published in 1867 ranks among the world's greatest classics and is read with avidity even now.

**Mazzini : (1805-1872)** An Italian patriot and revolutionist, who and Garibaldi, fought together for the liberty of Italy Both of them were the models of patriotism who inspired Lala Lajpatrai.

**David Lloyd George (1863-1945)**—A statesman and a famous international figure of his times. He was the doyen of British Liberalism and the last Prime Minister given to the nation by the British Liberal Party, which after his usual term crumbled before and was crumpled by the Labour-cum-conservative onslaught.

**Subhash Chandra Bose.** One of the foremost national leaders of India, who made his supreme sacrifice in the cause of national freedom. Compared to the fiery or deal he had to undergo to win freedom for the motherland, the achievements of other leaders pale into insignificance. His was a life of self-sacrifice from start to finish. Masquarading as Ziauddin he escaped into the great western democracy and had to undertake a sub-marine voyage to come east. He took over the reins of the Indian National Army from the Japanese hands at Singapore, and so successfully organised raids on white units of the Eastern allied forces during the World War II that the British ultimately decided to withdraw from India. Whether he is dead or alive is a Controversy and the subject of an enquiry entrusted to a Committee appointed by the Government of India.

**Q. 14.** Explain briefly the following :—

**Ans. 14.** The energy of the sun, or Solar energy. The Sun emits not only rays of light and heat but also radiates energy, of which the sun is the fountain head.



All energy in any shape or form, wheresoever, is the reflection of Solar energy without which nothing can grow or flourish anywhere. It is the only creative factor in the universe. All vegetation grows and matures with the aid of Solar energy. If scientists succeed in harnessing this energy for industrial purposes and human needs, life will become worth living. So far they have succeeded in utilising it as a mere substitute for fuel required for domestic uses.

**The ECLIPSES.** The interception of the light of a luminous body, either Sun or Moon, by the intervention of another heavenly body between the luminous body and the earth or intervention of the earth or any other heavenly body between the sun and the moon such a position is called Solar Eclipse or Lunar Eclipse according as the light of the Sun or of the Moon is intercepted. An eclipse is partial or total interception of the light of the luminous body. In the case of Solar Eclipse, there is also a third phase called annular eclipse, which happens when moon projected on Sun's disk leaves ring of light visible.

**Q 15** What do the following books deal with ?

1. **The Puranas.** 18 Chronicals of mythological happenings in the history of India, written during the Epic period. They are in Sanskrit & contain legends, narrations of heroic deeds, accounts of rise and falls of kings & empires, biographies of kings & their heroic deeds & genealogical trees of dynasties, with spiritual aspect of human life, dealt with in between.

2. **The Jātakas.** The stories about or of connected with the life of Lord Budha, believed to have been written in the 3rd century.

3. **The Odyssey.** The Greek epic, written by Homer, describing the deeds, adventures and wanderings of Odysseus, (Ulysses) as well as his stories of return to Ithaca, after the fall of Troy. It also contains the condition of his home during his absence. What happened was that taking advantage of his absence, suitors began to pester & besiege his beautiful wife Penelope who



successfully resisted them for number of year, until Telemachus, the infant son of Odysseus, left behind, mature & killed the Suiters relieving his mother from worry.

4. **Zend Avesta.** Sacred religious book of the parsees, written by Zoroaster, which deals with philosophy & spritualism. originally written in Zoroastrian language, later Translated into persian & Gujrati.

1954

**Q. 1** What are the fundamental rights of citizens according to the Indian constitution ?

Fundamental rights guaranteed by our Constitution are:—

( I ) The constitution is our charter of the rights, so that any existing law or any law enacted after the constitution which is inconsistant with its provisions shall be void. The constitution guarantees the following rights.

( i ) Every citizen of India is equal before and is entitled to equal protection of the laws of India.

( ii ) Religion, race, caste, sex, birth place shall be no ground for a different treatment to be meted out to any person or to deprive him of access to shops, Public Restaurants, hotels, places of public entertainments Public resort roads, watering places, such as wells, tanks and ghats or the benefit of any place or institution maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public subject to special protection offered to women and children

( iii ) Equality of opportunity in matter of employment or appointment to any office under the state without distinction of birth place, religion, race, Caste, Sex, ancestry and residence, subject to the provision that the state may reserve the right to require a particular period of residence in a state in respect of particular appointment or employment and also subject to any reservation made for backward classes

( iv ) Untouchability:—Shall be no disability except to the extent that in connection with affairs of any religious or denominational institutions a member of the governing body or an incumbent of an office may be requi



red to belong to a particular religion deonomination equality of status by acceptance of no title from any foreign state or adherence to any previous title of India, baring of course any miliatary or academic distinction.

equality with regard to the acceptance of service or gift under any foreign state with out the consent of the president.

Right to freedom of speech and expression (b) assembling peacefully unarmed (c) of formation of associations or unions (d) free movement through out India of residence, settlement and acquisition and disposal of property any where in India, adoption of any profession, vocation, occupation, trade or business, protection from defamation slander, contempt of court, protection from double conviction and prosecution. Compulsion to an accused for giving evidence deprivation of personal life or liberty. Protection from prevention detention, remand to custody. traffic in human being, beggar, and forced labour. compulsory public service, employment of children. Freedom of religion, protection from payment of taxes for maintenance of any religious institution acquisition or administration of personel immoveble Property protection against compulsion for education in a religious institution and any particular language right to constitutional remedies.

Q. 2. What are the functions and duties of Union Public Service Commission ?

Ans. The functions and duties of U.P.S.C. are :—

(i) To conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union.

(ii) To assist any two or more states, if so requested, inframing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services requiring special qualifications,

(iii) To tender advise to the Government (a) On All matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and civil posts ; (b) on the principle guiding appointments to civil services and posts, making promotions and effecting transfers from one service to another; (c) On all disciplinary matters affecting the services;;



(d) on any claim to legal expenditure made by any civilian officer in respect of the costs, incurred by him in defending legal proceedings, arising against him in the course of his duties ; (e) on any claim regarding pension claimed in respect of in Juries sustained during one's service. To present an annual report to the president regarding the working of the commissions' on in the year under report.

**Q. 3.** Give an account of the life and work of any three of the following;—

(a) **Gautam Buddha.** The founder of the Buddhism which is the 2nd biggest religion of the World. Born in 567 B. C. in Northern India as crown prince in the kingdom of kapilvastu Gautam Budh renounced the World at a very young age to seek freedom for himself and the humanity from death, decay, and deterioration. He sought the truth by meditation and penance under the famous Bodhi tree for seven years at Gaya and then propagated his cult of Ahinsa and Nirvan throughout India. His gospel was spread all over India by his followers and deciples, the most renowned among those was King Ashok.

**Harsh Vardhan.** Was the Buddhist King of Thanesar who reigned from 606 to 667 A. D. His outstanding achievement was that he inflicted a decisive defeat on Huns and drove them out of India. It was during his reign that the famous Buddhist Chinese Pilgrim-Hieun-Tsong. Visited and travelled throughout India.

**Babar** The Founder of Moghul Empire in India, was born to a Tartar family in Afghanistan in 1482 and ascended the throne of his clan when he was a boy of twelve. Descendent of famous Timur lane in fifth generations, he successfully fought not only his native enemies including even his next of kin but made a bold bid for India where he defeated Abraham Lodi, King of Delhi in 1526 at Panipat near Delhi and laid the foundations of Moghul Empire in India which his dinessy reigned for 300 years.

**Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak.** Marhatta Brahmin, lawyer, Politician and a great scholar, he led the freedom move-

ment in India in his time as the fore most statesman who inspite of Persecutions and imprisonment at the hands of the British Government for number of years, remained firm in his service to the motherland. He is the famous author of Gita Rahasya, a commentary on Bhagwad Gita written by him in Maratha and Hindi and now translated in may foreign languages.

**Q. 4.** Write notes on the following ;—

**Hanoi.** Indo Chinese city, evacuated by French and now the capital of the state of viet-nam, founded by Dr. Hochi-Minh, the communist leader.

**Seuol.** Capital of South Korea and head quarters of the U. N. forces during the Korean War.

(c) **Dien Bien Phu.** Indo Chinese city, where cease fire negotiation between the communists and the french took place and which was evacuated in 1954 by the French on the fall of Laniel Government in France in favour of M. Mendes—France who then formed the cabinet in France.

(d) **Ho-chi-Minh.** Indo Chinese communist leader who liberated his country from the French by means of an armed revolution and has founded the democratic republic of vietnam in the Northern Indo China.

(e) **Seato.** Stands for "South East Asia Treaty organisation" which refers to the treaty of Mutual security in order to check communist aggression signed at Manila, Phillipines, in 1954 between U.S.A., U.K., France, Thailand, Phillipines, Pakistan, Australia and Newzealand but not India which had declined the invitation.

**Q. 5.** State briefly what you know of the following ;—

(a) **Reorganization of Indian States.** Ever since the Merger of Princely States with the Indian union and creation of three classes A.B.C. as well as due to agitation put up and continued by local leaders, such as Sikhs in the Punjab, Maharatta's in the Maharashtra and Telegu's in the Telangana area to redistribute and Creat States on linguistic and cultural bases, the necessity



has always been felt to break up the existing structure of the states in order to reconstruct and reorganise them on more scientific bases. This task was entrusted to Fazal Ali committee consisting of ex-Chief Justice Fazal Ali as Chairman and Shri K. M. Pannikar and H. N. Kunzru as members. Their report has of late created a storm in the tea cup in the country over the question of redistribution of the territories, joined up for different states after great stress and struggle and scramble, the lok-sabha has ultimately now succeeded to produce a bill which has almost been passed whereby states to the satisfaction of all concerned have emerged from the legislative anvil in agreeable shapes. So the country has been saved from disruption and the Congress High Command and the Cabinet have been spared the sharp prick of a thorn in their ribs. The most unpleasant and insoluble problem of the fate of Bombay presidency has been decided by the creation of Bilingual state of Bombay in which have been included all Maratha and Gujrati speaking area. Punjab has swallowed up P.E.P.S. U. other states have almost remained as they are, except Hyderabad which has been torn to shreds beyond recognition.

**Employment Exchange.** It is an organisation through which un-employed persons found employment, in various capacities according to their education, skill and capacity. Employment Exchanges were created during the last phase of the 2nd World War with a view to assign demobilized People in finding jobs but due to their utility they have been continued and that is good for all. They are the creation of B. Shiv Rao committee which was then appointed by the government.

**Money bills of the Government of India.** A money bill as defined by the article. 110 of the constitution means

(a) a bill not to be introduced in the Raj Sabha which contains provisions regarding imposition and abolition, remission alteration or regulation of any Tax borrowing power of the Government.

(b) loans relating to the Financial obligation of the Government.



(c) operation of the consolidated or contingency fund of India and their custody. Any expenditure debitable to the consolidated fund or receipts of money creditable to the same auditing of the accounts of the union or the states.

**Q. 6.** What are the following famous for :—

(a) **Newton.** Sir Isaac Newton (1642) to 1727) was a great Mathematician and Scientist. He is known for his discoveries of the (i) Elements of differential calculus (ii) law of gravity (iii) or magnetic power of the Earth and the laws of motion.

(e) **Pasteur :—Louis Pasteur.** (1822-1895) a great french Scientist who invented the process of brewing beer by fermentation and discovered the existence of bacteria and by experimentation with their activity hit upon useful remedies for anthrax, chicken cholera, diphtheria and rabies, he is the founder of pasteur institute in 1888 which has many ramifications in different Parts of the world one at Kasauli in Simla Hills.

(c) **Bell.** Sir Alexander Graham Bell. (1827 to 1922)  
The famous inventor of telephone, gramophone, records, Photophones, audiometer, instrument for inductive balance and the theory of electrical transmission of sound waves.

**Martin Luther.** a german religious reformer of the 14th or 15th centuries. He is known to be great professor of theology who rebelled against the authority of pope and wrote 95 theses condemning the pope, who issued a Bull against him. He was a protestant, though a special sect following him is called Lutheranism.

**Cleopatra.** Known to be the most beautiful Queen before the 1st century before the Christ who ascended the Egyptian throne in joint rulership with her brother on the death of her father King Ptolemy the 11th Auletes. Julius Caesar sought her hand and made her the roman Queen. On his death she fell in love with Antony and when Antony died she committed suicide with the sting of poisoning As P to her bosom. Shakespear, Dryden and Bernard Shaw have all immortalised her romance with Antony or Caesar.



**David Living Stone** : was the famous missionary of the 7th century. He was a mill operative, who later graduated in Theology and Medicine. Deputed to South Africa by London missionary society. The great explorer and discoverer of lake Nagami and Victoria falls.

(g) **Demosthenes**. (385 to 322 b. c.). The author of 61 famous speeches called Philippias by which he fomented a rebellion against Phillip King of Macedon, among the citizens of Athens. He was an acknowledged orator and statesman of his time.

(h) **Beethoven** :—**Luhwigvan Beethoval** (1770 to 1828). He was gifted German born Musician and composer who attained world wide Fame by his Musical compositions which he began writing at the early age of 13. He was hardly 17 when he came under the influence of the Viennes Master Mozart who took him under his training because of his genius. Although he became deaf at the early age of thirty his invincible spirit led him to write some of the greatest works in Music and Symphonies, such as Mount of Olives, Fidelio Pastorale and Eroica.

(i) **Ferdinand de Lesseps**. The great French Engineer who was the Planner and executor of the world famous Suez canal projects which he completed in 1869, his second project the Panama Canal however then failed for want of American backing.

(j) **Abanindra Nath Tagore**. The Nephew of the Famous Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore. He died recently in 1932 at the ripe old age of 81. He was a great Painter and founder of the Modern School of Indian artist. Of the 200 and odd paintings of his the most famous are the "Banished Yaksha", Passing of Shahjahan, Queen of Ashok and Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Q. 7. What are the following and how do they get in to the news.

(a) **Bikini**. A Pacific Island known for its being the Venue of Atomic bomb tests.

(b) **Geneva**. The head Quarters of the league of Nation in South West Switzerland as well as the allied bodies known as international labour organisation, world health organisation international trade unions and Red Cross. A



Conference of big powers held here in 1954. Decided the fate of Indochina by the creation of the communist Republic of Vietnam and the cease fire by the french forces.

(c) **Colombo**. The well known international port of call and Capital of Ceylon where the conference of commonwealth Prime Ministers was held in 1953.

(d) **Trieste**. A Border city and a bone of contention between Italy and Yugoslavia. The trouble between the two countries which arose over this city was Controlled by the continued peaceful effort of U. S. A. and Britain, by dividing the town in two zones, one each country.

(e) **Seoul**. The capital of South Korea which was at first trampled upon by North Korean troops from whom it was recaptured and converted in to the head quarters for U. N. Forces to discourage the North Koreans.

(f) **Formosa**. Also called Taiwan in chinese language. It is a Chinese Island 95 miles off the Chinese Coast of Fukien. It is now occupied by Chiang-Kai-Shek Nationalist Forces.

(g) **Israel**. Independent Jewish State with head quarters at Telaviv. Carved after the world war II out of the former Palestine of which the other part is under the arabian Influence. Its other two famous cities are Jerus'am and Jaffa.

(b) **Nairobi**. Capital of Kenya in British East Africa where the Mou Mou movement of the African Natives was started.

(i) **Hirakud**. The site of the well known Hirakud Dam project being constructed in Orissa to control the waters of the river Mahanadi.

(j) **Ajanta**. Famous rock cut caves in one side horse gorge of river Wahguru, 70 miles from Aurangabad in the state of Hyderabad. The caves contain the world famous frescoes, executed within the colours found locally depicting Scenes from life during the Hindu-Buddhist-Jain eras.



Q. 8. Write short notes in the following.

**Soils of India.** Indian soil is divided chiefly into four classes namely, Alluvial fertile, red soil and Black soil and Laterite soil. The Northern Tracts of India, Panjab Uttar Pradesh and Northern Territories of Bengal. Behar and Assam have alluvial soil which is very good for cultivation of all kinds, red soil is good for ordinary cultivation depending on rain fall. It covers the Deccan, Central India. Rajasthan and lower tracts of U. P.

**Black Soil.** Specially good for cotton cultivation is covered by Saurashtra Berars and Eastern and Western Parts of Bombay Presidency.

Laterite soil is the rocky soil known as red ferruginous soil with dampness. Parts of Central India west Bengal and both Eastern and Western coasts which are rich in Minerals such as iron ore-aluminium, manganese and gold.

(b) **Forests of India.** Cover 15 percent area and are known for the Production of valuable timber such as teak, sal, Cheer, Shisham. Fire wood, leafy trees and plants producing oil resin, turpentine, lac. dye, paper pulp and myrobalans. Bamboos, Fruit, trees and trees yielding commercial fibers, barks and gums are also found in abundance. In particular the Mysore forests are known for sandal wood which is a speciality found here alone in the world.

(c) **Fisheries of India.** The long coast line of India is remarkable for its abundance of fish which provides staple food for a large section of the populations. It employs half a million persons who catch fish by boats catamarans and all kinds of primitive water craft. The biggest fishing centre in India is Malpe in south canara-the coastal village in Udupi-Almost all India rivers contain in abundance of sweet water fish which have their own taste and peculiarities. This Industry has great prospects if developed on scientific lines and was commended by Mahatma Gandhi also.



**Q. 9.** Give a short account of five leading manufacturing industries India.

**Cotton Textils.** The leading industry in the country employing about a million people in about 500 textiles mills spread over various industrial centres in each state of which the leader is the city of Ahmedabad with Bombay following next, other centres are Nagpur, India, Cownpore, Coimbatore, Sholapure, Madras, Madura, Delhi, Bhiwan and Phagwara.

**Iron and steel.** For which the famous works are located at Jamshedpur, Hirapur near Asansoul, Kulti and Bhadrawati etc. They are all fed by iron ore mined from Singbhoom and Chhota Nagpur Districts of Behar and Kemman Gudi in Mysore.

**Jute.** Manufacturing in west Bengal along the banks of Hoogly stands huge jute mills over the up streams course of the Hoogly for 100 miles or so.

Leather and tanning are best produced in Cownpur.

**Cement.** Cement manufacture is under the control of huge and manufacturing companies called the Associated Cement Companies with head office at Bombay.

**Q. 10.** Write short notes on the following.

**Index numbers:—** An Index number for each important place are a central Index number for the whole country, is the symbol of calculation to indicate the trend of rising or falling prices of different commodities in order to gauge the average cost of standard of living far comparison with the average per Capita national Income.

(b) **Factory Acts:—**or Labour legislation which provide for safe handling of plant and machinery and aim at welfare, social amelioration and fare wages for manual workers both skilled and unskilled in workshops and mills, factories. and big establishments employing fifty or more workers.

(c) **Tariff wall**—Imaginary barriers in the Shape of high import and export duties far different commodities, levied and imposed by a Count y with a view to encourage



export dis courage imports and secure a favourable balance of trade.

(d) **Deficit financing**—A deficit budget of a Country when expenditure has been Deliberately made to exceed its income for the purpose of Pushing for the development and industrial Plans and projects to make Country generally richer and raise per capita Income. This is done when there is no fear of internal disruption or external invasion, so that the Govt. of the Country may be able to float paper currency without maintaining corresponding bullion Reserve or foreign credits, i, e, in other words called inflation of currency.

(e) **The Third Area**:—Means a neutral power friendly to Contestant nations who is able by its influence stable strength and honesty of purpose to maintain peace by adjustment of conflicting claims between the two exactly to day the role India is playing with certainty among Asian nations or with some suspicoin among European nations.

Q. 11 Give a short account of the following

(a) **The Solar system**—means in a broad sense the whole universe consisting of seven planets represented by seven days of the week and two other planets together with myrads and Legions of steller bodies, comets, meteors, starlets and still smaller heavenly bodies, all tied in one bond of gravitation, revolving around one another remaining within the gravitational sphere but all revolving round and round about the one largest among them, i, e, the sun from which exhodes all energy conducive to Living in what ever shape or form and where soever Found as wall as heat and light. This whole system is properly explained in our ancient book "Surya sidhant".

(b) **The skeleton and Muscles of the human body**—Skeleton means the inner frame work of hard substance called bones over and upon which is built the body of a living being in flesh, blood and skin. The structure of the human body is kept in fact by muscular arrangement which means musceles in all parts of the body which maintain and sustain its strength which they derive from



the food analysed by the digestive agents provided in the body through various channels like nerves, arteries and cells. This whole complicated system is called anatomy in which muscle in fibre formation move in the body, generating heat by the system of autogeneration. Muscles are generally covered by membranes which are their protective agents.

(c) **Structure of an atom**—An atom as is now well known, is the tiniest imaginable Partical than which there is no smaller component of matter. It is the atomic arrangement in the space that is found represented in the shape of big tangible and visible and objects of all kinds. A single atom has a latent power which can not be either imagined or felt and which is a collection of electrons,

According to Lord Rutherford each atom is a nuclear body representing a solar system in miniature, it is the store house of all energy in the universe and if an atom could be split, it would result in the vast store of energy being let loose with disastrous results causing destruction in continuity which nothing could check and would ultimately end up in complete destruction of all life and of every thing else.

**Q. 12, Write notes on the following—**

(a) **Pollen**:—in its exterior shape is a yellow powdery substance being one of the male parts, the other called style in a flower. each flower contains reproductive agents both male and femaler and the pollen from which is derived the verb pollinate is akin to the generative seed in living beings. The female counter part of a flower is called ovary because it contains ovules which when come in cantact with pollen are fertilized and cause growth of a flowerin to its seeds. Polination is there fore a process of fertilizing the overies of a different flower which is carried by gust, of wind or flying insacts. In case of water plants the water acts as such polinative agents.

(b) **Radar**, is a system or devise of making use of Electro megnatic waves for transimission of messages from one object to another through space. These waves travel with the velocity of light or much faster than Sound

waves and therefore more uaeul for flying craft or navigating vassels which can not form contact with the rest of the world through any tangible means of communications. Radar systems is also put to a different use namely to measure micro sound and its frequency in the last world war. This system was used to make an estimate and anticipate enemy operations from under ones own shelter.

(c) **Bacteria.** is a plural word generally denotes invisable groups of germs responsible for spreading deseases which if not checked at initial stages, generally prove fatal according to their classifications they are divided in to (i) Cocci, (ii) Bacilli and (iii) sprilla. They generate and multiply more fastly in milk, curds and other fatti substances than in any thing else. Putre factions of food etc is a sign of their presense in abundance. There are classes of them which do not die in even boiling water. Chemical poisons of course if used disinfectants can kill them out right.

(d) **Modern insecticides.** The international organisation known as W. H. O. with its hed quarters at geneva ha assumed importance by under taking the task & destru tion of desease spreading insects, germs and vermilion Our health minister is the an ordant preacher of the method of insecticides. to free humanity of dangerous deseases. She has induced the government to manufac- cure insecticides which are used for klling insects and scotching the growth of epidemics and endemic illnesses. If this scheme succeeds it is estimated that the average life of on Indian will be increased by a decade.

**Q. 18. How are the following articles of daily use made.**

(a) **Glass.** Its main ingrediants are silica, lime, alka line earth metal and corrosion resisting substances of different kinds. It is heated melted in claypots in smaller quan- tities furnaced in larger quantities. In order to bring it to the pitch of fire resistance produce plasticity, fire clay is used mixed with water and grog. It is given different shapes by the process of blowing.



It is mixed in various chemicals or metallic compounds to make it reflective and transparent.

(b) **Pencil.** graphite cased in ledar wood constitutes black led pencils. The wood casing is brought in to shape by pressure solidification after heating in clay. coloured pencils are made from chalk and slate pencils are made from slate pieces by giving them shape with the aid of instruments.

(c) **Inks.** whether black & Blue Black are the result of a process of decoction of gallnuts and other tanning agents such as log wood extracts or anilline dyes which is mixed with ferrous sulphade. Gall nuts are always boiled in water and then mixed with a solution of Gumaralis and copperas. Indigo or phenol are added to prevent fermentations copying ink is produced by a further addition of sugar Glycerine Gum & dextrin.

(d) **Electric fan.** It is made like an Electric motor a central axis is filled with three or four flats blade, of steel or wood and than attached to an armature covered with coils of winer wound there on. The coils conected at both ends to the forms of supply of power. Armature is placed in a horse shoe magnate which is Electrified by fuder coils. In table fans blades are so mounted in a frame that an Oscillating motion is produced.

**Q. 14.** Write short notes on any two of the following.

(a) **X-ray Therapy.** The term therapy denotes medical treatment which with the aid of X-Rays becomes easier because of proper diagnose brought about by X-Rays. These rays penetrate only flesh & not bones, nor any other Solid object. With their aid defects in bones can be easily percieved and photographed. They can also bring to doctors view a screen of the inner condition of a body which is percieved on a translucent background. Thus revealing to the physicians all physical flaws in the inner phase of the body. TheraPhy has proved more useful to surgery.

(b) **Insulin.** Is a substance extracted from the pancreas of certain animals If injected in to the body of a diabetic patient and keeps him going. It can not be

taken orally because its large doses are poisonous the credit of its discovery goes to Dr. G. F. Benting of Canada over, 30 years ago.

(c) **Iron Lungs.** In cases of chest paralysis & infantile Paralysis which obstruct respirations. the Iron lung has proved to be very useful. Its discoverer prof. Phillip driveke of Har Ward university, designed a horizontal steel cylinder in to which a patient was laid to be subjected to artificial respiration produced by pumping the Air in to the patients body. It would cause the lung to expand & contract. Prof Bo-Sahlin has improved It by dispensing with the cylinder to give free motions to the limbs of the body.

Q. 15. What do you understand by the following.

(a) **Tarpedo.** It is canon mounted on a Small stand capable of immersion and subwater movements in order to attack & sink enemy ship from below, destroying it self also in the process.

(b) **Tractor.** A Contrivance driven by power created by petrol or oil combustion used for ploughing lands pumping out water. mixing of soil, levelling of the ground and Sowing the Seed, all mechanically.

(c) **Espionage.** Adoption of Secret methods to steal thily acquiring inteligenice. It is a method abhorred & condemned by all nations & yet resorted to by them as a legitimate function recognised by international law.

(d) **N. N. R. C.** Stands for neutral nations repatriation commission which was appointed by the U.N.O. in order to complete repatriation of war Prisoners from korea. It was headed by Lt. General thimaya of the Indian army assisted by a platoons of Indian troops commanded by Maj Gen. Thorat. B th generals accomplished the task so fairly & nicely that they established and enhanced the prestige of India in the eyes of the world as a firm & fair nation.

**38th Parallel.** It signifies the latitude 38 degress north passing korea which was accepted as the cease fire line consequent on the declaration of armistice which



ended Korean war between North Korea & South Korea. It is an imaginary line capable of demarcation facilitated by the weather condition of a Special nature prevalent along side this line,

1955

Q. 1. Give a short account of the Bandung Conference.

Bandung is a city in Indonesia where at invitation of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indonesian Governments convened a conference of the countries of Asia & Africa from 18th to 24th April 1955. It was at this conference that Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru introduced the five principles. Now famous as Panchshila, teaching peace, justice & Consideration for others in the international sphere. The Conference was presided by Dr. Sastromidjojo who was appointed chairman and was inaugurated by president Soekarno. Under the name of Asian, African Conference it made the following recommendations in the shape of resolution (i) Establishment of special U. N. fund for economic development of Asian & African countries (ii) Establishing commodity trade enlarging scope of Multilateral trade & Payments between the nations (iii) Establishment of International atomic energy agency with adequate representation for Asian African nations as regards training and other facilities, in the peaceful uses of the atomic Energy.

(iv) Development of cultural Co-operation with a view to promoting understanding among the nations of the world about the great religious & civilizations of the Asian & African countries in the past. (v) Declaration of full support to the fundamental principles of human rights and self determination as set forth in the U. N. charter. (vi) Censure of the policies and the practices of racial segregations & discriminations being followed in Africa & some other regions of the world. (vi) Urging admission in to the fold of United Nations as members of those states which have not yet been so admitted.

(vii) Consideration of the dangerous situation created by international tension consequent upon

manufacture of atomic weapon by certain nations. (ix) Abolition of cononial system and release of dependant nations from their helpless position by grant of Independance to them.

Q. 2. Write a brief note on case for and against linguistic states in India.

The demand for creating the linguistic states is a clear indication of the spirit of serfdom still Subsisting in the heads & hearts of the claimants who probably can not rise above their narrow ideology.

It is a pity they do not realise that they are again at the old game of driving a wedge in to national solidarity of India by creating water tight linguistic compartment which will never allow the national groups to come together again what they call a hornogeneous step in their narrow Conception is in reality a hetrogenous agent in the broad sense of the good of the whole country After all nothing hinges upon the promotion of regional languages and dialects which had better been woven in to the Warp & wood of one strong texture of a lingua franca, That is the step to mould the nations culture in one direction and for bring to the fore the Superiority of our civilization. The cembined efforts of the whole nation directed to wards the cherished goal of attaining impotretrable unity for our nation in the whole country will alone let India survive & thrive in the face of acute world competition where survivor of the fittest is the only principle reigning supreme

The arguments of the sponserers of the linguistic states is nothing new but the same old swan-song of presenation and determination of a single group which has its own history and tradition behind but that is the case with each and every group. If any single unit of a linguistic state cherishes the fond hope of being able to ultimatelly dominate the whole country, it is mistaken and such an ambition is not at all healthy ambition which had better been given up. We must not divide India in to group of different kinds from the kind in to which they were demanded in the past. Every

division is after all a weakness, A difference in nomenclature will not strengthen a division.

Q. 3. Give an account of the life and work of three of the following.

(a) **Shankaracharya**. Born in the 8<sup>th</sup> Century <sup>A.D.</sup> in Nombudri Brahmin family of Malabar, he is the founder of the great theory of "Advaitvad" and vedant philosophy. His Soul revolted against the Smoke Screen of the cult of Ahimsa parmodharma spread by Buddhist and Jain preachers which was responsible for inviting foreign invasion in India and disruption and utter deterioration of the country's social, religious and cultural structure and the subjugation of its people under alien rules. He advocated Power, "led the country to the worship of Bhagwan Shanker, the Superior most deity among the Hindu Trinity which is the embodiment of all power energy and Sustainance. At a very young age he was an arduous Scholar. He travelled through out the length and the breadth of the country and established four main muths or centres at each extremity. Badri Nath in the north Jagan Nath in the east Dwarkanath in the West and Ram Nath or Rameshwaram in the South. From here his cult is being or has been propagated and preached for rousing the nation.

(b) **Kanishka**. The foremost kushan king in the valley of Jammuna near Mathura whose empire included such distant places as Yarkand and Summer Kund in Thrkistan & extended over Kashmir-Afghanistan in the North.— He gave a new colour to Buddhist religious scriptures which were prepared under his guidance by his Council Consisting of Shiv Ghosh & Vasu Mittra. He was given the title of "Mahayan" (great Vehicle). The famous Ayurvedic physician Charak flourished in his time.—

(c) **Lajpat Rai** (1865—1928)—Well deservedly known as Sher-i-Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai was the pillar of political life and progress in his time. He was an orator of unique fame, unequalled to this day in the manner & his speeches which kept audiences spell bound. He was

classified among the great contemporaries Bal gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra pall what they call famous trio of Bal Pal & Lall. All stall words of the nations. His life is marked by Sacrifice & superession. He was deported out of the country first in 1908 to mandley and then during the first world war, during which he remained in the U.S.A. He twice presided over the Indian national congress session once in 1907 at surat & then at calcutta in 1920. Which took the momentus decision of the byco to three c.c.c. (courts, councilar colleges). He scummed to the injuries inflicted by lathi charge at the Lahore Railway Station in 1928. When he led a demonstation against the siman commission. He was a great lawyer, a great leader & a great social & religious reformer. He lept into fame in 1905 when he organised rescue & relief work during kangra Earth quake.

(d) **Surendranath Banerjee.** (1848—1925) great leader of Bengal & lawver, educationist. Politician orater then known to be the best speaker in English language in the whole world. He twice presided over the Indian National Congress sessions. He went to jail for displeasing lord curzon by Spponsoring egitation against partition of Bengal & sponscring Swadeshi Movement in 1905.

**Q. 4.** Write Short notes on the three of the following.

(a) **Nehru Bulganin Agreement.** It was a joint note declared by pt. Nehru & Marshall Bulganin at the conclusion of Pt. Nehru's visit to Russia in June 1955. Whereby Bulganin accepted the principles of Panchshila and the results of the Bundung Conference as well as recognition of Geneva agreement concerning Indo China and the proposed admission of the Chinese Communist republic to the membership of the U. N. O.

(b) **President peron.** He was president of Argentina Republic from 1944—55, from a Soldier he rose to presidency by his grip and greatness. He modelled Argentina on the lines of the great Republic of the world in economic, Social and political spheres and was responsible for the uplift of the poor and the labourer. Had he not come



in conflict with the Roman Catholic Church he would not have been dethroned from his place of power.

(C) **The World Bank and India.**

The international Bank of re-construction and development has granted to India so far loans amounting to about 18 million dollars for agricultural equipment, Damodar valley project of a steel mill project. The Bank has also advanced to India two further loans for private sector projects, 16-20 million dollar for the oil refinery at Trombay and 13 million dollars for the Industrial credit and investment corporation.

(d) **The Nationalization of Banks in India.** The first step in this direction was taken by the Govt of India when the Reserve Bank of India was nationalized and all private share holders were paid of their share monies at the rate of 112%. The Next step was taken on 1st July 1955 when the Imperial Bank of India was dissolved and substituted by the state Bank of India which now work solely by Govt Capital. The share holders of the former Imperial Bank of India were paid.

**Q. 5.** write short notes on following.

(a) **Atomic energy.** Means the vast store of energy latent in an atom which manifests itself as heat of radiation when the splitting of an atom takes place. So far science has been able to discover only one method of splitting an atom which is that the nucleus of Uranium is subjected to a bombardment of neutrons.

(b) **Antibiotics.** Antibiotics means the scientific way of prevention and treatment of bacterial diseases. Penicillin is so far known to be the best antibiotic medicine, which was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming, some twenty years ago. Science has also discovered further two drugs in the line, namely, Streptomycin and Aureomycin.

(c) **Capillary action.** It means the action of minute blood vessels or tubes, thin like hair which act as active agents for circulation of bloods in the human system. Due to surface tension, any liquid will rise up in a very narrow tube inserted in it. Therefore the rising up of



any liquid through a very narrow and uniform channel is called capillary action.

(d) **Radar.** Q. 12 (b), 1954.

(c) Q. 8 (b), 1952.

**Q. 6.** Give the outlines the Industrial policy of the Govt. of India.

**Ans.** The general industrial policy for India was laid down by the planning. Commission in its first five year plan.

It created a dividing line between the enterprises undertaken by the states called Public Sector and those undertaken by individuals firms and joint stock companies; with private capital, called the private sector. In the public Sector were included those industries, control of which was to remain exclusively in Govt. hands, such as manufacture and production of arms and ammunition, atomic weapons, Railway, communications such as Telegraphs Telephone, Broadcasting by Radio and wireless. Some industries were thought to be useful if co-operation between public and private Sector was co-ordinated. For instance, in the sphere of Mining coal, ores and other subterranean elements, Production of iron and Steel, mineral oil etc. The rest of the Industrial Renaissance was left to the private Sector and private capital. This policy of the planning Commission was called mixed economy. For the purpose of promotion of State industries the legislature passed an act called the Industries, (Development and Regulation), Act in 1951, which empowers the union Govt. who establish a Central Advisory Council of Industries and registration of and investigation into the Industrial undertakings and the licensing of New units under fresh directions to save them from future draw backs.

In the private Sector included the inflow of foreign capital and foreign technical assistance under certain conditions, subject to the Safeguard that there was no discrimination between foreign and indigenous enterprises.



Q. 7.

(a) **Evolution.** Means automatic growth and progress from a lower Condition into a higher one, applied in relation to living creatures by Charles Darwin, according to whom, "The Shape and form of the present humanity is the out come of perfection of different shapes and forms of the animals. we come across now a days. his book, "Origin of Species", is master piece propounding and developing this theory.

7. (b) **Fourth Dimension.** Apart from the usual three dimensions of space known to every body with the knowledge of which geometry begins), viz : length, breadth and height, which express measurement of all physical object in the world, there is a fourth one, namely; Time, which, according to Einstein and other scientists, can not be separated from these three demensions of space and without which objective measurement of physical events can not be expressed.

(c) **Internal Combustion engine.** Means an engine which derives propelling energy from gas produced by combustion taking place within the cylinder where petrol or gas is used as fuel, as in aircraft, motor-boats, automobiles of all kinds and gas-engines used in factories, as distinguished from external combustion engine which derives motive power from steam produced by combustion taking place outside the cylinder, where coal and coke etc, are used as fuel, as in Railway engines, steam boilers and turbines for navigation.

(d) **Sun Spots.** Huge collections of spirally descending vapour, hundreds to million of square miles in size, appearing on either side of the sun's equator, which being cooler than the photosphere surface of the sun, give the look of irregular and dark patches on it they are generally responsible for dislocating wireless and radio transmission on the earth due to severe magnetic upheavals caused by them.

Q. 8. Mention any notable event that occurred in :—



- (a) 567 B. C. Lord Buddha was born.
- (b) 327 B. C. Alexander the Great Ruler of Greek Empire, invaded India,
- (c) 1498 A. D. The Portuguese pioneer sailor and explorer touched Indian. Coastline at Calicut in his quest of a new Sea route to India.
- (d) 1600 A. D. Incorporation of the East India Company in London by Royal Charter.
- (e) 1919 A. D. Satyagrah movement and passive Resistance started by Mahatma Gandhi, declaration of Martial Law in Northern India, tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar.
- (f) 1931. Execution of Bhagat Singh and others; Gandhi. Irwin pact signed in New Delhi.
- (g) 1935. Government of India Act passed by British Parliament and inauguration of the Reserve Bank.
- (h) 1939. World War II Started by Hitler.
- (i) 1948. Mahatma Gandhi killed in New Delhi.
- (j) 1950. Sovereign Democratic Republic of India came into existence.

Q. 9. Explain the meaning of the following:—

- (a) Almost the same as 1948 (3) (c).
- (b) **Apartheid.** It is a name of contempt attributed by the white settlers of Africa on coloured inhabitants, for whom they have made discriminatory laws calculated to segregate them and relegate them to inferior status by depriving them of education, culture, property, trade concessions, travel facilities equal protection of laws and many humane rights and privileges.
- (c) **Coup d'etat.** A French term denoting a secret



conspiracy among the immediate juniors and friends of a man in high political office to Pull him down from his pedestal of authority by snatching power with the aid of military power and disruptions of civil and revenue structure of a state by secretly tempering with the loyalty of his bodyguards.

- (d) **Habeas Corpus.** See 1952 (9) (e).  
(e) **Interpellations.** Questions asked by members of Legislatures from the Treasury Benches to elicit information on important public matters.

**Q. 10.** Who are five of the following and what are their contributions ?

- (a) **Bhavabhuti.** A Sanskrit scholar, poet and dramatists; famous author of "Malti Madhav" and "Uttar Ram Charitra Natak" (Post Ramayana period play) dealing with Sita's fresh exile (after the return of Rama, Lakshman and Sita to Ayodhya from the fourteen-year exile) and birth of the princes Lav and Kush sons of Rama in the abode of the sage Valmiki.
- (b) **Tacitus.** A great Roman writer and chronicler.
- (c) **Aristophanes.** A greek poet, dramatist and comedian, from whom even shakespeare draw inspiration.
- (d) **Firdausi.** An eleventh century Persian poet of Ghazni (Afghanistan), who was commissioned by the King Mahmood Ghaznavi to write his "Shahnama" to be paid for at the rate of one gold coin for each verse. Firdausi wrote sixty thousand verses and claimed sixty thousand gold coin, which Mahmood declined to pay instead

he offered sixty thousand 'Diners' (silver coin) which Firdausi spurned. He returned home heart-broken and died of the shock.

- (e) **Cameons.** The greatest portuguese epic poet. He has immortalised his hero, voscodi gama and his voyage to eastern regions in his famous epic "The Lusidas" which has also recorded the contemporary history of Portugal.
- (f) **Calderon.** A spanish play-wright, who wrote on religious themes.
- (g) **Turgenev.** A great Russian fiction-writer, who adopted social and socialist themes as the subjects of his writings.
- (h) **Lessing.** A german writer and play-wright of note, who advocated religious tolerance.

Q. 11. What are the leading achievements of the following :—

- (a) **Freud.** German philosopher, who enjoined the method of "free association" and discovered and propounded the scientific theory of psycho-analysis.
- (b) **Baird.** A scientist from Scotland, who invented television.
- (c) **Alexander Fleming.** See 1948, 15 (h)
- (d) **Marconi.** " 15 (c)
- (e) **Graham Bell.** World is indebted to this American scientist for inventing telephone and photophone and for his improvements to the gramophone.
- (f) **Edison.** See 1948, 15 (d)
- (g) **Darwin.** See 1949, 4 (a)
- (h) **Henry Ford.** See 1952, 3 (g)
- (i) **Harvey.** See 1948, 15 (t)
- (j) **Galileo.** See 1950, 3 (c)

Q. 12. For what purposes are the following instruments used.

(a) **Stethoscope.** Used by doctors to watch and note the condition and action of heart, lungs and pulse, by listening through this instrument to their vibrations.

(b) **Sextant.** An instrument used by navigator and land-surveyors to measure the distance and angles of heavenly bodies from the earth.

(c) **Dictaphone.** An instrument that records sound on a tape which can be deciphored later.

(d) **Galvanometer.** An instrument delicately used, which measures and locates weak currents.

(e) **Seismometer or Seismograph** A very delicate instrument installed in meteorological observatories, which detects the occurrence, notes the location and record the intensity of an earth quake.

*Talwar* (f) An optical instrument used to view and watch distant objects not visible otherwise.

Q. 13. Give a brief account of Community Development Projects and National Extension Service,

A. These are two inter-linked schemes for the up lift of the masses and amelioration of the rural population, the development and completion of which are the chief aims and main objective of the Five-Year Plans sponsored by the planning commission and executed by the Ministry of Planning. A mammoth figure of Rupees one hundred crores or so has been set apart as expenditure to be incurred on these schemes during the five ten years of the country's independence, during which a network of community, projects and extension service centres is to be spread all over the rural face of the country. The chief aim of such a huge expense and undertaking is to so change the social and economic life in the vil ages that they may play as good a part as the city-life, shown of its defects and disadvantages, can do for the common good and progress of the country as a whole. This aim is to be achieved by the method of



community Development through the agency of the National Extension Service. Each of the 300 villages selected for such development locates a project area containing a propulation of ten to twenty thousand wherein training centres have been set up to train workers who will develop cottage industries and scientific agriculture. The direction and supervision are in the hands of a Community Projects Administration, which is financed by the Indo American Technical Co-operation Fund with some contribution from the Ford Foundation.

**Q. 14** Explain briefly the following terms:-

(a) **Antipodes.** Any two points of diametrically opposite situation on the earth are called antipodes.

(b) **Doldrums** Equatorial oceanic points where waters are both calm and ruffled by sudden winds of unknown times. In ordinary parlance it also means uncertain situations.

(c) **Fauna.** Animals life, its species and characteristics, of a country.

(d) **Flora.** Vegetation and plant life of a country and its particular groups of crops and agricultural results.

(e) **Gulf stream.** A hot-water current flowing in the midst of the Atlantic ocean, from the gulf of Mexico towards the Northern European regions unaffected by the currents, waves, storms and other oceanic upheavals, as is the ocean surface were dry land on both sides of the bed or the channel through which it flows.

(f) **Iceberg.** A floating ice-mound found in Arctic waters, when they melt.

(g) **Oasis.** A patch of fertile land with natural water-supply and cluster of date-palms in the midst of a desert.

(h) **Solar System.** The collective name of the universe which is served by the Sun and its satellites, the planets, stars and heavenly bodies, woven into one gravitational link preserved in place by a regular chains of revolutions and rotations of the planetary bodies which incessantly keep on revolving and rotating around or with in the range of the activity of light, heat and energy Radiated by the

One supreme mass, the Sun, which stands static and answering.

(i) **Tides.** The Uplift and overflow of thesea. Water rising in regular waves advancing towards the land and receding in the shape of under currents simultaneously twice a day of intervals of 11 hours and 55 minutes due to the magnetic pull of the gravitational activity of the moon.

(j) **Zenith.** The top-highest point of achievement, as opposed to the lowest one' called "Nadir."

**Q. 15.** Give a brief estimate of the mineral resources of the country.

The mineral wealth of India embedded in the lap of mother earth has, over the course of a century or so, been gradually discovered, topped and garnered by pioneers according to the facilities made available and the needs of the times.

Collieries around Jharia and Dhanbad in Bihar and Bengal have spring up and spread themselves like mushrooms from the eighties on wards, so much so that today India is not only self-sufficient in but also spares for export, its coal out put. Iron-ore is now found in abundance in Singhm Chhota Nagpur districts, Goldfields in Mysore, silver and copper on the border of Assam and Burmah, Manganese-Ore on the east and west coast, mica in Rajasthan, Behar and Kerala salt in Bombay and Rajasthan, uranium in Kerala and other minerals in the various parts of the country all bespeak the richness of minerology in India. In particular, India leads in the supply of manganese-ore, ilmenite monazite, and titanium-ore and claims to be the producer in abundance of bauxite, chomite, steatite, gypsum, asbestos, fire clay, corundum, soapstone, building stone and Fuller's earth, all of which are found in one or the other region within its vast territories. If of course is not self-sufficient in petroleum, sulphur, silver, Zinc, mickle, tin, mercury tungsten, grepite, platinum and asphalt.



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## GUESS PAPER

### GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Q. 1. What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

- |                     |                         |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) <u>S. R. C.</u> | (ii) I. A. S.           | (iii) P. C. S.  |
| (iv) M. B. B. S.    | (v) S. D. O.            | (vi) S. D. M.   |
| (vii) A. D. M.      | (viii) C. C.            | (ix) M. E. S.   |
| (x) F. A. O.        | (xi) P. M.              | (xii) K. O.     |
| (xiii) M. C. C.     | (xiv) I. L. P.          | (xv) I.N.T.U.C. |
| (xvi) I. R. S.      | (xvii) I. M. E.         | (xviii) I. Q.   |
| (xix) R. S. V. P.   | (xx) <u>U. O. T. C.</u> |                 |

Q. 2. Write short notes not more than 100 words.

- Panchshila.
- What are the amendments made during the past five years in the Constitution.
- Indian Government wishes to make India self-sufficient in every respect what is your opinion.

Q. 3. What are the famous lines written by.....

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Mahatma Gandhi     | (2) Pandit Nehru         |
| (3) Sh. Radha Krishnan | (4) C. Raja Gopalacharia |
| (5) G. V. Mavlankar.   |                          |

Q. 4. Write short notes on.

- |                                    |                |              |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) Radar                          | (2) Sun Cooker | (3) B. L. G. |
| (4) Pencillin production in India. |                |              |

Q. 5. Who conquered the following.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mount Everest | (g) Kanchan Junga. |
|-------------------|--------------------|

Q. 6. Give the names of four Valley Projects and their effects on rural uplift.



- Q. 7. Give the names of the Prime Ministers of Commonwealth.
- Q. 8. What are the important pacts in which India was participated.
- Q. 9. Write names of the following :—
- (a) Secretary General of U. N. E. S. C. O. and U. N. O. and the chairman of I. L. O.
  - (b) Chief Justice of India.
  - (c) Commerce Minister.
- Q. 10. Discuss the contribution of the following :—
- (a) Sardar Patel (b) Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad
  - (c) Morarji Desai (d) G. V. Mavlankar
  - (e) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
- Q. 11. Write notes on.
- Industrial Projects and output in India.
- Q. 12. Where in India you find the following :—
- (a) Gold (b) Iron (c) Cotton (d) Rice
  - (e) Potato (f) Sugarcane (g) Sandalwood
  - (h) Marble (i) Coal (j) Manganese.
- Q. 13. Give brief outline on the achievements of the following :—
- (a) Mani Lal Gandhi (b) Subhash Bose
  - (c) Stalin (d) Roosevelt
  - (e) Churchill (f) Lord Mountbatten.

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NOTHING BETTER THAN**

**IMPERIAL HOTEL**

**FATEHPURI - DELHI**

**NEW MANAGEMENT  
OF**

**NEW STANDARD HOTEL KAROL BAGH**