

Section : Political Science

**Q.1 Match List-I with List-II**

**List-I**

(A) Personal Law and Gender Justice

(B) Era of Coalitions

(C) Caste-based parties

(D) 16th Lok Sabha Elections

**List-II**

(I) Rise of OBCs

(II) 2014

(III) Shah Bano case

(IV) 1989

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)
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.2 Which one of the following issues was dealt with in the book 'Limits to Growth', published by the Club of Rome in 1972?**

1. Impact of Economic Growth on the whole Himalayan region
2. Infrastructural Development of the Global South
3. Depletion of the Earth's resources due to rapid growth of the world population
4. Impact of Globalisation on women and children

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.3 Who is the Chairperson of the NITI Ayog?**

1. The President of India
2. The Prime Minister of India
3. The Finance Minister of India
4. The Vice-President of India

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.4 On which issue had the Left Party withdrawn its support during the UPA government's second tenure?**

1. Indo-Russia Rafael Deal
2. Indo-US Nuclear Deal
3. Indo-France Defence Deal
4. Indo-Israel Nuclear Deal

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.5** The Kesavananda Bharati case deals with-

1. The superamacy of Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights
2. Anti-defection
3. Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution
4. National Emergency

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.6** Who addressed the special session of the Constituent Assembly on 14-15 August, 1947 midnight?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
3. M.K. Gandhi
4. Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.7** Arrange the following events related to India's external relations in chronological order.

- (A) The then External Affairs Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee visited China after full diplomatic relations between India and China were restored.
- (B) The Panchsheel Agreement was signed between India and China.
- (C) The Shimla Agreement between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was signed.
- (D) The Kargil conflict

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.8** Which proposal of US President Dwight Eisenhower brought into being the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?

1. Washington Proposal
2. Munroe Proposal
3. New York Proposal
4. Atoms for Peace proposal

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.9** Which of the following statements is correct about the impact of globalisation?

- (A) Globalisation has eroded state sovereignty.
- (B) Globalisation has paved the way to a maximalist welfare state.
- (C) The increased role of multinational companies has reduced states' decision making capacity.
- (D) Globalisation has had differentiated impact on all states and societies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.10** Which of the following statements regarding ASEAN is correct?

- (A) ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries-Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- (B) it was established by signing the Bangkok Declaration,
- (C) The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.
- (D) The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1997.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.11** In which year was the European Union awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

1. 1951
2. 1990
3. 2012
4. 2016

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.12** States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem, in which of the following conferences was this statement made?

1. Rio Declaration
2. Kyoto protocol
3. G-8
4. UNFCCC

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.13** In which year full diplomatic relations were restored between India and China?

1. 1949
2. 1950
3. 1954
4. 1976

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

**Q.14** What was the reason for the abrupt end of Lal Bahadur Shastri's Prime Ministership?

1. Indo-China war
2. Food crisis
3. The rise of Syndicate within the Congress Party
4. His death in Tashkent.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.15** Who among the following had invented the idea of "non-Congressism"?

1. Morarji Desai
2. Charan Singh
3. Jayprakash Narayan
4. Ram Manohar Lohia

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.16** In which of the following states did the Congress party not get a majority in the state assembly elections of 1957?

1. Kerala
2. Madras
3. Orissa
4. Andhra Pradesh

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.17** Which provision of the Indian Constitution lays down that the state shall endeavor to 'encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration'?

1. Article 14
2. Article 20
3. Article 51
4. Article 65

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.18** Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis under the leadership of:

1. General Ayub Khan
2. General Yahya Khan
3. General Zia-ul-Haq
4. General Pervez Musharraf

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.19** Who among the following leaders was a member of the Committee of Minorities of Constituent Assembly?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru

2. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. Lord Mountbatten

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.20 Match List-I with List-II**

List-I (UN Secretary General)	List-II (Associated with)
(A) Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres	(I) A diplomat and jurist from Egypt
(B) Kofi A. Annan	(II) Established the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
(C) Boutros Boutros Ghali	(III) Former PM of Portugal
(D) U Thant	(IV) Created Global Fund to fight AIDS

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)
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.21 Which among the following policies was not initiated by Indira Gandhi?**

1. Abolition of Privy Purse
2. Right to information
3. Nationalisation of banks
4. Nuclear test and environmental protection

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.22 Match List-I with List-II**

List-I (Concept/Policy)	List-II (Description)
(A) World Social Forum	(I) Multi-dimensional phenomenon
(B) Globalisation	(II) Structural Reforms
(C) India's New Economic Policy	(III) Cultural consequences of globalisation
(D) McDonaldisation	(IV) Opposed to neo-liberal globalisation

Options:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.23 The Congress, as an organisation was considered as during its evolution in 1885.**

1. Non-Profit Organisation
2. Bengali Social Group

- 3. Pressure Group
- 4. Western educated people group

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

**Q.24** Who among the following was the first Asian to hold the post of UN Secretary-General?

- 1. U. Thant
- 2. Kofi A. Annan
- 3. Ban Ki-Moon
- 4. Antonio Manuel de Olivera Guterres

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

**Q.25** Which of the following is not an example of non-traditional conception of security?

- 1. Arms Race
- 2. Human Rights
- 3. Global Poverty
- 4. Health Epidemic

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

**Q.26** Where was the first World Social Forum (WSF) meeting held?

- 1. France
- 2. Brazil
- 3. India
- 4. Japan

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

**Q.27** Which of the following statements are correct about the United Nations?

- (A) The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations.
- (B) By 2011, the UN had 193 member states.
- (C) UN Security Council membership was expanded from 11 to 15 countries in 1965.
- (D) India joined the United Nations membership on 30 October 1955.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only
- 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.28** Which Commission was set up to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society and recommend ways of identifying these "backward classes"?

1. Mandal Commission
2. Kaka Kalekar Commission
3. Shah Commission
4. Sarkaria Commission

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.29** Who among the following leaders went on an indefinite fast that led to his death demanding that the Telegu speaking area should be separated from rest of the Madras province?

1. Ramasami Naicker
2. Potti Sriramulu
3. Annadurai
4. K Karunanidhi

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.30** In which month and year the draft of the First Five-Year Plan and subsequently the actual Plan Document were released?

1. November 1950
2. December 1951
3. November 1952
4. December 1949

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.31** Which military operation was carried out by the Government of India in the Golden Temple of Amritsar in 1984

1. Operation Vikrant
2. Operation Blue Star
3. Operation White Sea
4. Operation Sea Hawk

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.32** Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Convention/Treaty)

(A) Kyoto Protocol

(B) Chemical Weapons Convention

(C) Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

(D) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

List-II (Year)

(I) 1968

(II) 1972

(III) 1992

(IV) 1997

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.33 Who was the first woman Chief Minister of the state of Jammu and Kashmir?**

1. Sushma Swaraj
2. Sheila Dixit
3. Mahbooba Mufti
4. Vasundhara Raje

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.34 The term "committed bureaucracy" was popularly used during the Prime Ministership of**

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

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.35 Which among the following statements about SAARC is not correct?**

1. SAARC is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.
2. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the South Asian countries.
3. SAFTA was signed in 2005 and came into effect on 1 January 2007.
4. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs.

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.36 Who was the Chairperson of the Second Backward Classes Commission?**

1. B.P.Mandal
2. VP Singh
3. Indira Sawhney
4. Kanshi Ram

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.37 Arrange the following European Integration events in chronological order-**

- (A) The Treaty of Paris was signed.
- (B) European Economic Community was established.
- (C) Spain and Portugal joined the European Community.
- (D) Euro was introduced in 12 EU countries.

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

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

**Q.38** Who among the following leaders defined Hindutva as the basis of Indian nationhood?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Pandita Ramabai
4. V. D Savarkar

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

**Q.39** Under whose guidance was India's nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s?

1. Homi J. Bhabha
2. PC Mahalanobis
3. APJ Abdul Kalam
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

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

**Q.40** The leaders on the completion of 60 years of the United Nations's existence decided to make the UN more relevant in the changing context by taking steps in the September 2005 meeting. In this context, which one of the following steps was not decided by the members?

1. Establishment of a Human Rights Council
2. Creation of Democracy Fund
3. An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council
4. Allowing non-permanent members to have veto power

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

**Q.41**

Answer the questions based on the image given below:



Which organisation advanced the "Two-nation theory" in 1940s?

1. Indian National Congress
2. Hindu Mahasabha
3. Muslim League
4. Indian League

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.42

Answer the questions based on the image given below:



Which of the following movies based on 1947 partition was directed by M.S. Sathyu?

1. Earth
2. Passage to India
3. Garam Hawa
4. Train to Pakistan

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.43

Answer the questions based on the image given below:



What was the interest behind the formation of the Muslim League?

1. To protect the interests of all religious groups

2. To merge the Princely States in Pakistan
3. To fulfill the interest of Western countries
4. To protect the interests of Muslims in colonial India

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44

Answer the questions based on the image given below:



Which of the following cities were divided into communal zone in 1947?

1. Sindh, Amritsar, and Lahore
2. Karachi, Amritsar, and Lahore
3. Calcutta, Amritsar, and Lahore
4. Calcutta, Sindh, and Lahore

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.45

Answer the questions based on the image given below:



Noakhali is situated in which of the following countries at present?

1. Pakistan
2. Nepal
3. India
4. Bangladesh

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.46** Read the passage below and answer question:

The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention. Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam. The Plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth. It focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development.

Which sector was affected the most due to partition and needed urgent attention?

1. Industrial sector
2. Agrarian sector
3. Service sector
4. Corporate sector

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.47** Read the passage below and answer question:

The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention. Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam. The Plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth. It focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development.

What was the overall purpose of the First Five-Year Plan?

1. To develop dams and irrigation only
2. To get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty.
3. To increase investment in irrigation projects
4. To mitigate the adverse impact of Partition

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.48** Read the passage below and answer question:

The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention. Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam. The Plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth. It focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development.

Why did K.N. Raj argue that India should hasten slowly for the first two decades?

1. As he did not support of the development initiatives taken.
2. As fast rate of development compromises the security of the nation.
3. As fast rate of development poses a threat to democracy.
4. As fast-rate of development accelerates poverty cycle

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.49** Read the passage below and answer question:

The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention. Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam. The Plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth. It focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development.

What was the key to the country's development as per the First Five Year Plan?

1. Industrial Reform
2. Land Reform
3. Social reform
4. Green revolution

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.50** Read the passage below and answer question:

The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention. Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam. The Plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth. It focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development.

As per the First Five-Year Plan, what was the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth?

1. Poor industrial development
2. Cooperative Farming
3. Desertification of land
4. Land Distribution

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4