

SSC-JE

Staff Selection Commission

Junior Engineer

General Awareness

Previous Years Solved Papers of Paper-I (Prelims)
of Exams held between 2007-2025

Civil, Mechanical & Electrical Engineering

Also useful for
various public sector examinations
and other competitive examinations



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SSC-Junior Engineer : General Awareness

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Preface

Staff Selection Commission-Junior Engineer has always been preferred by Engineers due to job stability. SSC-Junior Engineer examination is conducted every year. MADE EASY team has deeply analyzed the previous exam papers and observed that a good percentage of questions are repetitive in nature, therefore it is advisable to solve previous years papers before a candidate takes the exam.



The SSC JE texam is conducted in two stages as shown in table given below.

Papers	Subject	Maximum Marks	Duration
Stage 1: Paper-I : Objective Type	(i) General Intelligence & Reasoning	50 Marks	2 hours
	(ii) General Awareness	50 Marks	
	(iii) General Engineering : Electrical/Mechanical/Civil	100 Marks	
Stage 2: Paper-II : Objective Type	General Engineering : Electrical/Mechanical/Civil	300 Marks	2 hours
Syllabus Paper-I			
<p>(i) General Intelligence & Reasoning: The Syllabus for General Intelligence would include questions of both verbal and non-verbal type. The test may include questions on analogies, similarities, differences, space visualization, problem solving, analysis, judgement, decision making, visual memory, discrimination, observation, relationship concepts, arithmetical reasoning, verbal and figure classification, arithmetical number series etc. The test will also include questions designed to test the candidate's abilities to deal with abstract ideas and symbols and their relationships, arithmetical computations and other analytical functions.</p> <p>(ii) General Awareness: Questions will be aimed at testing the candidate's general awareness of the environment around him/her and its application to society. Questions will also be designed to test knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observations and experience in their scientific aspect as may be expected of any educated person. The test will also include questions relating to India and its neighbouring countries especially pertaining to History, Culture, Geography, Economic Scene, General Polity and Scientific Research, etc. These questions will be such that they do not require a special study of any discipline.</p>			
<p>Note: In Paper-I, every question carry one mark and there is negative marking of $\frac{1}{4}$ marks for every wrong answer. Candidates shortlisted in Stage 1 are called for Stage 2. On the basis of combined score in Stage 1 and Stage 2, final merit list gets prepared.</p>			

MADE EASY has taken due care to provide complete solution with accuracy. Apart from Staff Selection Commission-Junior Engineer, this book is also useful for Public Sector Examinations and other competitive examinations for engineering graduates.

I have true desire to serve student community by providing good source of study and quality guidance. Any suggestion from the readers for improvement of this book is most welcome.

B. Singh (Ex. IES)
Chairman and Managing Director
MADE EASY Group

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- 1.** The best conductor of heat among liquids is
(a) water (b) mercury
(c) ether (d) alcohol
- 2.** The layer of the atmosphere which reflects radio waves back to the earth is called
(a) Stratosphere (b) Tropopause
(c) Ionosphere (d) Troposphere
- 3.** An object weight maximum in
(a) air (b) water
(c) hydrogen (d) vacuum
- 4.** The gravitational force with which the sun attracts the earth
(a) is less than the force with which the earth attracts the sun.
(b) is the same as the force with which earth attracts the sun.
(c) is more than the force with which the earth attracts the sun.
(d) varies throughout the year.
- 5.** The work done in holding a weight of 25 kg at a height of 1 m above the ground is
(a) Zero (b) 25 J
(c) 2500 J (d) None of the above
- 6.** If there were no atmosphere the length of the day would
(a) Decrease
(b) Remain unaffected
(c) Increase
(d) Be almost half
- 7.** Children specially in western country. Who receive very little sunshine suffer from
(a) Rickets (b) Dermatitis
(c) Scurvy (d) Sterility
- 8.** The substance that is added to make natural rubber strong and more bouncy is
(a) Polythene (b) Sponge
(c) Sulphur (d) Chlorine
- 9.** The human body contains the maximum amount of
(a) proteins (b) water
(c) fats (d) plasma
- 10.** Endoscopy, a technique used to explore the stomach or other inner parts of the body, is based on the phenomenon of
(a) total internal reflection
(b) interference
(c) diffraction
(d) polarisation
- 11.** Registers are high-speed memory elements, situated in the
(a) Memory (b) CPU
(c) I/O-unit (d) ROM or EPROM
- 12.** The adult human skeleton consists of
(a) 204 bones (b) 206 bones
(c) 208 bones (d) 214 bones
- 13.** India 2020 : A vision for the New Millennium has been written by
(a) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(b) Michael Spence
(c) Vikram Seth
(d) V.S.Naipaul
- 14.** The partition of Bengal in 1905 was responsible for the growth of a movement known as
(a) Vande mataram (b) Swadeshi
(c) Poorna Swaraj (d) Quite India
- 15.** The establishment of the Mughal administration on the ideas and principles different from Sultans of Delhi, was mainly the work of
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
- 16.** Which of the following posts is not mentioned in the Constitution of India?
(a) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(b) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(c) The Deputy Speaker of the State Assemblies
(d) The Deputy Prime Minister
- 17.** Who presides over the Joint Sittings of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
(a) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(b) The Vice President as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(c) The President
(d) A senior MP nominated by the President
- 18.** The centre of an anticyclone is characterised by
(a) low pressure (b) calm area
(c) high pressure (d) very low pressure
- 19.** National Institute of Oceanography is located at
(a) Chennai (b) Manglore
(c) Panaji (d) Pune
- 20.** The fishing port of Tuticorin is located on
(a) Konkan coast
(b) Malabar coast
(c) North circars coast
(d) Coromandel coast
- 21.** Which of the following countries is the highest coconut producer in the world?
(a) India (b) Tanzania
(c) Indonesia (d) Philippines
- 22.** The 44570 tonne aircraft-carriage admiral garshkav being retrofitted severed Visnok for India under the Rs. 6,900 crore package deal signed between India and Russia stand rechristened as
(a) INS Ashoka
(b) INS Akbar
(c) INS Vikramaditya
(d) INS Samudra Gupta
- 23.** What annual GDP growth rate is aimed at in the Tenth five year plan?
(a) 7.5 Percent (b) 8 Percent
(c) 8.5 Percent (d) 9 Percent
- 24.** Which programme was started by US to contain terrorism after attack on world trade centre?
(a) Operation Deliverance
(b) Operation infinite Justice
(c) Operation Enduring freedom
(d) Operation Cobra
- 25.** Which of the following countries won the final of the 2006 FIFA (Federation International de football Association) world cup held in Berlin (Germany) July, 2006?
(a) France (b) Brazil
(c) Italy (d) Germany

Answer Key **SSC-JE Solved Paper-2007**

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)
 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (c)

Explanations

1. (b) The following are the thermal conductivity of the given options in W/mK (Watts per metre Kelvin):

Water (at 20°C) – 0.6

Mercury – 8.4

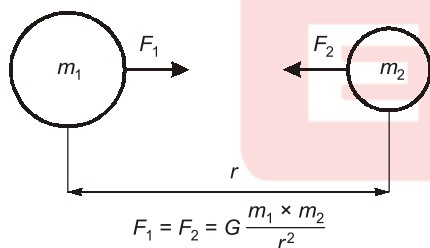
Alcohol (highest among methyl, ethyl and propyl) – 0.2

Ether – 0.13

2. (c) The ionosphere is ionized by solar radiation. The ionization of gas particles in the ionosphere aids in the transmission of radio waves by reflecting waves back to Earth, rather than allowing them to escape the atmosphere.

3. (d) The net weight of the body in a fluid can be given as the actual weight of the body (unit weight of the material × volume of the body) subtracted by the buoyancy (unit weight of the fluid × volume of the body into the fluid).

4. (b) Newton's law of universal gravitation states that a particle attracts every other particle in the universe using a force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centres.



5. (a) Work done = Force × Distance moved in the direction of force.

Since in this case the body is just been hold (neither lifted nor dropped), hence the distance moved is zero. Therefore, the work done is zero.

6. (b) The length of the day is dependent on the rotation of the earth and not on the atmosphere.

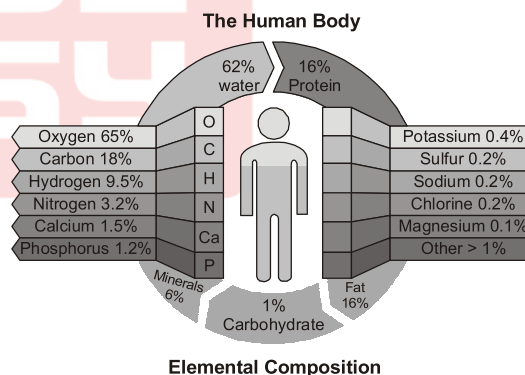
7. (a) Known as the sunshine vitamin, vitamin D is produced by the body in response to skin being exposed to sunlight. Vitamin D is essential for strong bones, because it helps the body use calcium from the diet. Traditionally, vitamin D deficiency has been associated with rickets in children, a disease in which the bone tissue doesn't properly mineralize, leading to soft bones and skeletal deformities. Deficiency of Vitamin D leads to osteomalacia in adults.

8. (c) The chemical process for converting natural rubber into more durable materials by the addition of sulphur is known as vulcanization of rubber.

Advantages of Vulcanized rubber:

- It has good tensile strength and extensibility.
- Excellent resilience i.e.it returns to the original shape, when the deforming load is removed.
- Low water absorption tendency.
- Higher resistance to oxidation, wear and tear abrasion.
- Better electrical insulator.
- It is resistant to organic solvents (petro, benzene), fats and oils.
- It has higher useful temperature range unlike uncured rubber which becomes soft at high temperature (>335K) and brittle at low temperatures (<283K)

9. (b) Plasma, which is 92 percent water, constitutes 55 percent of blood volume. Plasma contains albumin (the chief protein constituent), fibrinogen (responsible, in part, for the clotting of blood), and globulins (including antibodies).



11. (b) In computer architecture, a register is a quickly accessible location available to a computer's central processing unit (CPU). Registers usually consist of a small amount of fast storage.

14. (b) The second Swadeshi movement started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon in 1905 and continued up to 1911. It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movement. Its chief architects were Aurobindo Ghosh, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Babu Genu.

From 1850 to 1904: developed by leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale, Ranade, Tilak, G.V. Joshi and Bhaswat.K.Nigoni. This was also known as First Swadeshi Movement.

15. (a) Although Babur was the first Mughal king, descended from Turks and Mongols, the establishment of the Mughal administration on the ideas and principles different from the Sultans of Delhi, was mainly the work of Akbar.

16. (d) The Deputy Prime Minister of India is a member of the Union Cabinet in the Government of India. Not technically a constitutional office, it seldom carries any specific powers office. A deputy prime minister usually also holds a key cabinet portfolio such as home minister or finance minister. In the parliamentary system of government, the prime minister is treated as the "first among equals" in the cabinet; the position of deputy prime minister is used to bring political stability and strength within a coalition government or in times of national emergency, when a proper chain of command is necessary.

17. (a) The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President and is presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha or in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. If any of the above officers are not present then any other member of the Parliament can preside by consensus of both the House.

18. (c) An anticyclone (that is, opposite to a cyclone) is a weather phenomenon defined by the United States National Weather Service's glossary as "a large-scale circulation of winds around a central region of high atmospheric pressure, clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, counter clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere".

19. (c) The National Institute of Oceanography, founded on 1 January 1966 is an autonomous research organization in India to undertake scientific research and studies of special oceanographic features of the Northern Indian Ocean. Headquartered in Dona Paula Goa, it has regional centres in Kochi, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam.

20. (d) Port Tuticorin is located strategically close to the East-West International sea route on South-Eastern coast of India i.e. the Coromandel Coast.

21. (c) Indonesia is the highest coconut producing country in the world followed by Philippines on 2nd position and India on 3rd.

23. (b) The main objectives of the Tenth Five-Year Plan were:

- Attain 8% GDP growth per year.
- Reduction of poverty rate by 5% by 2007.
- Providing gainful and high-quality employment at least to the addition to the labor force.
- Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007.
- 20-point program was introduced.
- Target growth: 8.1% - growth achieved: 7.7%
- The tenth plan was expected to follow a regional approach rather than sectoral approach to bring down regional inequalities.
- Expenditure of ₹ 43,825 crore (US\$6.8 billion) for tenth five years.

24. (c) Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) is the official name used by the U.S. government for the Global War on Terrorism between 2001 and 2014. On October 7, 2001, in response to the September 11 attacks, President George W. Bush announced that airstrikes targeting Al Qaeda and the Taliban had begun in Afghanistan. Operation Enduring Freedom primarily refers to the War in Afghanistan, but it is also affiliated with counterterrorism operations in other countries, such as OEF-Philippines and OEF-Trans Sahara.

25. (c) Italy was the winner of the 2006 FIFA world cup while France was the runners-up. Germany was in the third place.

■■■■

- 1.** The Fourth Military World Games were held in October, 2007 in India at
(a) Hyderabad (b) Chennai
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Lucknow
- 2.** Who of the following received the Sanskriti Award for 2007 in the field of literature?
(a) Jyotshna Kalita
(b) K.A. Shaji
(c) K.P. Reji
(d) Bijayini Satpathy
- 3.** The legislative Council in a state can be abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of
(a) The President
(b) The Governor
(c) The State Legislative Assembly
(d) None of the above
- 4.** Which of the following atmospheric layers lies closest to the Earth?
(a) Mesosphere (b) Exosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere
- 5.** Who of the following won the World Chess Championship, the final round for which was held in Mexico City on September 29, 2007?
(a) Peter Leko
(b) Viswanathan Anand
(c) Vladimir Kramnik
(d) None of the above
- 6.** Match the **List-I (Vitamins)** with **List-II (Deficiency diseases)** and select the correct answer using codes given below the lists:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| List I | List II |
| A. Vitamin A | 1. Pernicious anaemia |
| B. Vitamin D | 2. Haemophilia |
| C. Vitamin B ₁₂ | 3. Xerophthalmia |
| D. Vitamin K | 4. Rickets |
- Codes**
- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
- 7.** The variety of steel which is resistant to acids is
(a) carbon steel
(b) molybdenum steel
(c) nickel steel
(d) stainless steel
- 8.** Metals are good conductors of heat and electricity except
(a) aluminium (b) iron
(c) bismuth (d) silver
- 9.** Which of the following is India's largest district?
(a) Leh (b) Barmer
(c) Kutch (d) Bastar
- 10.** The name of the first missile boat built in India is
(a) Vibhuti (b) Jal-mudra
(c) Bhujanga (d) Matasya
- 11.** Who has been appointed as the Chairman of the 13th Finance Commission?
(a) Vijaya L. Kelkar
(b) Bimal Jalan
(c) B.K. Chaturvedi
(d) Rakesh Mohan
- 12.** How many major and minor ports does India have?
(a) 12 major and 184 minor
(b) 16 major and 180 minor
(c) 20 major and 175 minor
(d) 27 major and 190 minor
- 13.** Which of the following is not an agency of the U.N.?
(a) Food and Agricultural Organisation
(b) International Committee of the Red Cross
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) International Labour Organisation
- 14.** The maximum share of the Gross Domestic Product now comes from
(a) Manufacturing (b) Agriculture
(c) Services (d) Livestock
- 15.** Nine Degree Channel separates
(a) England and France
(b) India and Sri Lanka
(c) Lakshadweep and Minicoy
(d) North Andaman and South Andaman
- 16.** Grand Slam in Tennis means a player has to win
(a) Australian Open, French Open and U.S. Open
(b) Australian Open, French Open and Wimbledon
(c) Australian Open, U.S. Open and Wimbledon
(d) Australian Open, French Open, U.S. Open and Wimbledon
- 17.** The cruise missile named as 'Brave Wind' has been developed by which of the following countries?
(a) Israel (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Taiwan
- 18.** Who of the following was awarded to Nobel Prize for Literature for the year 2007 ?
(a) Doris Lessing
(b) Gerhard Ertl
(c) Leonard Hurwicz
(d) Oliver Smithies
- 19.** The 'Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry' (FICCI) was founded in the year
(a) 1911 (b) 1927
(c) 1947 (d) 1950
- 20.** Which newspaper has the motto Journalism of Courage ?
(a) The Times of India
(b) The Hindu
(c) The Hindustan Times
(d) The Indian Express
- 21.** The book. "Ageless Body, Timeless Mind" has been written by
(a) Deepak Chopra
(b) Kazi Nazrul Islam
(c) Gita Mehta
(d) Vikram Seth
- 22.** The Sethusamundram Shipping Canal Project proposing to link the Palk Bay with the Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka, on completion, would result in the saving of sailing time for the ships to the extent of
(a) 100 to 154 Nautical Miles
(b) 170 to 227 Nautical Miles
(c) 254 to 424 Nautical Miles
(d) 450 to 514 Nautical Miles
- 23.** MVS-1000 is the name given to a newly developed supercomputer by
(a) Russia (b) U.S.A.
(c) Japan (d) India

24. Which country is geographically in North America but politically a part of Europe?

- (a) Canary Islands (b) Iceland
(c) Greenland (d) Cuba

25. How many cities are proposed to be covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JLNURM)?

- (a) 30 (b) 52
(c) 63 (d) 98



Answer Key SSC-JE Solved Paper-2008

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (a)
11. (a) 12. (*) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (c)

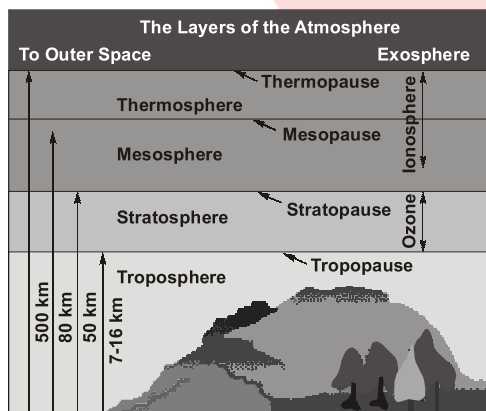
Explanations

1. (a) The 2007 Military World Games were held at the twin-cities Hyderabad - Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India from October 14-21, 2007. Some parts of games were also held in Mumbai.

2. (a) The 2007 Sanskriti Award winners are:
Jyotshna Kalita for literature
K. A. Shaji for journalism
K. P. Reji for art
Bijayini Satpathy for dance
Vipin Vijay for cultural achievement

3. (c) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

4. (d)



5. (b) The World Chess Championship 2007 was held in Mexico City, from 12 September 2007 to 30 September 2007. Viswanathan Anand of India won the tournament and the title of World Chess Champion. Anand was the only undefeated player in the tournament.

6. (b) Pernicious Anemia. Anemia is a medical condition in which the blood is low in normal red blood cells. Pernicious anaemia is one of the vitamin B-12 deficiency Anemia.

Vitamin K deficiency bleeding (VKDB) is a bleeding problem that occurs in some new-borns during the first few days of life. Haemophilia is a disorder that impairs the body's ability to make blood clots, a process needed to stop bleeding.

Xerophthalmia caused by a severe vitamin A deficiency is described by pathologic dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea.

Rickets is the softening and weakening of bones in children, usually because of an extreme and prolonged vitamin D deficiency.

7. (d) Stainless steel is generally highly resistant to attack from acids, but this quality depends on the kind and concentration of the acid, the surrounding temperature, and the type of steel.

8. (c) No other metal is verified to be more naturally diamagnetic than bismuth. Of any metal, it has one of the lowest values of thermal conductivity (after manganese, and maybe neptunium and plutonium) and the highest Hall coefficient. It has a high electrical resistivity.

9. (c) Kutch of Gujarat is the largest (45,652 km²) district of India by area while Mahe of Puducherry is the smallest (9 km²) district of India by area.

10. (a) INS Vibhuti was India's first indigenously built missile boat launched at Mazgaon docks in Mumbai.

11. (a) The Thirteenth Finance Commission of India. The Thirteenth Finance Commission of India was constituted by the President of India under the chairmanship of Vijay L. Kelkar on 13 November 2007.

12. (*) Currently India has 13 major ports and 200 minor ports.

13. (b) At present the UN has in total 15 specialized agencies that carry out various functions on behalf of the UN. The specialized agencies are listed below:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Bank Group (WBG)
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 - International Development Association (IDA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

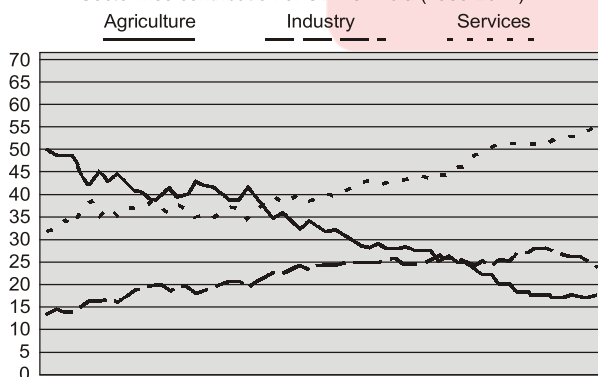
14. (c) Indian economy is classified in three sectors - Agriculture and allied, Industry and Services.

Agriculture sector includes Agriculture (Agriculture proper & Livestock), Forestry & Logging, Fishing and related activities. Industry includes 'Mining & quarrying', Manufacturing (Registered & Unregistered), Electricity, Gas, Water supply, and Construction.

Services sector includes 'Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting', 'Financial, real estate', 'Public Administration, defence and other services'.

Post 1975 (approximately), Service sector contributes maximum to the GDP.

Sectorwise contribution of GDP of India (1950-2014)



15. (c) The Nine Degree Channels separates Kavaratti (Lakshadweep) from the Minicoy Islands. The channel is so named as it lies on the 9-degree line of Latitude, north of the equator.

16. (d) The Grand Slam tournaments, also called majors, are the four most important annual tennis events. The Grand Slam itinerary consists of the Australian Open in mid-January, the French Open in May and June, Wimbledon in July, and the US Open in August and September.

17. (d) Brave Wind is a surface-to-surface cruise missile system developed by the National Chung-Shan Institute of Science and Technology (NCSIST) in Taiwan.

18. (a) The Nobel Prize in Literature for 2007 is awarded to the English writer Doris Lessing.

19. (b) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) is an association of business organisations in India was established in 1927, on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi by G.D Birla and Purushottam Das Thakurdas.

22. (c) The project is expected to enable ships sailing between the east and west coasts to have a straight passage in Indian waters without circumventing Sri Lanka and save travel time by 30 hours and around 424 nautical miles (780 km).

One of the advantages of the canal was that the distance between Cape Comorin and Chennai would be reduced to 402 nautical miles from the prevailing 755 miles.

24. (c) Since Greenland lies on the North American tectonic plate, it is considered to geographically belong to North America.

Greenland is an autonomous region within the Kingdom of Denmark (Europe) and the Queen of Denmark, Queen Margrethe II is recognized as the head of state of Greenland, a position she has held since 1972.

25. (c) As per the JLNURM guidelines, only select cities/ Urban Agglomerations (UAs) as per 2001 Census have been chosen for the implementation of the programme as per norms/criteria mentioned below:

A	Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	07
B	Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	28
C	Selected cities/UAs (state capitals and other cities/UAs of religious/historic and touristic importance)	28



- 1.** The shifting cultivation in Assam is referred to as
(a) Valra (b) Podu
(c) Bewar (d) Jhum
- 2.** Large destructive sea waves resulting from an earthquake are called
(a) Tidal waves (b) Subduction
(c) Currents (d) Tsunami
- 3.** Transpiration would be minimum when there is
(a) bright sunlight (b) high humidity
(c) wind blowing (d) high temperature
- 4.** Without using soil, plants can also be grown in
(a) distilled water (b) salt solution
(c) sugar solution (d) nutrient solution
- 5.** Tamil Nadu remains dry during the South-West monsoon period because
(a) it lies in the rain shadow region
(b) of the presence of Eastern Ghats
(c) of Palghat and Thalghat passes
(d) of wider coastal plains
- 6.** The main reason for the execution of Guru Arjun Singh was that
(a) he was conspiring against Mughals
(b) he refused to embrace Islam
(c) he had blessed Prince Khusro who had revolted against Jahangir
(d) Jahangir did not like him
- 7.** The famous Kohinoor diamond was presented to Humayun by the king of
(a) Persia (b) Gwalior
(c) Kandahar (d) Marwar
- 8.** The first Muslim female ruler of Delhi was
(a) Chand-Bibi (b) Nur Jehan
(c) Razia Sultana (d) Jehan Ara
- 9.** The Golden Quadrilateral Project is related to
(a) Water ways (b) Air ways
(c) Road ways (d) Rail ways
- 10.** Chandragupta II got the title of 'Vikramaditya' meaning equal to
(a) Sun God (b) Agni
(c) Vayu (d) Indra
- 11.** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha holds office till the
(a) Lok-Sabha is dissolved
(b) term of the Lok Sabha expires
(c) next Council of Ministers is constituted
(d) next Lok Sabha is constituted.
- 12.** When can President of India be impeached by the Parliament ?
(a) If he refuses to sign on a bill.
(b) If he is suffering from illness.
(c) If he is charged with the violation of the constitution.
(d) If he is not taking the opinion of the Prime Minister.
- 13.** Which one of the following cannot be dissolved but can be abolished ?
(a) State Legislative Councils
(b) State Legislative Assemblies
(c) Rajya Sabha
(d) Lok Sabha
- 14.** Article 370 of the Constitution of India deals with
(a) Emergency powers of the President
(b) Special provisions for Ministers
(c) Amendment procedure
(d) Special status of Jammu & Kashmir
- 15.** Who is the Chairman of the 13th Finance Commission?
(a) Vijay L. Kelkar
(b) B.B. Bhattacharya
(c) Manmohan Singh
(d) Bimal Jalan
- 16.** Which one of the following is not a correct statement?
(a) Bad money drives good money out of circulation
(b) Good money drives bad money out of circulation
(c) Bank rate is a tool of monetary policy
(d) Public debt is a tool of fiscal policy
- 17.** An electorate means
(a) various methods of election
(b) representatives elected by the people
(c) voters who elect their representatives
(d) areas into which the whole state is divide for purposes of elections
- 18.** The Human Development Index provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development
(a) Long healthy life, being educated, decent standard of living
(b) Life expectancy, education, purchasing power
(c) Income, poverty, purchasing power
(d) Poverty, purchasing power, inequality
- 19.** Which one of the following cricketers had been awarded the 'Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award' (2007) ?
(a) Sachin Tendulkar
(b) M.S. Dhoni
(c) Saurav Ganguly
(d) Anil Kumble
- 20.** Which one of the following Presidents of India has taken a 30 minute sortie in a Sukhoi fighter plane of the Indian Air Force ?
(a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(b) S. Radhakrishnan
(c) V.V. Giri
(d) R. Venkataraman
- 21.** Who is the author of the book 'Q & A' on which the 'Slumdog Millionaire' is based?
(a) Vikas Swamb (b) Salman Rushdie
(c) Taslima Nasreen (d) Anita Sood
- 22.** The present Governor of RBI is
(a) K.C. Reddy (b) D. Subbarao
(c) Kiran Karnik (d) Deepak Parekh
- 23.** Who has been judged as Business person of the year, 2008 by The Times of India Survey?
(a) Mukesh Ambani
(b) Rahul Bajaj
(c) Aditya Birla
(d) Ratan Tata
- 24.** What will happen to the temperature of a closed room if the refrigerator inside is switched with its door kept open?
(a) It will fall
(b) It will rise
(c) It will be constant
(d) It will fluctuate
- 25.** The Sun and the Moon appear elliptical near horizontal due to
(a) interference (b) illusion
(c) diffraction (d) refraction

Answer Key **SSC-JE Solved Paper-2009**

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (a)
 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (a)
 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (d)

Explanations

1. (d) Shifting cultivation, also known as Jhum cultivation is a primitive practice of cultivation in States of North Eastern Hill Region of India. In this practice of cultivation forest cover on land or slopes of hills is cleared by drying and burning it before onset of monsoon and cropping on it thereafter. After harvest, this land is left fallow and vegetative regeneration is allowed on it till the plot becomes reusable for same purpose in a cycle.

2. (d) Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning "harbour wave" also called seismic sea wave or tidal wave, catastrophic ocean wave, and is usually caused by a submarine earthquake, by an underwater or coastal landslide, or by the eruption of a volcano.

3. (b) When relative humidity levels are too high, a plant cannot make water evaporate which is a part of the transpiration process or draw nutrients from the soil.

Thus transpiration rate decreases with increase in humidity.

5. (a) As Tamil Nadu lies in the rain deficit region during the south west monsoon hence it remains dry during that season.

8. (c) Razia Sultana was the first Muslim female ruler and Sultan of Delhi in India. Razia Sultana, a brave sultan belonged to slave dynasty and was the first Muslim woman to rule India and only woman to occupy the throne of Delhi. She succeeded her father Shams-ud-din Iltutmish to the Sultanate of Delhi.

9. (c) Golden Quadrilateral is a network of highways connecting India's four top metropolitan cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, thereby, forming a quadrilateral. The largest highway project in India, the Golden Quadrilateral project was launched in 2001 as part of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The overall length of the quadrilateral is 5,846km consisting of four / six lane express highways.

14. (d) Article 370 of the Indian constitution is an article that gives autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.

15. (a) The 13th Finance Commission of India was constituted by the President of India under the chairmanship of Vijay L. Kelkar on 13 November 2007.

18. (a) The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of achievements in three key dimensions of human development a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

19. (b) Rajiv Gandhi Award is given for the most spectacular and outstanding performance in the field of sports by a sportsperson in a year. In the discipline of cricket, M.S. Dhoni was awarded this award presented by Her Excellency, the President of India on August 29, 2008 for his outstanding performance in the year 2007.

22. (b) Dr. D. Subbarao took over on September 5, 2008 as the 22nd Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. Dr. Subbarao has been appointed for a three-year term. Prior to this appointment, Dr. Subbarao was the Finance Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Note: As of present day (2019), Shaktikanta Das is holding the office as the governor of RBI.

24. (b) If the door of the refrigerator is kept open with its switch on in a closed room, heat is merely recycled from the room into the refrigerator, then back into the room. A net room temperature increase would result from the heat of the motor that would be constantly running to move energy around in a circle.

25. (d) The shape of the sun or moon at rising or at setting (at horizon) is elliptical because of the multiple refraction of light ray passing through the atmosphere. Multiple refraction phenomena occurs because the refractive index of earth's atmosphere varies with altitude.



- 1.** Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the World Happiness Report 2025?
 (a) Finland ranked as the happiest country for the eighth consecutive year.
 (b) India improved its ranking from 126th in 2024 to 118th in 2025.
 (c) The report evaluates happiness based on six key factors.
 (d) Afghanistan ranked higher than Sierra Leone and Lebanon in the 2025 report.
- 2.** Which satellite was launched to monitor the Sun in real-time?
 (a) Cartosat (b) RISAT-2
 (c) Aditya-L1 (d) GSAT-30
- 3.** In NITI Aayog, what does NITI stand for?
 (a) National Institution for Technology and Innovation
 (b) National Institution for Transforming India
 (c) National Initiative for Transforming India
 (d) National Initiative for Technology and Innovation
- 4.** What specific property of cosmic X-rays does the XPoSat mission by ISRO aim to study?
 (a) Frequency (b) Intensity
 (c) Spectral shift (d) Polarization
- 5.** Which of the following refers to the paradox of increased savings in the short term reducing the ability to save in the long term?
 (a) Giffen paradox
 (b) Leontief paradox
 (c) Paradox of thrift
 (d) Easterlin paradox
- 6.** Who is known as the father of economics?
 (a) Karl Marx
 (b) Adam Smith
 (c) Alfred Marshall
 (d) Edmund Burke
- 7.** What does T in the SWOT analysis stand for?
 (a) Talent (b) Table
 (c) Threat (d) Transaction
- 8.** Which ruler issued the famous copper plate inscription of Uttaramerur describing a detailed village administration system?
 (a) Rajaraja Chola I
 (b) Kulottunga I
 (c) Parantaka I
 (d) Mahandravarman I
- 9.** The ruler who adopted the title of "Parameshware" and expanded the Chola power overseas was:
 (a) Vijayalaya Chola
 (b) Rajendra Chola I
 (c) Aditya Chola I
 (d) Rajaraja Chola I
- 10.** Hematite is a major source of _____.
 (a) Zn (b) Fe
 (c) Al (d) Mn
- 11.** Which one of the following is a radioactive isotopes of carbon?
 (a) Carbon-12 (b) Carbon-13
 (c) Carbon-14 (d) Carbon-6
- 12.** Which commission recommended the establishment of the Inter-State Council?
 (a) Sarkaria Commission
 (b) Punchchi Commission
 (c) Ashok Mehta Committee
 (d) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- 13.** High concentration of which molecule maintains 460°C temperature by the greenhouse effect on Venus?
 (a) CO (b) NH₃
 (c) N₂ (d) CO₂
- 14.** Which government scheme primarily focuses on improving access to banking, insurance, and remittance facilitates for all households in India?
 (a) Pradhan mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
 (b) Pradhan mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
 (c) Pradhan mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
 (d) Stand-up India Scheme
- 15.** What is the standard unit of electric current in the International System?
 (a) Volt (b) Ohm
 (c) Farad (d) Ampere
- 16.** Which of the following best describes the role of a catalyst in a chemical reaction from a physics perspective?
 (a) It increases the kinetic energy of the reacting molecules.
 (b) It provides an alternative reaction pathway with a lower activation energy.
 (c) It increases the potential
 (d) It shifts the equilibrium of the reaction towards the products.
- 17.** The Higgs boson helps scientists understand:
 (a) Speed of light
 (b) Origin of gravity
 (c) How particles acquire mass
 (d) Magnetic poles
- 18.** In which year did India win the Kabaddi World Cup for the first time?
 (a) 2004 (b) 2007
 (c) 2010 (d) 2016
- 19.** How many points does a player need to win a standard badminton game?
 (a) 15 (b) 18
 (c) 21 (d) 25
- 20.** India's inaugural gold in Olympic hockey post-independence was secured in:
 (a) 1948, London
 (b) 1952, Helsinki
 (c) 1956, Melbourne
 (d) 1960, Rome
- 21.** Which of the following architecture style is famous for its large gateways called "Gopurams"?
 (a) Gothic (b) Dravidian
 (c) Vesara (d) Nagara
- 22.** Which of the following features is not typically associated with Rajput forts and palaces?
 (a) Courtyards (b) Gopurams
 (c) Jharokhas (d) Chhatris

23. The concept of the Five-Year Plans in India was borrowed from:

- (a) South Africa
- (b) France
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Soviet Union (USSR)

24. Who authored *The Palace of Illusions*, a retelling of the Mahabharata from Draupadi's perspective, and received the Hutch Crossword Book Award for it?

- (a) Anuja Chauhan
- (b) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni
- (c) Kiran Desai
- (d) Arundhati Roy

25. In India, the Mixed Economy was adopted in which of the following Five-Year Plans?

- (a) Sixth Five-Year Plan
- (b) Second Five-Year Plan
- (c) Third Five-Year Plan
- (d) Fourth Five-Year Plan

26. Which American author won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1998 for *American Pastoral*?

- (a) John Updike
- (b) Philip Roth
- (c) Don DeLillo
- (d) Toni Morrison

27. The industrial Licensing Policy during the Fifth-Five-Year Plan was relaxed for which of the following types of industries?

- (a) Small and medium-scale industries
- (b) Large-scale heavy industries
- (c) Foreign-owned industries
- (d) Luxury goods industries

28. Identify the correct sequence of the central dogma of the cell.

- (a) DNA - RNA - Protein
- (b) RNA - DNA - Protein
- (c) Protein - RNA - DNA
- (d) RNA - Protein - DNA

29. Kho-Kho is governed by which Indian federation?

- (a) AIFC
- (b) KKFI
- (c) AIKWF
- (d) KKDFI

30. In which Commonwealth Games did India record its highest medal tally?

- (a) 2010 Delhi
- (b) 2002 Manchester
- (c) 2018 Gold Coast
- (d) 2022 Birmingham

31. The National Sports Awards in India are usually presented by whom?

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
- (b) The President of India
- (c) The Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

32. Which of the following is NOT a DNA-binding motif?

- (a) Leucine zipper
- (b) Helix-turn-helix
- (c) Beta bundle
- (d) Zinc finger

33. Which celestial body is worshiped during Chhath Puja?

- (a) Sun
- (b) Moon
- (c) Earth
- (d) Stars

34. Which of the following cultural festivals is celebrated in Maharashtra by worshipping bulls and cattle?

- (a) Holi
- (b) Ball Pola
- (c) Gudi Padwa
- (d) Makar Sankranti

35. The policy of "paramountcy" as practiced by the British in India implied that:

- (a) Indian princely states had absolute sovereignty and were independent of British control.
- (b) The British Crown had ultimate authority and the interests of the British Empire were supreme in India.
- (c) Indian rulers were equal partners with the British in governing the subcontinent.
- (d) Local self-governance was to be immediately introduced in all princely states.

36. The "Lahore Resolution" of 1940 is a pivotal moment in the history of the Indian subcontinent.

Analyze the key arguments presented in the resolution and discuss the factors that contributed to its adoption by the Muslim League, ultimately leading to the demand for a separate state.

- (a) It primarily focussed on securing greater political representation and safeguards for Muslims within a united India.
- (b) The resolution argued that Muslims constituted a distinct nation with their own culture and identity, necessitating a separate sovereign state in the Muslim-majority

regions, driven by fears of marginalization in a Hindu-majority India and the perceived failure of constitutional safeguards.

- (c) It was solely a tactical move by the Muslim League to exert pressure on the Indian National Congress for greater concessions.
- (d) The resolution was largely influenced by the British government's policy of "Divide and Rule" and did not reflect the genuine aspirations of the majority of Indian Muslims.

37. Which reform after 1991 effectively ended the "Licence Raj" by eliminating compulsory industrial licensing for most sectors while redefining the state's role in industrial resource allocation?

- (a) It transferred all industrial licensing powers to state governments under the 73rd Amendment.
- (b) It abolished industrial licensing for all industries, including those linked to strategic concerns.
- (c) It ended compulsory licensing for most industries but retained it selectively for a few critical sectors.
- (d) It created a parallel market-led licensing regime while retaining the planning Commission's allocation role.

38. Which statement best describes the change in the role of the public sector introduced by the New Industrial Policy of 1991?

- (a) Public sector undertakings were expanded into all service sectors.
- (b) The reserved list for public sector undertakings was eliminated entirely.
- (c) PSUs were granted complete market autonomy and privatized simultaneously.
- (d) The number of industries reserved for the public sector was reduced to a core of strategic interest.

39. What is the new approach toward minor offences under *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita*?

- (a) Life imprisonment
- (b) Community service and reformative punishment
- (c) Death penalty
- (d) No action taken

40. In oct 2014, who assumed the office as the Chief Minister of the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Manoj Sinha
(b) Omar Dbdullah
(c) Ghulam Nabi Azad
(d) Mehbooba Mufti

41. What is the primary instrument used in the dance of Manipur?

- (a) Flute (b) Tabola
(c) Violin (d) Pung

42. Which famous number in Kuchipudi involves the dancer balancing on a brass plate?

- (a) Tarangam (b) Shabdham
(c) Kalaapam (d) Jatiswaram

43. Which dance form in Sattriya is characterized by vigor and majestic beauty, distinct from the graceful chali?

- (a) Rajagharia Chali
(b) Kharmanar Nach
(c) Sukananni
(d) Jhumura

44. Hsuan Tsang, the Chinese traveler, visited India during the reign of which ruler?

- (a) Chandragupta I
(b) Simuka
(c) Harshvardhana
(d) Samudragupta

45. The naval battle of Kandalursalai took place during the reign of which ruler?

- (a) Vijayalaya (b) Parantaka
(c) Rajendra I (d) Rajaraja I

46. Match the following cultural periods with their tools or features.

- | Column A | Columns B |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Neolithic | a. Polished stone tools |
| 2. Mesolithic | b. Microliths |
| 3. Chalcolithic | c. Copper tools |
| 4. Iron Age | d. Painted Grey ware |
- (a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(b) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(c) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(d) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

47. Which one of the following states has the highest gold ore reserve in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Bihar (d) Gujarat

48. In which region is "Powada" folk music performed, which praises heroes and warriors?

- (a) Goa (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan

49. "Bhatiali" is folk music sung by which group of people?

- (a) Farmers of Punjab
(b) Fisherman of Bengal
(c) Shepherds of Rajasthan
(d) Nomadic tribes of Gujarat

50. What is the function of 'nyasa' in a musical raga?

- (a) Starting note
(b) Ending note
(c) Note on which a phrase stops
(d) Middle note

■■■■

Answer Key SSC-JE Paper: 06-12-2025 (Evening)

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (a)
31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (b) 35. (b) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (b)

Explanations

1. (b) In the 2025 World Happiness Report, Finland maintained the top spot for the 8th year. However, India's ranking did not jump to 118; it remained near 127. Afghanistan consistently ranks last.

2. (c) Launched in September 2023, Aditya-L1 is India's first solar observatory. It is placed at the Lagrange Point 1 (L1) to study the solar corona and solar winds without any obstruction from eclipses.

3. (b) Established on January 1, 2015, to replace the Planning Commission, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog serves as the premier policy "Think Tank" of the Government of India.

4. (d) XPoSat (X-ray Polarimeter Satellite) is ISRO's first dedicated polarimetry mission to study the polarization of cosmic X-rays from bright sources like black holes and neutron stars.

5. (c) Popularized by John Maynard Keynes, Paradox of thrift suggests that if everyone tries to save more during a recession, aggregate demand falls, leading to lower total savings because of decreased national income.

6. (b) Adam Smith is renowned for his book The Wealth of Nations (1776), where he introduced the concept of the "invisible hand" and modern free-market theory.

- 7. (c)** SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. It is a strategic planning tool used to identify internal and external factors.
- 8. (c)** The Chola king Parantaka I issued this inscription, which provides a detailed account of local self-governance and the democratic election process in a village assembly.
- 9. (b)** While the title "Parameshware" was used by Chalukya rulers like Pulakeshin II, Rajendra I is the definitive answer for Chola overseas expansion (Srivijaya empire) and the title Gangaikonda.
- 10. (b)** Hematite (Fe_2O_3) is the most important iron ore in India due to its high metal content and wide availability in the Peninsular plateau.
- 11. (c)** Carbon-14 (C-14) is an unstable isotope used in radiocarbon dating to determine the age of organic materials.
- 12. (a)** The Sarkaria Commission (1983) on Centre-State relations recommended the council's setup under Article 263, which was eventually done in 1990.
- 13. (d)** Venus has an atmosphere composed of over 96% Carbon Dioxide, which traps solar heat, making it the hottest planet in the solar system.
- 14. (c)** Launched in 2014, the motto of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is "Mera Khata, Bhagya Vidhata," focusing on financial inclusion for all households.
- 15. (d)** Current is measured in Amperes (A). Volt is for potential difference, Ohm for resistance, and Farad for capacitance.
- 16. (b)** A catalyst speeds up a reaction without being consumed by lowering the energy barrier required for reactants to turn into products.
- 17. (c)** Often called the "God Particle," the Higgs boson is the fundamental particle associated with the Higgs field, which gives mass to other elementary particles.
- 18. (a)** India won the inaugural standard-style Kabaddi World Cup in 2004 and has dominated the sport globally since then.
- 19. (c)** A match consists of the best of three games of 21 points each. If the score is 20-20, a side must lead by 2 points to win.
- 20. (a)** In a historic win, India defeated Great Britain 4-0 in the final of 1948 London Olympics at Wembley Stadium to win its first gold as a sovereign nation.
- 21. (b)** Found primarily in South India, the Dravidian style is characterized by pyramid-shaped towers (Vimana) and massive entrance gateways (Gopurams).
- 22. (b)** Gopurams are a hallmark of South Indian Hindu temples. Rajput architecture features Jharokhas (hanging balconies), Chhatris (cenotaphs), and massive courtyards.
- 23. (d)** India adopted the Five-Year Plans, a centralized planning model, from the Soviet Union's Joseph Stalin-era plans.
- 24. (b)** The Palace of Illusions novel is a retelling of the Mahabharata from Draupadi's perspective, focusing on her inner life and choices.
- 25. (b)** The 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution, adopted during the 2nd Plan (Mahalanobis Model), formally established the mixed economy framework.
- 26. (b)** Philip Roth won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1998 for American Pastoral novel, which explores the tragedy of an American family during the 1960s.
- 27. (a)** To boost employment and rural industrialization, the 5th Five-Year Plan focused on deregulating smaller units.
- 28. (a)** Genetic information flows from DNA to RNA (transcription) and then to Protein (translation).
- 29. (b)** The Kho-Kho Federation of India (KKFI) is the primary governing body for the sport in the country.
- 30. (a)** Hosting the 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games, India won 101 medals (including 38 golds), finishing second in the overall tally.
- 31. (b)** These awards (Major Dhyani Chand Khel Ratna, Arjuna Award, etc.) are presented annually at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- 32. (c)** Common motifs include Zinc finger, Leucine zipper, and Helix-turn-helix. "Beta bundle" is a protein fold but not a standard DNA-binding motif.
- 33. (a)** Chhath Puja is dedicated to the Sun God (Surya) and his sister Chhathi Maiya to thank them for sustaining life on Earth.
- 34. (b)** Celebrated by farmers, bulls are decorated and worshipped on this day to acknowledge their help in agricultural activities.
- 35. (b)** Introduced by Lord Hastings, the Policy of Paramountcy claimed that British authority was supreme or paramount over all Indian states.
- 36. (b)** Known as the "Pakistan Resolution," Lahore Resolution" of 1940 formally demanded sovereign states in Muslim-majority areas based on the Two-Nation Theory.
- 37. (c)** The New Industrial Policy 1991 abolished licensing for all but 18 industries (later reduced to 5-6 strategic sectors).
- 38. (d)** The list of reserved industries for the public sector was slashed from 17 to just 2 (Atomic Energy and Railways).
- 39. (b)** The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) introduced "Community Service" as a legal punishment for petty crimes for the first time in Indian law.

- 40. (b)** Following the first assembly elections in a decade, **Omar Abdullah** was sworn in as the **Chief Minister** of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir in October 2024.
- 41. (d)** The **Pung (a barrel drum)** is the soul of Manipuri classical dance and Sankirtana music.
- 42. (a)** In the **Tarangam act**, the dancer balances their feet on the rim of a brass plate while often carrying a water pot on their head.
- 43. (d)** **Jhumura** is a vibrant and energetic dance form within the Sattriya tradition, often performed by **male monks (Bhokots)**.
- 44. (c)** **Hsuan Tsang**, the Chinese traveler, visited the court of **Harsha at Kannauj** and spent years studying at Nalanda University.
- 45. (d)** **Rajaraja the Great** destroyed the Chera navy at Kandalursalai, marking the beginning of Chola naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean.
- 46. (a)** Neolithic (Polished stone), Mesolithic (Microliths/ Small stones), Chalcolithic (Copper), Iron Age (Painted Grey Ware).
- 47. (c)** According to a Geological Survey of India (GSI) report, **Bihar (specifically the Jamui district)** holds the largest share (approx. 44%) of India's gold ore reserves.
- 48. (c)** **Powada** is a traditional ballad style that narrates stories of valor, particularly those of **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj**.
- 49. (b)** **Bhatiali** is sung by boatmen and fishermen as they float downstream, characterized by long, flowing melodies reflecting the river's **pace**.
- 50. (b)** In Indian classical music, **Graha** is the starting note, **Amsha** is the central note, and **Nyasa** is the ending or resting note of a melodic phrase.

■■■■

The logo for 'MADE EASY' is a large, light pink rounded square. Inside the square, the word 'MADE' is written in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font. Below it, the word 'EASY' is also written in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font. The letters are slightly shadowed, giving a 3D effect.