

Section : Political Science

Q.1 In light of the given statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) The Janata Party Government that came to power in 1977 announced that it would follow genuine non-alignment.
- (B) This implied that the pro-Soviet tilt in the foreign policy will be strengthened.
- (C) India's foreign policy shifted to a more pro-US strategy after 1990s.
- (D) In the period after 1990, Russia lost its global pre-eminence.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

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

Q.2 Who among following leaders is known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- 1. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- 2. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- 3. Mahatma Gandhi
- 4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Options 1. 1

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

Q.3 In which year did India sign and ratify the 1997 Kyoto Protocol?

- 1. 1997
- 2. 1998
- 3. 2000
- 4. 2002

Options 1. 1

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

Q.4 Which of the following treaties was instrumental in establishing the European Union (EU)?

- 1. Treaty of Paris
- 2. Treaty of Rome
- 3. Treaty of Maastricht
- 4. Lisbon Treaty

Options 1. 1

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

Q.5 The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- 1. 26 November 1949
- 2. 24 January 1950
- 3. 26 January 1950
- 4. 26 December 1949

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.6 Which of the following statements are correct about post-Cold War politics?

- (A) The collapse of Soviet Union and the socialist systems in Eastern Europe had profound consequences for world politics
- (B) It meant the end of Cold War confrontations
- (C) The end of Cold War demanded a push to arms race
- (D) Power relations in world politics changed and, therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.7 Which of the following issues led the Left parties to withdraw their support from the Congress-led UPA government in July 2008?

1. Indo-US nuclear deal
2. Implementation of Mandal Commission
3. Enforcement of MNREGA
4. Chinese control over Tibet

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.8 Which among the following bodies/organisations campaign for the protection of human rights all over the world?

1. Amnesty International
2. World Health Organisation
3. International Court of Justice
4. UN International Safeguard Committee

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.9 The Nizam of Hyderabad entered into the Standstill Agreement with India on

1. November 1947
2. November 1948
3. November 1949
4. November 1950

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.10 Who among the following led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination over the eastern region of Pakistan?

1. Sheikh Hasina
2. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
3. Khalida Zia
4. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.11 Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Name of leader)	List-II (Their achievements/movements)
(A) Ram Manohar Lohia	(I) Contested as independent candidate for Presidential election in 1969
(B) C. Annadurai	(II) Abolition of Privy Purse
(C) V.V. Giri	(III) Strategy of Non-Congressism
(D) Indira Gandhi	(IV) Formed DMK as a political party in 1964

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.12 The Anandpur Sahib Resolution in 1973 asserted:

1. Regional autonomy
2. Set up a tribunal to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water
3. Withdrawal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act in Punjab
4. Appointment of a separate commission to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.13 Which of the following statements are correct about Security policy?

- (A) In responding to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices: to surrender; to prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level; and to defend itself when war actually breaks out.
- (B) Security policy contains elements of both deterrence and defence.
- (C) Economic and technological power is not important for maintaining balance of power as military power alone counts.
- (D) Alliance building, which is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack, is an important component of security policy.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

Q.14 UNEP Stands for:

1. United Nations Ecological Programme
2. United Nations Environment Programme
3. United Nations Economy Programme
4. United Nations Energy Programme

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.15 Which political party was formed after the break-up of the Janata Party in 1980?

1. Bharatiya Jana Sangh
2. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
3. Republican Party of India.
4. Bharatiya Janata Party

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.16 Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Leaders of the Soviet Union)	(Achievements/movements)
(A) Vladimir Lenin	(I) The last leader of the Soviet Union, introduced economic and political reform policies of <i>Perestroika</i> (restructuring) and <i>Glasnost</i> (openness).
(B) Joseph Stalin	(II) The first elected President of Russia
(C) Mikhail Gorbachev	(III) Founder of the Bolshevik Communist Party
(D) Boris Yeltsin	(IV) Successor to Lenin and led the Soviet Union during its consolidation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
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.17 In which year did the United States and Soviet Union sign the Anti-Ballistic missile Treaty(ABM)?

1. 1968
2. 1972
3. 1973
4. 1975

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.18 Arrange the following events related to the timeline of European Integration according to the chronological order.

- (A) The Lisbon Treaty came into being
- (B) European Atomic Energy Community was established
- (C) First direct elections to the European Parliament.
- (D) Euro currency was introduced in 12 EU countries.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

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

Q.19 In 1947, the 'Instrument of Accession' related to Kashmir Valley was signed between India and Government of

- 1. Maharaja Karan Singh
- 2. Maharaja Hari Singh
- 3. Sheikh Abdullah
- 4. Farooq Abdullah

Options 1. 1

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

Q.20 Which of the following leaders gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'?

- 1. Indira Gandhi
- 2. Morarji Desai
- 3. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- 4. Guljari Lal Nanda

Options 1. 1

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

Q.21 Who among the following is a Gandhian economist who proposed an alternative blueprint that put greater emphasis on rural industrialisation?

- 1. P.C. Mahalanobis
- 2. K.N. Raj
- 3. J.C. Kumarappa
- 4. Manmohan Singh

Options 1. 1

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

Q.22 The World Trade Organization is the successor of

- 1. League of Nations
- 2. General Agreement on Trade and Tarrifs
- 3. UN Development Programme
- 4. Economic and Social Council

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3

Q.23 Which of the following political systems was in place in Nepal till 2006 ?

1. Constitutional monarchy
2. Parliamentary democracy
3. Military Rule
4. Federal Republic

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.24 Which of the following institutions is part of the Soviet Union parliament?

1. Congress
2. Diet
3. Council
4. Duma

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.25 Which of the following Secretary General of the United Nations said, "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell"?

1. U Thant
2. Dag Hammarskjöld
3. Javier Perez de Cuellar
4. Trygve Lie

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.26 Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Judge/Leader)	(Appointment/Judgement/movement)
(A) Justice A.N. Ray	(I) A retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, who inquired into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of the emergency
(B) Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha	(II) A leader who called for a nationwide strike by all employees of the railways in 1974
(C) Justice J.C. Shah	(III) Chief Justice of India in 1973
(D) George Fernandes	(IV) A Judge of Allahabad High Court who passed a judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
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.27 Which of the following country was not the founder member of ASEAN?

- 1. India
- 2. Indonesia
- 3. Philippines
- 4. Thailand

Options

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

Q.28 Which among the following statements are correct about elections in India?

- (A) In the first general election, it was decided to place inside each polling booth a box for each candidate with the election symbol of that candidate.
- (B) After the first two elections, the polling method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates and voter was required to put a stamp on the name of the candidate they want to vote for.
- (C) Towards the end of the 1990s, the Election Commission started using the EVM.
- (D) By 2004 the entire country had shifted to the EVM.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Which among the following statements are correct about elections in India?

- (A) In the first general election, it was decided to place inside each polling booth a box for each candidate with the election symbol of that candidate.
- (B) After the first two elections, the polling method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidates and voter was required to put a stamp on the name of the candidate they want to vote for.
- (C) Towards the end of the 1990s, the Election Commission started using the EVM.
- (D) By 2004 the entire country had shifted to the EVM.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options

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

Q.29 The popularity of a burger or blue jeans, has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life. It means

- 1. The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society.
- 2. The culture of the politically and economically weak society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society.
- 3. The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a more dominant society.

4. The culture of the politically and economically weak society leaves its imprint on a dominant powerful society

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.30 Under which provision of the Indian Constitution, the Congress government at the centre dismissed the Communist government in Kerala in 1959?

1. Article 324
2. Article 352
3. Article 356
4. Article 370

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.31 What does the term "Razakars" connote?

1. Nizam
2. Peasantry
3. Princely States
4. Para-military force

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.32 Which Five-Year Plan reflected the Congress party's goal of a 'socialist pattern of society'?

1. First Five-Year Plan
2. Second Five-Year Plan
3. Third Five-Year Plan
4. Tenth Five-Year Plan

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.33 Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?

1. Mayawati
2. Lalu Prasad Yadav
3. Kanshi Ram
4. Ram Vilas Paswan

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.34 The Lok Sabha elections of 1989 led to:

1. Formation of the United Front government
2. Formation of the National Front Government
3. Emergence of the BJP as the largest party in the Lok Sabha
4. BJP and the Left Front joining the government

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

Q.35 Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is mentioned in Article 51 of the Constitution of India?

1. Promotion of international peace and security
2. Cooperative Farming
3. Liberalisation
4. Self-sufficiency

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.36 Who was the President of India when the Emergency was proclaimed in 1975?

1. Gyani Zail Singh
2. N. Sanjeeva Reddy
3. D.K. Barooah
4. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.37 Which of the following statements are correct about globalisation?

- (A) Globalisation deals with worldwide interconnectedness due to flows of ideas, capital and technology.
- (B) Those on the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- (C) Critics of globalisation from the political right express anxiety only with respect to cultural effects of globalisation.
- (D) Many anti-globalisation movements are not opposed to the idea of globalization per se as much as they are opposed to a specific programme of globalization, which they see as a form of imperialism.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.38 Which of the following government decided to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission in 1990?

1. National Front
2. United Progressive Alliance
3. Bharatiya Janata Party
4. National Democratic Alliance

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.39 Which policy initiative of Indira Gandhi was criticised as "breach of faith with the princes"?

1. Integration of Princely states into the Indian Union

2. Nationalisation of Banks
3. Abolition of Privy Purse
4. Zamindari Abolition Act

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.40 Which among the following is not a cultural consequence of globalisation?

1. Deregulation of industries
2. The fear of threat to cultures in the world
3. The powerful hegemonic influence of the US on indigenous cultures
4. Cultural exchange

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.41 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The 1992 UNFCCC provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system “on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.” The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like carbon dioxide, methane, hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming — the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

Which of the following is true about global warming?

1. Global warming is a myth propagated by developed countries
2. The rising temperature have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth
3. Global warming is only dangerous for Global South
4. Indigenous population and their lifestyle contributes to global warming

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.42 The 1992 UNFCCC provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system “on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.” The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like carbon dioxide, methane, hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming — the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

The UNFCCC decided the parties should act to protect the climate system on the basis of:

1. Human Development Index

2. Sustainable Development
3. Common but differentiated responsibility
4. Polluters exemption principle

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.43 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The 1992 UNFCCC provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system “on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.” The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like carbon dioxide, methane, hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming — the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

Which of the following is the correct measure to contain global warming?

1. By reducing greenhouse gas emissions
2. By increasing greenhouse gas emission
3. Human intervention is not required.
4. By increasing deforestation

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The 1992 UNFCCC provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system “on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.” The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like carbon dioxide, methane, hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming — the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

What is the full form of the UNFCCC?

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Consensus
2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Convention
3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Conservation

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.45 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The 1992 UNFCCC provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system “on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.” The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like carbon dioxide, methane, hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming — the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

What was the objective of Kyoto Protocol?

1. Setting targets for industrialized countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions
2. Setting targets for industrialized countries to cut their funds on environmental protection
3. Setting targets for industrialized countries to save biosphere
4. Setting targets for industrialized countries to transfer technological resources for environmental protection

Options 1. 1

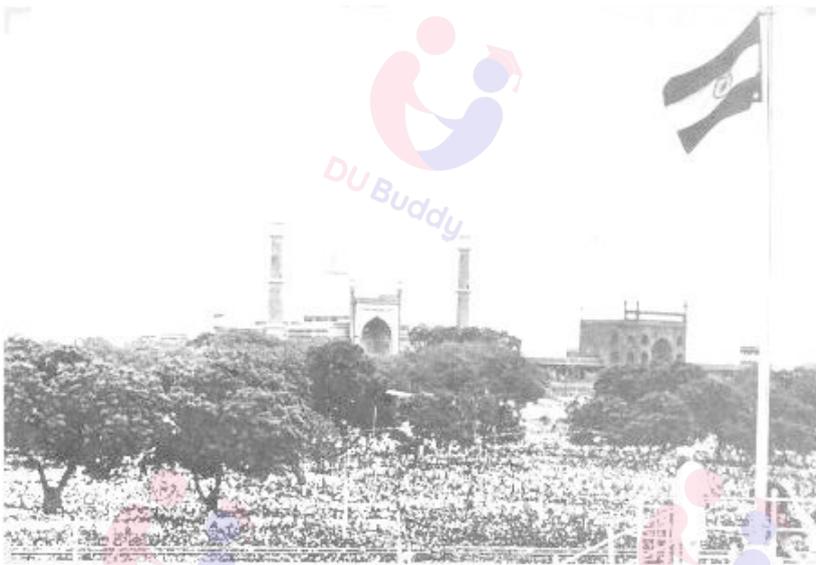
2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.46

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



On which date the speech was given from the historic monument?

1. 24 January 1950
2. 26 January 1950
3. 26 November 1949.
4. 15 August 1947

Options 1. 1

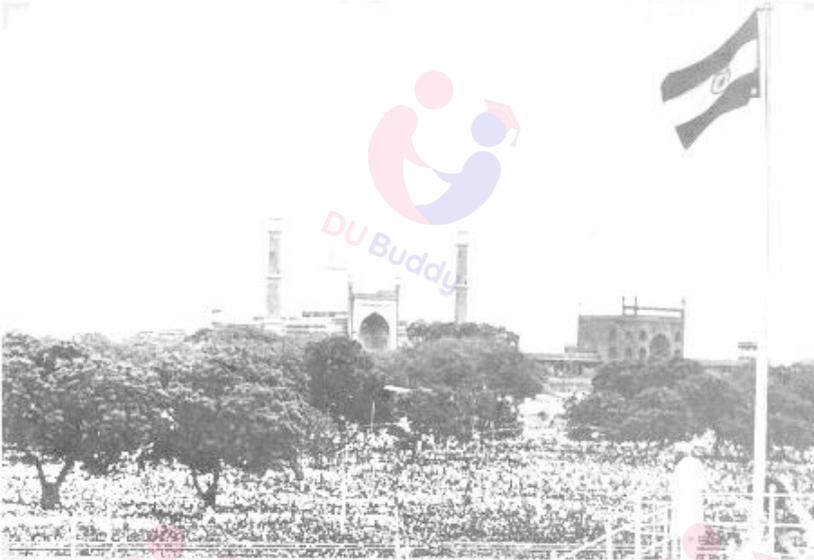
2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.47

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



Name the historical place from where the speaker is addressing the gathering?

1. Jama Masjid
2. Rastrapati Bhavan
3. Lal Quila
4. Aazad Maidan

Options 1. 1

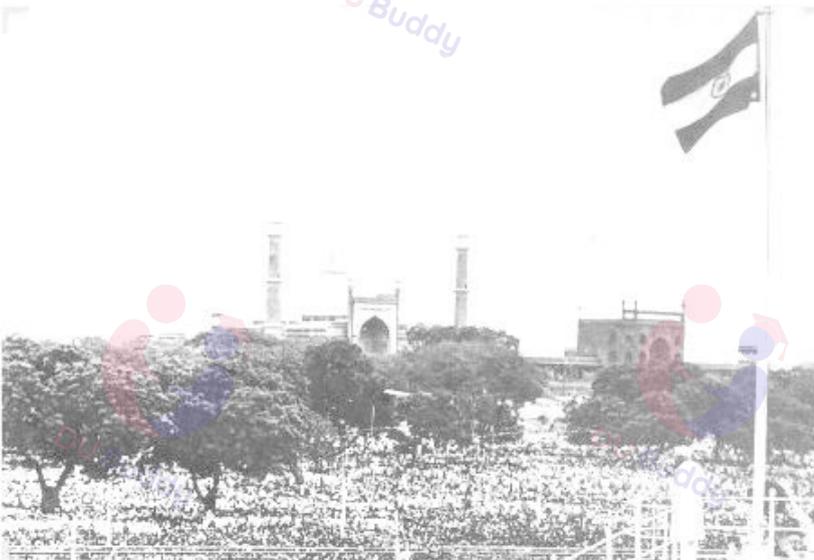
2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.48

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



What is the name of the historical monument shown in the picture?

1. Jama Masjid
2. Babri Masjid
3. Qubat-al-islam. Masjid
4. Moti Masjid

Options 1. 1

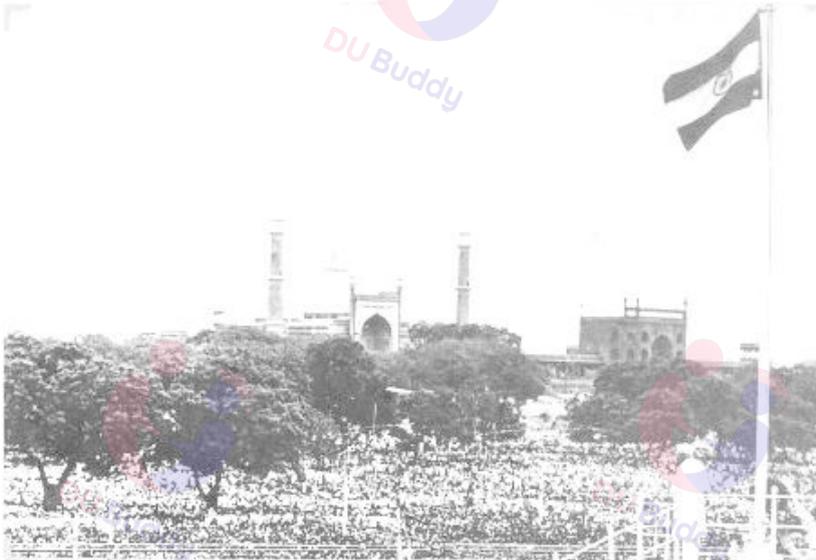
2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.49

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



Identify the person in the picture addressing the audience?

1. Lal Bahabur Shastri

2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

3. Jawaharlal Nehru

4. C Rajgopalachari

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.50

Answer the following questions based on the given image:



Identify the person in the picture addressing the masses?

1. Prime Minister
2. President
3. Vice President
4. Chief Justice of India

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

DU Buddy

DU

DU

DU