

Section : Political Science

**Q.1** Which of the following statements are correct about elections in India?

- (A) The Congress Party won more seats in the Lok Sabha in 1989 elections than in 1984 elections.
- (B) The 1991 Lok Sabha elections marked the end of the 'Congress system'.
- (C) The Lok Sabha elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party.
- (D) In 1989 the National Front formed a coalition government at the centre.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- 2. (A), (B) and (D) only
- 3. (B) and (D) only
- 4. (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.2** Under which provision of the Indian Constitution, Kashmir was given a special status?

- 1. Article 324
- 2. Article 364
- 3. Article 370
- 4. Article 375

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.3** Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (A) Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty       | (I) 1968   |
| (B) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty    | (II) 1974  |
| (C) Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty  | (III) 1972 |
| (D) India first tested a nuclear device | (IV) 1992  |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- 2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- 3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- 4. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.4** How many women were not recorded in the first draft of the electoral rolls?

- 1. 10 lakh
- 2. 20 lakh
- 3. 30 lakh
- 4. 40 lakh

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.5** Who played an instrumental role for India in world affairs and was responsible for the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Indira Gandhi
3. Lal Bahadur Shastri
4. Rajeev Gandhi

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.6** Which Treaty was resisted by Denmark and Sweden as an Euro-skeptic response to European Union's integrationist agenda?

1. Bangkok Declaration
2. Maastricht Treaty
3. Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty
4. Warsaw Pact

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.7** Which of the following statements is/are not true about privy purse?

- (A) A privy purse was given to the Princely States.  
(B) It was given as an assurance that after the dissolution of princely rule, the then rulers families would be allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in heredity or government allowance.  
(C) At the time of accession, there was little criticism of these privileges since integration and consolidation was the primary aim.  
(D) Hereditary privileges were consonant with the principles of equality, social and economic justice.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.8** The Vajpayee-Musharraf Summit in 2001 was held in-

1. Agra
2. Lahore
3. Delhi
4. Islamabad

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.9** The DMK came to power for the first time in state elections because-

1. It demanded President's rule in Andhra Pradesh
2. It was against frequent floor-crossing of legislators

3. It led an anti-Hindi agitation against the centre
4. It supported the Congress Syndicate to form coalition government in Tamil Nadu

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.10** Operation Flood deals with:

1. Nationwide Milk Grid
2. Flood Management in Bihar
3. Increasing Wheat Production in Punjab and Haryana
4. Investigating flood crisis in lower Assam

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.11** Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

- |                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| (A) Brundtland Report                | (I) 1992   |
| (B) Antarctic Treaty                 | (II) 1991  |
| (C) Antarctic Environmental Protocol | (III) 1959 |
| (D) Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro   | (IV) 1987  |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.12** Arrange the events in chronological order:

- (A) China occupies Aksai-Chin area
- (B) Full diplomatic relations was restored between India and China
- (C) Atal Behari Vajpayee the first top level leader to visit China
- (D) China's massive invasion

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (B), (C), (A), (D)
3. (A), (D), (B), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.13** Which country's development into an economic power is known as the "Miracle on the Han River"?

1. Japan
2. China
3. South Korea
4. Indonesia

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.14** Which of the following regions are subject to special regional rules of Environmental Protection?

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. France
4. The Antarctic and the Arctic polar regions

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.15** Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

(A) Gujarat Movement (I) May 1974

(B) Bihar Movement (II) 1979

(C) Assam Movement (III) March 1974

(D) Railway Strike (IV) January 1974

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.16** Which political leader did not participate in any of the Independence Day Celebrations on the 15th August, 1947?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. M.K. Gandhi

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.17** Arrange the following events related to disintegration of the Soviet Union in chronological order:

- (A) Boris Yeltsin is appointed as the head of the Communist Party in Moscow.
- (B) Soviet Union declares that the Warsaw Pact members are free to decide their own future.
- (C) Boris Yeltsin becomes the President of Russia.
- (D) The Commonwealth of Independent States is established.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (B), (A), (C), (D)
3. (C), (A), (B), (D)
4. (B), (C), (A), (D)

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

**Q.18** Which of the following part of the Indian Constitution is related to the Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. Part III in the Indian Constitution
2. Part IV in the Indian Constitution
3. Part V in the Indian Constitution
4. Part VI in the Indian Constitution

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.19** In which of the following year did India and Pakistan sign the Shimla Agreement?

1. July 1966
2. July 1972
3. July 1976
4. July 1987

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.20** Which initiative was launched by the government between 1987 and 1991 that involved campaigns for development?

1. Development Outcome Programme
2. Kamraj Plan
3. New Democratic Initiative
4. Socialist pattern of society

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.21** In which year did India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga water?

1. 1985
2. 1988
3. 1991
4. 1996

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.22** With which country India signed a 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971?

1. China
2. Pakistan
3. Soviet Union
4. Bangladesh

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.23** The first general elections was held in India between:

1. 1951-1952
2. 1952-1953
3. 1953-1954
4. 1954-1955

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.24** In which of the following movements was the slogan-Vadakku Vaazhkiradhu; Therkku Thaeikiradhu (The north thrives even as the south decays) - used?

1. Gujarat movement
2. Anna movement
3. Assam movement
4. Dravidian movement

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.25** Which one of the following international institutions plays an important role in determining economic policies across the world?

1. IMF
2. IAEA
3. Amnesty International
4. Human Rights Watch

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.26** "McDonaldisation' is the result of which one of the following?

1. Political consequence of globalisation
2. Economic consequence of globalisation
3. Cultural consequence of globalisation
4. Resistance to globalisation

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.27** In which year did the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) lead an anti-foreigner movement?

1. 1979
2. 1978
3. 1976
4. 1977

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.28** Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (A) The peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hills district in West Bengal.  
(B) The opposition political parties led by J.P. Narayan organised a massive

demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds demanding the resignation of Indira Gandhi.

(C) The Janata Party government appointed Shah Commission of Inquiry.

(D) The Supreme Court decided the Keshavananda Bharati case.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (B), (C), (A), (D)
3. (A), (D), (B), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.29** The Shah Bano case dealt with-

1. Post-partition rehabilitation of Muslims
2. Maintenance of a Muslim woman from her husband
3. Wakf Board
4. Triple Talaq

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.30** Which of the following provision of the Indian Constitution deals with promoting International Peace and Security?

1. Article 51
2. Article 21
3. Article 25
4. Article 44

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.31** Who among the following started the Self-Respect Movement in 1925?

1. E.V. Ramasami Naicker
2. Kashiram
3. B. R Ambedkar
4. Jyotiba Phule

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.32** Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (A) DMK was formed.
- (B) Indira Gandhi got the Congress Working Committee adopt a Ten Point Programme.
- (C) K. Kamraj proposed that all Congressmen should resign from office.
- (D) The fifth general election to Lok Sabha were held.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C),(D)
2. (D), (B), (A), (C)
3. (B), (C), (D), (A)
4. (A), (C), (B), (D)

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Q.33** The WTO was set up in 1995 as the successor to which of the following organization?

- 1. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)
- 2. League of Nations
- 3. United Nations
- 4. Amnesty International

- Options
- 1. 1
  - 2. 2
  - 3. 3
  - 4. 4

**Q.34** The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolises which of the following events in International Politics?

- 1. Disintegration of Germany
- 2. Unification of Germany
- 3. Beginning of Cold War
- 4. Collapse of the Second World

- Options
- 1. 1
  - 2. 2
  - 3. 3
  - 4. 4

**Q.35** Which among the following was not a challenge to nationhood in the immediate post-Independent India?

- 1. To shape an united nation that was accomodative of the diversity in India
- 2. To restructure its economy through structural adjustment programme
- 3. To develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution
- 4. To evolve policies that address economic development and eradication of poverty

- Options
- 1. 1
  - 2. 2
  - 3. 3
  - 4. 4

**Q.36** Which among the following statements are correct about the impact of Globalisation?

- (A) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity.
- (B) It means erosion in the ability of the government to do what they do.
- (C) All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions.
- (D) In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- 2. (C), (B) and (D) only
- 3. (A), (D) and (C) only
- 4. (B), (D) and (A) only

- Options
- 1. 1
  - 2. 2
  - 3. 3
  - 4. 4

**Q.37** The olive branches in the emblem of the United Nations' logo signifies:

1. Security
2. Reform
3. World peace
4. Human rights

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.38** *Limits to Growth* focuses on which of the following Environmental Concerns?

1. Depletion of the Earth's resources
2. Depletion of Ozone Layer
3. Coastal Pollution
4. Water Pollution

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.39** Which of the following statements are correct about the partition of India:

- (A) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.
- (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan of North Eastern Frontier Province opposed the two nation theory.
- (C) There were areas in Bengal and Punjab provinces in British India where non-Muslims were in majority.
- (D) Minorities on both sides of the border suffered violence due to Partition.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (B), (C) and (D) only
4. (A), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.40** When was the Department of Defence Supplies established?

1. 1962
2. 1965
3. 1968
4. 1974

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.41**

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



What is the name of the famous activist in the above picture?

1. Nahar Thapa
2. Durga Thapa
3. Renuka Kani
4. Tima Koni

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.42

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



Which among the following statements is not correct about the nature of state and society in Nepal?

1. Nepal was a Buddhist Kingdom in the past.
2. The king retained full control over the government with the help of the army.
3. The Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in Nepal.
4. There was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists in Nepal.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.43

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



In which year Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing monarchy?

1. 2004
2. 2015
3. 2008
4. 2010

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



In which year the King of Nepal accepted the demand for New Democratic Constitution?

1. 1999
2. 1990
3. 1992
4. 1993

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.45

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



The non-violent movement to restore democracy in Nepal was led by-

1. Socialist Democratic Alliance
2. Pro-Democracy Initiative
3. All Nepal Democratic Party
4. Seven Party Alliance

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.46

Answer the questions based on the following passage:

Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious challenge, not from the military or monarchy, but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interests of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onward, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit of their demand for a "Tamil Eelam" or separate country for the Tamilians of Sri Lanka. At one point in time, the northeastern part of Sri Lanka was controlled by the LTTE.

The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question. But in 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils. Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was also not liked much by the Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

What was the demand of Tamilians to Sri Lanka's government?

1. Right to Vote
2. Right to contest in general elections
3. "Tamil Eelam" or a separate country for the Tamilians.
4. Establishment of Democracy

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.47 Answer the questions based on the following passage:

Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious challenge, not from the military or monarchy, but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interests of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onward, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit of their demand for a "Tamil Eelam" or separate country for the Tamilians of Sri Lanka. At one point in time, the northeastern part of Sri Lanka was controlled by the LTTE.

The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question. But in 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils. Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was also not liked much by the Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

Choose the correct answers from the statements given below-

- (A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils.
- (B) In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.
- (C) The LTTE was vanquished in 2009.
- (D) Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1947

1. Only (A) and (B) are correct.
2. Only (A), (B) and (C) are correct.
3. Only (A), (B) and (D) are correct.
4. Only (A), (C) and (D) are correct.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.48** Answer the questions based on the following passage:

Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious challenge, not from the military or monarchy, but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interests of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onward, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit of their demand for a "Tamil Eelam" or separate country for the Tamilians of Sri Lanka. At one point in time, the northeastern part of Sri Lanka was controlled by the LTTE.

The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question. But in 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize

relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils. Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was also not liked much by the Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

In which year IPKF (Indian peace keeping force) was pulled out from Sri Lanka?

1. 1987
2. 1989
3. 1985
4. 1984

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.49** Answer the questions based on the following passage:

Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious challenge, not from the military or monarchy, but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interests of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onward, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit of their demand for a "Tamil Eelam" or separate country for the Tamilians of Sri Lanka. At one point in time, the northeastern part of Sri Lanka was controlled by the LTTE.

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Which of the following community was in the minority in Sri Lanka?

1. Sinhala
2. Tamils
3. Indigenous
4. Rohingyas

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.50** Answer the questions based on the following passage:

Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious challenge, not from the military or monarchy, but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interests of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had

migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onward, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit of their demand for a "Tamil Eelam" or separate country for the Tamilians of Sri Lanka. At one point in time, the northeastern part of Sri Lanka was controlled by the LTTE.

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What was the earlier name of Sri Lanka?

1. Rangoon
2. Ceylon
3. Shatagu
4. Shahbajgadhi

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4