

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

T.B.C. : BAC-52

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

B

TEST BOOKLET
POLITICAL SCIENCE &
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE YOUR OPTIONAL SUBJECT CODE AS MENTIONED ON THE BODY OF YOUR ADMISSION CERTIFICATE AND ADVERTISEMENT AT APPROPRIATE PLACES ON THE ANSWER SHEETS.
3. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING HB PENCIL.
4. You have to enter your **Roll No. on the Test Booklet** in the Box provided along side. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
5. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE response** for each item.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **HB pencil**. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items carry equal marks. All items are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by you, **one fifth (0.20) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.**
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet*, the Test Booklet issued to you.

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1. The study of decisions in the light of the personality of decision-maker, was advocated by
 - (a) Sapin
 - (b) Alexander and Juliete George
 - (c) Harold and Margaret Sprout
 - (d) None of the above
2. The central feature of Immanuel Wallenstein's work is
 - (a) Development of underdevelopment
 - (b) Nation State
 - (c) World System theory
 - (d) Conflict Resolution
3. Neo-Liberalism propagates mainly
 - (a) Abolition of State
 - (b) Enhancing the State power
 - (c) Reducing the power of State
 - (d) Neutralizing the power of State
4. The Brundtland Report popularised the concept of
 - (a) Sustainable Development
 - (b) Structural Adjustment
 - (c) Global Interdependence
 - (d) Complex Dependence
5. Who is the present Chairman of World Trade Organization (WTO) ?
 - (a) Ban Ki Moon
 - (b) Meghanand Desai
 - (c) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
 - (d) Pascal Lamy
6. Who has written the book "Globalization and its Discontents" ?
 - (a) Amartya Sen
 - (b) Arundhati Roy
 - (c) Joseph Stiglitz
 - (d) Marc Katz
7. Which of the following Acts for the first time established a bi-cameral legislature at the Centre ?
 - (a) Government of India Act, 1909
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) None of the above
8. The Cabinet Mission proposed
 - (a) a Constitution-making body elected by the Provincial Assemblies
 - (b) setting up of an interim government
 - (c) a Federal union consisting of British Indian Provinces and Princely States
 - (d) all the above
9. The Poona Pact concluded in 1932 provided for
 - (a) separate electorates for the depressed classes
 - (b) abolition of reservation of seats for the depressed classes in the Central Legislature
 - (c) no representation of depressed classes in the public services
 - (d) joint electorates with reservation of seats for depressed classes in the legislature

10. Arrange the following in the same order in which they figure in the preamble to the Constitution of India.
- A. Democratic B. Republic
C. Secular D. Socialist
E. Sovereign
- (a) E – C – A – D – B
(b) C – E – D – A – B
(c) E – D – C – A – B
(d) A – E – C – D – B
11. Which one of the following is *not* a feature of the Indian Constitution ?
- (a) Parliamentary government
(b) Separation of powers
(c) Division of powers
(d) Supremacy of Judiciary
12. Which of the following is *not* a claim that Behaviouralism makes about the study of politics ?
- (a) There are discoverable regularities in politics that are predictive.
(b) Political science should be concerned with observable behaviour.
(c) Research findings should be based on quantifiable data.
(d) Political science should provide normative explanation.
13. Which of the following is among the most common criticisms of behaviouralism ?
- (a) It is too focused on answering normative questions.
(b) It does not view institutions as aggregates of individuals.
(c) Its emphasis on quantitative data limits the alternatives we can consider.
(d) It allows political scientists to emphasize values in political inquiry.
14. Systems analysis is most useful because
- (a) it is scientific
(b) it focuses on current events
(c) it structures observations of political interactions within a state
(d) it so precisely defines the elements that make up a political system
15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer :
- | <i>List-I</i> | <i>List-II</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>Books</i> | <i>Authors</i> |
| A. <i>A Systems Analysis of Political Life</i> | 1. Harold Lasswell |
| B. <i>The Nerves of Government</i> | 2. David Easton |
| C. <i>Politics : Who Gets What, When, How</i> | 3. David M. Ricci |
| D. <i>The Tragedy of Political Science</i> | 4. Karl Deutsch |
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

16. The idea that concepts are essentially contestable implies
- concepts are neutral and non-partisan
 - concepts do not have rival interpretations
 - concepts contest the possibility of theorizing
 - concepts have a number of acceptable or legitimate meanings
17. It is a broader term than government. It refers to the various ways through which social life is coordinated operating chiefly through the modes of markets, networks and hierarchies. It blurs state/society distinction and encourages public-private partnerships.
The reference in the above is to
- Modernization
 - World Bank
 - Governance
 - Nation-state
18. Which of the following statements about the state is false ?
- The state is more extensive than government.
 - The government is temporary, whereas the state is not.
 - Government is the means through which the state exercises its authority.
 - The state is not concerned about the common good.
19. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer :
- | <i>List-I</i> | <i>List-II</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Faces of Power</i> | <i>Proponents</i> |
| A. Power as decision-making | 1. Bachrach and Baratz |
| B. Power as agenda-setting | 2. Steven Lukes |
| C. Power as thought control | 3. Robert Dahl |
| | 4. Michel Foucault |
- | A | B | C |
|-------|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 |
20. Which of the following does not describe the Marxist understanding of the state ?
- The state is an instrument for oppression of the exploited class.
 - The state reflects unequal class power.
 - The capitalist state should be overthrown and replaced by a state controlled by the workers.
 - The state is a permanent entity.
21. The concept of social capital has been put forward by
- S.M. Lipset
 - Francis Fukuyama
 - Robert Putnam
 - Michael Sandel

22. Who argued that the nation is a community, socially constructed and ultimately imagined by the people who perceive themselves as part of that group ?
- Elie Kedourie
 - Anthony Smith
 - Benedict Anderson
 - Eric Hobsbawm
23. A political argument against slavery will hold that for humans
- rights are inalienable
 - rights are alienable
 - rights are dependent on contexts
 - rights must be determined by the greatest good of the greatest number
24. Who, among the following, said : "Over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign" ?
- Edmund Burke
 - Thomas Hobbes
 - John Stuart Mill
 - Isaiah Berlin
25. Who believed that planning was a threat to the realization of liberty ?
- Harold Laski
 - Sidney Webb
 - Friedrich Hayek
 - John Maynard Keynes
26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer :
- | <i>List-I</i> | <i>List-II</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. Shetkari Sangathana | 1. NGO for poor women |
| B. Self-Employed Women's Association | 2. Civil liberty group |
| C. People's Union for Democratic Rights | 3. Coalition of Adivasi organizations |
| D. National Front for Tribal Self-Rule | 4. Farmers' Organization |
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
27. Naxalbari, which witnessed peasants' uprising in the 1960s, is
- a town close to Quanzhou city in China
 - a village in North Bengal in the district of Darjeeling
 - a village in the east Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh
 - a village in Bihar
28. The World Social Forum (WSF) is
- an annual meeting held by members of the anti-globalization movement
 - a forum to celebrate cultural diversity
 - an annual round-table meeting of business leaders and politicians
 - held on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum in Davos every year

29. The classical liberals believed in the idea of
- a negative state
 - an absolute state
 - a welfare state
 - an interventionist state
30. According to Marx
- State promotes general welfare
 - State promotes justice
 - State protects individual rights
 - State is an instrument of class exploitation and class oppression
31. According to whom "Socialism, in short is like a hat that has lost its shape because everybody wears it" ?
- G.D.H. Cole
 - C.E.M. Joad
 - G.B. Shaw
 - S. Webb
32. Which of the following is not a characteristic features of Fascism ?
- Totalitarian State
 - Aggressive nationalism
 - Hatred of war
 - Anti-Democratic
33. According to Gandhi
- End justifies means
 - There is no relation between End and means
 - Any and every means should be used to promote our End
 - End and means are interrelated
34. "Duverger's Law" implies that a simple majority system in a single member constituency will lead to
- one-party dominant system
 - two-party system
 - two-and-a-half-party system
 - multi-party system
35. The following country has a party called "Social Democratic Party"
- U.K.
 - Germany
 - U.S.A.
 - Bangladesh
36. Which of the following expressions is *not* used by Rawls in explaining his theory of justice ?
- veil of ignorance
 - encumbered self
 - the original position
 - lexical priority
37. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer :
- | <i>List-I</i> | <i>List-II</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>(Concepts of equality)</i> | <i>(Authors)</i> |
| A. Equality of welfare | 1. Michael Walzer |
| B. Equality of resources | 2. Utilitarians |
| C. Equality of capabilities | 3. Ronald Dworkin |
| D. Complex equality | 4. Amartya Sen |
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

38. The ideal of participatory democracy is best reflected in the works of
- John Stuart Mill
 - Vilfredo Pareto
 - Joseph Schumpeter
 - Milton Friedman
39. 'Polyarchy' as a term to describe democracy was coined by
- Giovanni Sartori
 - Robert Dahl
 - Samuel Huntington
 - David Held
40. When we argue that 'the success of democracy must be evaluated in terms of its outcomes and how these reflect some valuable goals' we are defending a
- procedural conception of democracy
 - substantive conception of democracy
 - minimalist conception of democracy
 - pluralist conception of democracy
41. Which one, among the following, does *not* characterize liberal democracy ?
- representative system
 - regular elections
 - freedom of expression, association and conscience
 - abolition of private property
42. In India the electoral system to choose representatives for the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha is called
- Proportional Representation
 - Party List
 - First-past-the-post
 - Alternative Vote
43. The Dar Commission, appointed to advise the Constituent Assembly on the demands for linguistic states,
- did not recommend the creation of States on linguistic basis
 - recommended the creation of States on linguistic basis
 - suggested postponement of linguistic reorganization of states
 - endorsed a separate state of Andhra for Telugu-speaking people
44. Insurgency implies
- opposition to President's Rule
 - an armed uprising, or revolt against an established civil or political authority
 - struggle against foreign forces
 - solidarity with the poor and downtrodden
45. A riparian dispute between states refers to
- water sharing conflict
 - disagreement about waste management
 - linguistic quarrels at the borders
 - refusal to share the costs of inter-state infrastructural projects

46. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer :

<i>List-I</i> (Theories)	<i>List-II</i> (Proponents)
A. Modernization	1. Andre Gunder Frank
B. Dependency	2. Immanuel Wallerstein
C. World Systems	3. Fernando H. Cardoso
D. Underdevelopment	4. Marion J. Levy, Jr. 5. Raul Prebisch

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	5	1	2	3
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	3	2	4	1

47. A rational bureaucracy, according to Weber, develops some key features. Which of the following is *not* one of them ?
- (a) functional specialization
(b) clear lines of hierarchical authority
(c) subservience to charismatic authority
(d) decision-making based on rules
48. Most of Third World states
- (a) are ethnically and culturally divided
(b) have high growth rates
(c) are linguistically homogeneous
(d) are rich in natural resources

49. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched ?

- (a) *Political Order in Changing Societies* — Samuel P. Huntington
(b) *The End of History and the Last Man* — Francis Fukuyama
(c) *The Third Wave : Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century* — Samuel P. Huntington
(d) *The Civic Culture* — David D. Laitin

50. The last and the highest stage of capitalism, according to Lenin, is

- (a) Globalization
(b) Internationalism
(c) Imperialism
(d) Cosmopolitanism

51. Which of the following is *not* an environmental movement ?

- (a) Chipko Movement
(b) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(c) National Alliance of People's Movements
(d) People's Science Movement

52. AFL-CIO is an interest group in

- (a) U.K.
(b) U.S.A.
(c) Russia
(d) Sweden

53. Who among the following is famous for a theory of political coalitions ?
- (a) William Riker
 - (b) David Easton
 - (c) Gabriel Almond
 - (d) Rajni Kothari
54. One-party-dominant system implies the existence of
- (a) political competition among several parties
 - (b) no political competition among parties
 - (c) political competition among groups within the biggest party
 - (d) political competition among one big party and another small party
55. In a parliamentary system
- (a) the executive is responsible to the legislature
 - (b) the executive is responsible to the Speaker in the legislature
 - (c) the executive is responsible to the opposition in the legislature
 - (d) the executive is responsible to the people of the country
56. In a presidential system a President is
- (a) a nominal head of the state
 - (b) a head of the government
 - (c) a head of the state and of the government
 - (d) none of the above
57. There is a division of power in a federation among
- (a) geographical regions
 - (b) economic divisions
 - (c) political groups
 - (d) marginalized sections
58. Which of the following countries has cantons as a part of innovative federal system of government ?
- (a) U.S.A.
 - (b) Israel
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) Switzerland
59. Which of the following countries does not have a parliamentary system of government ?
- (a) France
 - (b) U.K.
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Italy
60. Decentralization of power is invariably associated with a
- (a) democratic government
 - (b) authoritarian government
 - (c) socialist government
 - (d) None of the above
61. Democratic centralism is associated with
- (a) liberal democracies
 - (b) socialist democracies
 - (c) cosmopolitan democracies
 - (d) humanist democracies

62. Which of the following is regarded as the basis of governmental institutions in an approach called "New-Institutionalism" ?
- (a) habit
 - (b) culture
 - (c) economy
 - (d) human rights
63. Whose behaviour provides the basic data while using a behavioural approach ?
- (a) individual's
 - (b) group's
 - (c) legislature's
 - (d) country's
64. Which of the following names is associated with the postmodern approach ?
- (a) Easton
 - (b) Almond
 - (c) Lyotard
 - (d) Huntington
65. Which of the following is associated with a feminist approach ?
- (a) Medha Patkar
 - (b) Mary Wolstonecraft
 - (c) Hanna Arendt
 - (d) Vandana Shiva
66. 'Rationality' in rational choice approach implies
- (a) choice after deliberation
 - (b) consistency in choice
 - (c) stability in choice
 - (d) choice after discussion
67. Which of the following institutions in the USA is associated with the confirmation of senior federal government officials ?
- (a) President
 - (b) House of Representatives
 - (c) Senate
 - (d) Supreme Court
68. House of Representatives in the USA is elected every
- (a) two years
 - (b) three years
 - (c) four years
 - (d) five years
69. Which is the court of last resort in UK ?
- (a) The Supreme Court
 - (b) The House of Commons
 - (c) The House of Lords
 - (d) The Cabinet
70. Who among the following is known historically as the "First Commoner of the Land" in UK ?
- (a) The Monarch
 - (b) The Prime Minister
 - (c) The Leader of Opposition
 - (d) The Speaker
71. Who among the following led the Cultural Revolution in China during 1966—69 ?
- (a) Mao Zedong
 - (b) Zhou Enlai
 - (c) Liu Shaoqi
 - (d) Deng Xiaoping

72. "Interest defined in terms of power" is the major principle of which theory ?
(a) Traditional school
(b) Behavioural school
(c) Realist school
(d) Marxian school
73. Who among the following is the pioneer of the theory of neo-realism ?
(a) Kenneth Waltz
(b) Hans Mogenthau
(c) Barry Buzan
(d) D. Luce
74. Who among the following scholars propounded the systems approach towards the study of international relations ?
(a) Thomas Schelling
(b) Raul Prebish
(c) David Easton
(d) G.McClellan
75. Which one of the following is not among the three main features of decision-making as asserted by R. Synder ?
(a) Sphere of competition
(b) Communication and Information
(c) Litigation
(d) Motivation
76. A proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 may be made by the President of India
(a) according to his own discretion
(b) on the request of the Lok Sabha
(c) on the written advice of the Council of Ministers
(d) on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
77. The minimum age for being eligible to become Prime Minister in India is
(a) 21 years
(b) 18 years
(c) 35 years
(d) 25 years
78. The maximum strength of the Council of Ministers in India, according to 91st Amendment, shall be
(a) ten per cent of the total number of members of the House of the People
(b) fifteen per cent of the total number of members of the House of the People
(c) twenty per cent of the total number of members of the House of the People
(d) twenty five per cent of the total number of members of the House of the People
79. All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President in India, shall be inquired into and decided by
(a) the Election Commission
(b) the Parliament
(c) the Supreme Court
(d) the Council of Ministers
80. The Parliament in India, cannot exercise its legislative powers arbitrarily mainly because
(a) the Constitution is written
(b) the Constitution has made distribution of powers between the Centre and the States
(c) the Constitution has adopted the principle of Judicial Review
(d) none of the above

81. Who, in India, decides whether a Bill is a money Bill or not ?
- The President
 - The Speaker
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - The Comptroller and Auditor General
82. Who among the following has the right to speak in either House of Parliament in India but is not entitled to vote ?
- The Chief Election Commissioner
 - The Comptroller and Auditor General
 - The Attorney General
 - The Chairman of the Finance Commission
83. A deadlock between the two Houses of Indian Parliament with regard to a Bill is resolved by
- a joint sitting of the two Houses
 - the President of India
 - the Speaker
 - the special committee formed for the purpose
84. A Committee of the Parliament which ceases to exist after completing the work assigned to it is known as
- Standing Committee
 - Select Committee
 - Sessional Committee
 - None of these
85. The Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on
- Procedure established by law
 - Due process of law
 - Rule of law
 - Precedents and conventions
86. Which of the following statements regarding the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is correct ?
- The opinion of the Supreme Court may be sought by the President on any question of law or fact.
 - In case the opinion of the Supreme Court is sought it is bound to give it.
 - The advice given by the Supreme Court on a matter referred to it is binding on the President since the 42nd amendment.
 - Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can also be exercised over disputes arising out of reference made over pre-constitutional treaties.
- Codes :*
- 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
87. Which of the following statements regarding the Supreme Court of India are correct ?
- It has the power to entertain appeal from any court or tribunal within India.
 - It has the power to deliver advisory opinion on any question of fact or law referred to it by the President.
 - Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are subject to vote by the Parliament.
 - Its jurisdiction is binding on all other courts within India.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- Codes :*
- 1 and 3
 - 2 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4

88. The doctrine of the basic structure of the Constitution as a principle of judicial review
- is strictly in accord with the principle of 'procedure established by law'
 - is consistent with the principle of the due process of law
 - accepts the theory that the legislature is the Supreme law making body
 - assumes the power of judging the wisdom of the sovereign legislature
89. Consider the following statements regarding the public interest litigations
- In essence, a third party can bring before the courts, issues in the public interest.
 - The Supreme Court may act on the receipt of a letter or postcard from a citizen requesting protection of his fundamental rights.
 - It is also known as social action litigation.
 - Justices V.R. Krishna Iyer and P.N. Bhagwati were its proponents.
- Which of these are correct ?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
90. The size of the council of ministers is decided by the strength of the house's percentage. It is
- 20% of the house's strength
 - 15% of the house's strength
 - 10% of the house's strength
 - 5% of the house's strength
91. Under article 213, the Governor of a state is empowered to
- exercise discretionary powers
 - promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature
 - appoint a Judge of the State High Court
 - exercise his emergency powers
92. Consider the following statements in regard to the Chief Minister of a State in India :
- He/She is appointed by the Governor of the state.
 - He/She and his/her council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Governor.
 - He/She must communicate to the Governor all decisions of the council of ministers relating to the administration of the state and proposals for legislation.
 - If the Governor of the state so requires the CM shall submit for the consideration of the council of ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by the minister, but which has not been considered by the council of ministers.
- Which of these is/are correct ?
- Codes :
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - only 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1 and 3

93. Under which article of the Constitution of India, the State Governor can reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President ?

- (a) Article 169
- (b) Article 200
- (c) Article 201
- (d) Article 257

94. Assertion (A) : Sarkaria Commission recommended that consultation between the Centre and the CMs on important appointments be certainly made.

Reason (R) : This could be achieved through amending article 165 of the Indian Constitution.

Select the answer by using the code

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

95. In India, registration of political parties is done as per the provisions/decisions of

- (a) Article 324 of the Constitution
- (b) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
- (c) The Election Commission by itself
- (d) The Election Commission in consultation with cabinet committee on political affairs

96. Consider the following :

1. Swatantra Party
2. Hindu Mahasabha
3. Communist Party of India
4. Bharatiya Jansangh

The correct chronological order of their establishment is

Codes :

- (a) 1, 3, 4, 2
- (b) 1, 4, 2, 3
- (c) 2, 4, 3, 1
- (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

97. Match List-I (*Events*) and List-II (*Years*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

<i>List-I</i> (Events)	<i>List-II</i> (Years)
---------------------------	---------------------------

- | | |
|--|---------|
| A. Formation of the Bharatiya Janata Party | 1. 1990 |
| B. Acceptance of the Mandal Commission Report | 2. 1980 |
| C. Formation of the first Communist Government | 3. 1957 |
| D. Passing of the 42nd Amendment Act | 4. 1976 |
| | 5. 1947 |

Codes :

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |

98. Who among the following advocated party-less democracy in India ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) M.N. Roy
- (c) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (d) Acharya Vinoba Bhave

99. Match List-I (*Parties*) with List-II (*Trade Unions*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

<i>List-I</i> (Parties)	<i>List-II</i> (Trade Unions)
A. Indian National Congress	1. C.I.T.U
B. Bharatiya Janata Party	2. A.I.T.U.C.
C. Communist Party of India	3. B.M.S.
D. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	4. I.N.T.U.C.

5. B.K.S.

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	4	3	1	5
(c)	3	4	1	5
(d)	4	3	2	1

100. Who can be called Father of Gram Swaraj in India ?

- (a) Vinoba Bhave
- (b) Jai Prakash Narain
- (c) Gandhi
- (d) B.R. Mehta

101. Consider the following :

1. District Board
2. Municipal Corporation
3. Notified Area Authority and Town Area Committee
4. Township Committee and Port Trust

Which of these is/are urban local body/bodies in India ? Select the right answer from below the codes.

Codes :

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

102. Which of the following is not related to Panchayati Raj ?

- (a) State Election Commission
- (b) State Finance Commission
- (c) Collector Office
- (d) Gram Sabha

103. Match List-I (*Functionary*) with List-II (*Institution*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

<i>List-I</i> (Functionary)	<i>List-II</i> (Institution)
A. Sarpanch	1. Municipal Corporation
B. Chairman	2. Village Panchayat
C. Major	3. Municipality
D. Counsellor	4. Cantonment Board
	5. Ward

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	5
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	2	3	1	5
(d)	2	5	4	3

104. Assertion (A) : 73rd amendment has strengthened the Women representatives politically.

Reason (R) : As their social status is weak.

Select the right answer by using the following code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

105. Who among the following is associated with Eco-feminism ?

- (a) Suman Sahai
- (b) Shabana Azmi
- (c) Vandana Shiva
- (d) Arundhati Roy

106. Consider the following meanings of the Globalization :

1. Role back of state's activities.
2. Reduction in the welfare works.
3. Exclusions of poor from the state policies.
4. Closing of world markets.

Select the correct answer by using the given codes :

Codes :

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2, 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

107. Match List-I (*below poverty line*) with List-II (*State*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

<i>List-I</i> (<i>below poverty line</i>)	<i>List-II</i> (<i>State</i>)
A. 22	1. Uttar Pradesh
B. 55	2. Karnataka
C. 33	3. Andhra Pradesh
D. 41	4. Bihar

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	3	4	2	1

108. Who among the following was considered to be a forerunner of backward class movement ?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- (d) Ram Manohar Lohia

109. The problem of communal consciousness in India can be traced back to the

- (a) ancient religious traditions
- (b) rule of Mughals
- (c) mass mobilisation and electoral politics of early twentieth Century
- (d) partition of the country

110. The area of a State in the Indian Union may be increased by a
- Presidential proclamation
 - Central Legislation
 - State Law with the approval of the President
 - Constitutional amendment
111. Which of the following statements is *not* correct ?
- State Legislatures in India can legislate on any subject of the State List
 - Parliament can legislate on the Union List
 - Only Parliament can legislate on the Concurrent List
 - Parliament as well as the states can legislate on the Concurrent List
112. The central government in India is *not* empowered to
- issue executive-directions to the states
 - deploy armed forces in the states
 - legislate with respect to any matter in the State list
 - establish a Contingency Fund
113. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution deals with
- National Emergency
 - Union territories
 - Special position of the State of Jammu and Kashmir
 - privileges extended to the Scheduled castes
114. In the Indian federal system, the states have been given representation in the election of the President
- on the basis of their population
 - on the basis of their area
 - on equal basis
 - on the basis of both (a) and (b)
115. In which case the Supreme Court propounded the 'Basic Structure Theory' of the Constitution ?
- Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
 - Minerva Mills' case
 - Champakam Dorairajan v. State of Madras
 - Keshavanand Bharti v. State of Kerala
116. Which of the Fundamental Rights *cannot* be suspended during the National Emergency ?
- Right to life and personal liberty
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - Right to freedom of expression
 - All the Fundamental Rights
117. Which of the following Amendments, for the first time, gave ascendancy to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights ?
- Ist Amendment
 - 17th Amendment
 - 25th Amendment
 - 44th Amendment

118. Which of the following was/were *not* mentioned in the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the original Constitution of India ?

- (a) To reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- (b) Right to education
- (c) Making special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes
- (d) All the above

119. Which of the following is *not* included in the Directive Principles of State Policy ?

- (a) Protection of Monuments
- (b) Abolition of untouchability
- (c) Provision for adequate livelihood
- (d) Promotion of cottage industries

120. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of these statements, select the correct answer from the following codes :

Assertion (A) : The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament.

Reason (R) : A Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the assent of the President.

Answer Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

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