

6th JPSC Prelims Exam 2016

GENERAL STUDIES

(PAPER - I)

(Exam held on 18 Feb, 2016)

6th JPSC Civil Services Preliminary Exam 2016

PAPER I

Answer Key

Q.N.	SET B		
1	B	51	A
2	C	52	B
3	B	53	C
4	C	54	* (Question is wrong)
5	D	55	C
6	C	56	A
7	A	57	D
8	A	58	B
9	C	59	A
10	B	60	C
11	C	61	A
12	B	62	C
13	B	63	A
14	D	64	C
15	A	65	C
16	D	66	D
17	A	67	D
18	B	68	D
19	B	69	B
20	A	70	A
21	B	71	A
22	A	72	A
23	B	73	B
24	D	74	C
25	C	75	B
26	D	76	B
27	A	77	B
28	A	78	D
29	C	79	D
30	C	80	A
31	C	81	A
32	B	82	B
33	D	83	C
34	A	84	C
35	A	85	B
36	* (Question is wrong)	86	B
37	B	87	C
38	A	88	C
39	D	89	A
40	A	90	C
41	C	91	D
42	B	92	B
43	D	93	D
44	D	94	C
45	A	95	.D
46	C	96	A
47	A	97	B
48	C	98	A
49	D	99	C
50	B	100	B

Explanations

Q.N. : 2

owned by rulers, but says that Muslim ('Moor') merchants, both foreign and native, as well as some Hindu ('Heathen') merchants along the Western coast owned both great and small ships.⁵⁹ In Coromandel, he speaks of native Muslims as ship-owners, while in Bengal, he tells us, 'Arabs, Persians, Abexis (Africans), Indians' owned 'great ships', built after both the Arabian Sea-type ('Meca') and Chinese-style junks.⁶⁰

Neither Marco Polo nor Ibn Baṭṭūṭa refers to the use of the magnetic compass on either Chinese or Indian ships, and its use by navigators in the Indian seas is specifically denied by Nicoló Conti, who voyaged widely over these seas during 1419–44.⁶¹ This is rather strange, for in a text written as early as 1119, Zhu Yu referred to the use of the compass by Chinese sailors; and a similar statement is made by Wu Zimu in 1275.⁶² The earliest reference in Persian to this instrument is in the *Jāwāmi 'u'l Hikāyāt* of 'Aufī, who wrote this work at the court of Iltutmish at Delhi, c. 1231. He tells us of sailors finding their way by using a magnetized iron shaped like a fish, though he makes a silly slip in claiming that the needle points towards the *qibla* (direction of Mecca)!⁶³ In an Arabic work, *Kunz al-Tijār*, written by Bailak al-Qabayaqī (d. 1282), we are told that the author had seen the floating compass needle in the Mediterranean in 1242, while the compass that was in use in 'the Indian seas' had the form of a fish-shaped iron leaf pointing south–north.⁶⁴ An exceptionally clear description of the use of the fish-shaped magnetic compass in use in 'the Indian seas' comes from Maqrīzī (d. 1441–42); he points out that once the south–north direction was determined (the fish-front pointing south, its tail pointing north), all the other compass directions were naturally established as well.⁶⁵ It is most likely that Indian and other Arabian Sea navigators picked up the instrument from visiting Chinese ships, and the navigational use of it then spread to the Mediterranean, where its shape subsequently underwent improvements.⁶⁶ In the Indian Ocean too there were developments, for in 1489–90 the famous navigator Ibn Mājid describes the use of the compass as well as compass cards.⁶⁷

Q.N. : 5

The **Tharu people** are an ethnic group indigenous to the Terai, the southern foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal and India. The Tharus are recognized as an official nationality by the Governments of Nepal and India.

- In Nepal : 1,737,470

- In India

- Uttarakhand 85,665

- Uttar Pradesh 83,544

Bhils are primarily an Adivasi people of North West India. Bhils are also settled in the Tharparkar District of Sindh, Pakistan. They speak the Bhil languages, a subgroup of the Western Zone of the Indo-Aryan languages. According to Census, 2001, Bhils were the largest tribal group in India followed by Gond tribe. Bhils are listed as Adivasi residents of the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The **Gaddis** are a tribe living mainly in the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

The **Munda** are an Adivasi ethnic group originating in the Chota Nagpur Plateau region of north-east India. They originally spoke the Mundari language, which belongs to the Munda subgroup of the Austroasiatic languages. The Munda are found across much of Jharkhand as well as adjacent parts of Assam, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and into parts of Bangladesh.

Q.N. : 7

World's lengthiest written constitution had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement.

Now Constitution of India have 448 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 98 amendments.

Q.N. : 18

Marking the Human Rights Day celebrations, prizes were given to the winners of NHRC's Short Films on Human Rights Award Scheme 2016. These included, '**Black & White**' by Mr. Anuj S.R. from Kerala, first prize of rupees one lakh, 'Tumling Street' by Rimbik Das, second prize of rupees 75 thousand and 'Ambrosia' by Somnath Chakraborty, third prize of rupees 50 thousand. They were also given a certificate and a trophy each. The Commission received a huge response to its Short Film Award Scheme this year.

Q.N. : 33

खोरठा झारखंडके गोटे उत्तरी छोटा नागपूर, संथाल परगना छाड़ा रँची, पलामुक हिस्सा में पसरल हे आर ई हियाक मूलवासी—आदीवासीक संपर्क भासा हे। झारखंडी भाषाओं मे से खोरठा ऐसी भाषा है जो समुद्र (फरक्का के पास) और दामोदर नदी से संबंध रखती है।

खोरठा भाषा और साहित्य के विकास में श्रीनिवास पानुरी जी का योगदान अमूल्य है। उन्होंने न सिर्फ खोरठा भाषा के प्रति झारखंडियों में गौरवभाव को विकसित किया बल्कि खोरठा भाषा को समर्थ रूप भी प्रदान किया।



श्रीनिवास पानुरी जीक जनम 25 दिसंबर 1920 ई0 के बरवाअड्डा (धनबाद) में भेल हलइ। इनखर बापेक नाम शालीगाम पानुरी आर मायेक नाम हलइ दूखनी देबी।

पानुरी जी खोरठा पत्रकारिताक जनको मानल जा हथ ई सबले आगु जनवरी 1957 साले 'मातृभाषा' नामेक मासिक पत्रिका संपादित करला जेकर में एक संगे हिन्दी आर खोरठा रचना छपऽ हलइ। एकर बाद फेर 1970 साले दोसर पत्रिका संपादन करला ले असलें पहिल खोरठा अखबार हलइ 'खोरठा' (पखवारी)।

इनखर बेसी ख्याति '**मेघदूत**' से भेलइ जे 1968 साले छपल आर एकर चरचा तखनेक साहित्यकार सब खुब करला। तकर दू बछर बाघी 'रामकथमृत' छपलइ जकर खोरठा रामायण रूपे परचार करल गेलइ।

Q.N. : 36 (Wrong Question)

Annual meetings of the ASEAN members.

#	Dates	Country	City
1st	23–24 February 1976	Indonesia	Bali
2nd	4–5 August 1977	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
3rd	14–15 December 1987	Philippines	Manila
4th	27–29 January 1992	Singapore	Singapore
5th	14–15 December 1995	Thailand	Bangkok
6th	15–16 December 1998	Vietnam	Hanoi
7th	5–6 November 2001	Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan
8th	4–5 November 2002	Cambodia	Phnom Penh
9th	7–8 October 2003	Indonesia	Bali
10th	29–30 November 2004	Laos	Vientiane
11th	12–14 December 2005	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
12th	11–14 January 2007	Philippines	Cebu City
13th	18–22 November 2007	Singapore	Singapore
14th	27 February–1 March 2009 10–11 April 2009	Thailand	Cha Am & Hua Hin Pattaya
15th	23-25 October 2009	Cha Am & Hua Hin	

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16th	8–9 April 2010	Vietnam	Hanoi
17th	28–31 October 2010		
18th	7–8 May 2011	Indonesia	Jakarta
19th	17–19 November 2011	Bali	
20th	3–4 April 2012	Cambodia	Phnom Penh
21st	18–20 November 2012		
22nd	24–25 April 2013	Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan [11]
23rd	9–10 October 2013		
24th	10–11 May 2014	Myanmar	Naypyidaw
25th	12–13 November 2014		
26th	26–27 April 2015	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur & Langkawi
27th	18–22 November 2015	Kuala Lumpur	
28th	6–8 September 2016	Laos	Vientiane[12]
29th			
30th	March/April 2017	Philippines	Cebu/Pampanga/Davao
31th	August 2017		

Q.N. : 46

District Planning Committee (DPC) is the committee created as per article **243ZD** of the Constitution of India at the district level[1] for planning at the district and below. The Committee in each district should consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and prepare a draft development plan for the district.

Q.N. : 51

All other major web browsers (Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera and Safari are based on open-source components). Presently, Internet Explorer is the only one of the big 5 browsers to remain entirely “closed source”.

Q.N. : 52

Golden rice is a variety of rice (*Oryza sativa*) produced through genetic engineering to biosynthesize beta-carotene, a precursor of vitamin A, in the edible parts of rice. It is intended to produce a fortified food to be grown and consumed in areas with a shortage of dietary vitamin A.

The scientific details of the rice were first published in Science in 2000, the product of an eight-year project by Ingo Potrykus of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and Peter Beyer of the University of Freiburg.

The first field trials of golden rice cultivars were conducted by Louisiana State University Agricultural Center in 2004. Additional trials have been conducted in the Philippines and Taiwan, and in Bangladesh (2015).

In 2005, a team of researchers at Syngenta produced Golden Rice 2. They combined the phytoene synthase gene from maize with crt1 from the original golden rice. Golden rice 2 produces 23 times more carotenoids than golden rice (up to 37 µg/g), and preferentially accumulates beta-carotene (up to 31 µg/g of the 37 µg/g of carotenoids).

Golden rice was created by transforming rice with two beta-carotene biosynthesis genes:

- psy (phytoene synthase) from *daffodil* (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*)
- crtI (carotene desaturase) from the soil bacterium *Erwinia uredovora*

Q.N. : 54 (Question is wrong)

Dr. Habiba Sarobi (born 1956) is a hematologist, politician, and reformer of the post-Taliban reconstruction of Afghanistan. In 2005, *she was appointed as Governor of Bamyan Province by President Hamid Karzai*, which made her the *first Afghan woman to become a governor of any province* in the country.



Masooma Muradi appointment governor for Daikundi on 4 June 2015. She is Afghanistan's second-ever female provincial governor.



After the appointment of **Seema Jowenda**, Afghanistan's third-ever female provincial governor (after Habiba Sarobi in Bamian under Karzai and Ghani appointment Masuma Muradi for Daikundi). Seema Jowenda serve as a governor in Ghor province from 28 June 2015 to 7 November 2015.



Q.N. : 69

8. वात्सल्य व आयुष्मती योजना—महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्धित ये दोनों ही योजनाएँ मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1 नवम्बर, 1991 से 'पंचधारा योजना' के अन्तर्गत शुरू की गई हैं. वात्सल्य योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रसवकाल में महिलाओं को बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं, जबकि आयुष्मती योजना के अन्तर्गत अति निर्धन महिलाओं के रुग्ण होने पर इलाज व पौष्टिक आहार का समुचित प्रबन्ध करने में सरकारी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है.

Q.n. 78

Discontinuation of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) & subsuming of liabilities created there - under in the new Mission on Housing for All by 2022.

Q.N. : 84

Hsuan-tsang (c. 602–664) : 7th Century

Hsuan-tsang (born in Chen Hui on c. 602–664) was a Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveller, and translator who described the interaction between China and India in the early Tang dynasty.

Fa-Hien (China) (405-411 AD) : 5th Century

Fa-Hien is a Foreign Envoy who visited India at the time of Chandragupta II, known as Vikramaditya.

He was a Chinese pilgrim. Fa-Hien was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India.

Fa-Hien came to India to collect Buddhist texts and relics.

Fa-Hien visited Lumbini, the Buddha's birth place.

He compiled his experiences in a travelogue "Record of Buddhist Kingdoms"

Song Yun (? , ? - 528 CE) : 6th Century

Song Yun was a Chinese Buddhist monk who was sent by the devout Buddhist Empress Hu (? , ?-528 CE) of the Northern Wei Dynasty with some companions including the monk Hui Zheng, Fa Li and Zheng (or Wang) Fouze, to northwestern India to search for Buddhist texts.

I-tsing (671-695 AD): 7th Century

I-tsing was A Chinese traveler, I-tsing visited India in connection with Buddhism.

Q.N. : 96

Pairing among **Ho tribe** are considered essential to fecundity. For every Ho, legitimate mating is not only important but desirous too. Hos are killi exogamous and violation of this is considered incestuous and is taken very seriously. Usually a Ho does not marry outside his/her tribe, but there is no societal prohibition against it, today. Previously marriage was preferred at short distant villages, but there has come a change in it. A Ho may marry his mother's brother's daughter and his father's sister's daughter.

There are many traditional ways of acquiring mates viz-marriage by negotiation, (andi) marriage by capture (oportepi) and marriage by mutual consent (Rajikhusi), etc.

In marriage by negotiation, groom side sends a messenger to bride side. The messenger (Dutam) is acquainted with both sides. If the proposal materialises, Go nang (bride price) is fixed, which is demanded by the bride side. If both the parties are ready (Raji), after fixation of Gonang or pan, turmeric with oil is put on the representatives of the bride's side indicating the fixation of marriage. Gonang includes, money, ox, calf etc. The receiving of gonang indicates that female is also important to the society and are not considered inferior. The preliminary feast before the marriage ceremony is known as Bapla (preliminary arrangement for a marriage).

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