

23rd May, 2023 (Shift-1)

Q1. Which of the following is not a pillar of the ASEAN community?

- (a) Security (b) Economic
(c) Political (d) Socio-Cultural

Q2. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I		List-II	
A.	New World Order	I.	George H. W. Bush
B.	Global War on Terror	II.	11 September 2001
C.	Taliban regime	III.	Afghanistan
D.	Operation Iraqi Freedom	IV.	19th March 2003

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Q3. Which among the following statements with reference to the Shock Therapy are incorrect?

- (A) Privatisation led to new disparities. Russia was divided between rich and poor regions
(B) The value of the ruble, the Russian currency declined
(C) Private farming was to be replaced by collective farming
(D) The valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices
(E) The restructuring of the industries was carried out by the Russian Government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) and (E) (b) (C) and (A)
(c) (C) and (E) (d) (D), (B) and (C)

Q4. Who hailed the emergence of the 'New World Order'?

- (a) George Bush (b) Bill Clinton
(c) Donald Trump (d) Jimmy Caner

Q5. Who was the founder of The Sikkim Praja Mandal?

- (a) Mary Kom (b) Laldenga
(c) Angami Zaphu (d) Kazi Lhendup Dorji

Q6. The concept of 'deterrence' refers to:

- (a) surrender
(b) prevent war
(c) defend when war actually breaks
(d) defeat the attacking forces

Q7. P.C. Mahalanobis focused on which aspects of the Indian economy during the framing of the second Five Year Plan?

- (a) The Agrarian Sector including investment in dams and irrigation

(b) Democracy and Education

(c) Health Care

(d) Rapid industrialisation and active role of the Public Sector

Q8. The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry, and recommended a list of development practices called:

- (a) Agenda 51 (b) Agenda 41
(c) Agenda 31 (d) Agenda 21

Q9. India and Pakistan are not in agreement over the demarcation lines in "Sir Creek". The line in Sir Creek exists in which part of India?

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

Q10. Which one of the following is incorrect?

- (a) Globalisation has political, economic and cultural manifestations
(b) Globalisation is not a multi-dimensional concept
(c) Globalisation deals with the flow of ideas
(d) Impact of globalisation may or may not always be positive

Q11. Name the Indian President who proclaimed emergency in 1975.

- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(c) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(d) V.V. Giri

Q12. E.V. Ramasami Naicker, also popularly known as Periyar, is primarily known for his ideas on:

- (a) Anti-casteism and rediscovery of the Dravidian identity
(b) Women suffrage
(c) Support for ancient Indian language like Sanskrit
(d) Support for religious minority groups in India

Q13. Arrange the following in their chronological order:

- A. The students' agitation in Gujarat against the rising prices of food grain, cooking oil and other essential commodities.
B. Indo - Pakistan war (Bangladesh crisis).
C. Bihar students protested against food scarcity, unemployment and corruption.
D. Peasant uprising took place in Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hill district in West Bengal.
E. Railway strike.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) D, A, B, C, E (b) E, B, A, C, D
(c) D, B, A, C, E (d) A, B, E, C, D

Q14. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I		List-II	
A.	18 th Summit of the NAM	I.	1961
B.	1 st Summit of the NAM	II.	2019
C.	2 nd Summit of the NAM	III.	1970
D.	3 rd Summit of the NAM	IV.	1964

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III (b) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
 (c) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV (d) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Q15. In which year was the concept of first- past- the post (FPTP) as a form of electoral system adopted in the Indian sub-continent?

- (a) 1919 (b) 1935
 (c) 1947 (d) 1951

Q16. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I		List-II	
A.	START	I.	Biological Weapons Convention
B.	BWC	II.	Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
C.	CWC	III.	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
D.	ABM	IV.	Chemical Weapons Convention

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (b) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 (c) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Q17. In which year did the entire country shift to the EVM?

- (a) 1951 (b) 2004
 (c) 2008 (d) 2019

Q18. Arrange the following in their chronological order:

- (A) The Tashkent Agreement
 (B) The Panchsheel Agreement
 (C) The Treaty of peace and friendship with The Soviet Union
 (D) The Shimla Agreement

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) D, A, C, B (b) C, D, A, B
 (c) A, B, C, D (d) B, A, C, D

Q19. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Bhutan	I.	The first country to liberalise its economy in South Asia
B.	Maldives	II.	Centrally located and shares border with most of the South Asian countries
C.	India	III.	A land locked country with monarchy

D.	Sri Lanka	IV.	An island nation, used to be a Sultanate till 1968
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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
 (b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
 (c) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
 (d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Q20. "Tomorrow we shall be free from the slavery of the British domination, but at midnight India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be day of rejoicing as well as of mourning". Who made the above statement?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (14 August 1947)
 (b) Jawahar Lai (2 August 1942)
 (c) Saadat Hasan Manto (15 June 1947)
 (d) Dk. Barooah (15 July 1945)

Q21. Amnesty International, an NGO, campaigns for the:

- (a) Protection of the girl child
 (b) Protection of old-age population
 (c) Establishment of educational institutions
 (d) Protection of human rights

Q22. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I (Prime Minister)		List-II (Year)	
A.	V.P. Singh	I.	November 1990- June 1991
B.	Chandra Shekar	II.	April 1997 – March 1998
C.	H.D Deve Gowda	III.	December 1989 – November 1990
D.	Inder Kumar Gujral	IV.	June 1996 – April 1997

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
 (b) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
 (c) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
 (d) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

Q23. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I (Concept)		List-II (Globalisation's Consequences)	
A.	Erosion of state capacity	I.	Economic Consequences
B.	Increasing role of IMF and the WTO	II.	Technological Consequences
C.	Internet	III.	Political Consequences
D.	Heterogenisation	IV.	Cultural Consequences

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 (c) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III (d) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Q24. Medha Patkar is associated with:
 (a) The Chipko Aandolan
 (b) The Narmada Bachao Aandolan
 (c) The Anti Arrack Movement
 (d) The Bhartiya Kisan Union

Q25. The 14th Lok Sabha elections were convened in the year:
 (a) 2009 (b) 2004
 (c) 2014 (d) 2001

Q26. Match List I with List II.

List-I (Present State)		List-II (Original State)	
A.	Gujarat	I.	Punjab
B.	Haryana	II.	Assam
C.	Meghalaya	III.	Bombay
D.	Chhattisgarh	IV.	Madhya Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III (b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
 (c) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV (d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Q27. The Afro-Asian Conference of 1955 is popularly known as:
 (a) The Shimla Agreement
 (b) The Tashkent Agreement
 (c) The Paris Accord
 (d) The Bandung Conference

Q28. Who was the chairman of Second Backward Classes Commission?
 (a) B.P. Mandal (b) Kanshi Ram
 (c) H. D. Deve Gowda (d) V. P Singh

Q29. What does 'res communis humanitatis' mean?
 (a) Global World (b) Global Commons
 (c) Global Politics (d) Global Resources

Q30. In which year was the state of Nagaland created?
 (a) 1963 (b) 1972
 (c) 1987 (d) 1980

Q31. Which country was the founder member of the ASEAN?
 (a) India (b) China
 (c) Russia (d) Indonesia

Q32. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?
 (a) Mulayam Singh Yadav
 (b) Kanshi Ram
 (c) Mamta Banerjee
 (d) Lalu Yadav

Q33. Match List I with List II.

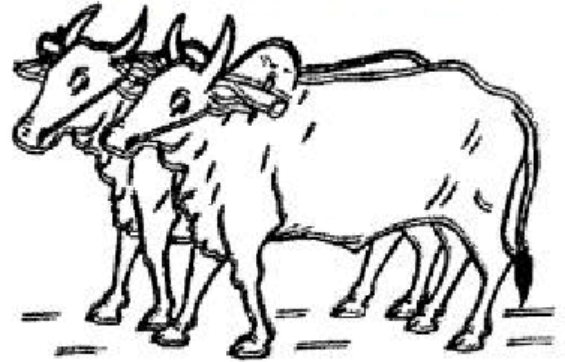
List-I		List-II	
A.	The Russian Revolution	I.	1989
B.	The Fall of Berlin Wall	II.	1991
C.	The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	III.	1917
D.	The Disintegration of the Soviet Union	IV.	1979

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

(b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
 (c) A-III, B-I, C-III, D-IV
 (d) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Q34. This logo belongs to which party?



(a) Indian National Congress
 (b) Baniya Kisan Party
 (c) Socialist Party
 (d) Bhartiya Jana Sangh

Q35. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) formed in 1949, was an association of how many states?

(a) 14 states (b) 12 states
 (c) 15 states (d) 11 states

Q36. Developments given made a long-lasting impact on the politics of India in late 1980s and early 1990s.

Arrange them in their chronological order.

- A. The Defeat of the Congress party
- B. New Economic Reforms
- C. The Demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya
- D. The Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
- E. The Rise of Mandal Issue

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) B, C, A, D, E (b) D, B, C, A, E
 (c) C, E, D, B, A (d) A, E, B, D, C

Q37. Match List I with List II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Morarji Desai	I.	The Prime Minister of Indian from July 1979 to January 1980
B.	Jagjivan Ram	II.	The Chief Justice of Supreme Court
C.	Chaudhary Charan Singh	III.	The Deputy Prime Minister from 1967-1969
D.	J.C. Shah	IV.	The Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977-79

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
 (c) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Q38. Match List I with List II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Narmada Bachao Aandolan	I.	Andhra Pradesh
B.	Anti-Arrack Movement	II.	Rajasthan
C.	Chipko Movement	III.	Gujarat
D.	Movement for Right to Information	IV.	Uttarakhand

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (b) A-I, B-III, C-III, D-IV
(c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Q39. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established to promote:

- (a) Atoms for peace
(b) Respect for all human rights
(c) Building International coalition
(d) Global trade

Q40. The idea of the Planning Commission in India was derived from:

- (a) USA (b) USSR
(c) UK (d) China

Direction for the questions 41 to 45: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

Shastri was the country's Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966. During Shastri's brief Prime Ministership, the country faced two major challenges. While India was still recovering from the economic implications of the war with China, failed monsoons, drought and serious food crises presented a grave challenge. As discussed in the previous chapter, the country also faced a war with Pakistan in 1965. Shastri's famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan', symbolised the country's resolve to face both these challenges. Shastri's Prime Ministership came to an abrupt end on 10 January 1966, when he suddenly expired in Tashkent.

Q41. Why did Lal Bahadur Shastri resign from the position of Railway Minister?

- (a) Accepting moral responsibilities for railway accident
(b) He was forced to resign
(c) His party lost election
(d) He was not healthy

Q42. Who coined the famous slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan"?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(b) Khan Abdul Gaffar
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q43. What was the tenure of Shastri Ji as the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) 1964-1967 (b) 1964-1966
(c) 1963-1967 (d) 1965-1967

Q44. In Shastri Ji tenure India faced a war with which country?

- (a) China

- (b) Tibet
(c) Pakistan
(d) Bangladesh

Q45. Lal Bahadur Shastri was a minister in Union Cabinet from _____.

- (a) 1952-1956 (b) 1954-1956
(c) 1953-1956 (d) 1951-1956

Direction for the questions 46 to 50: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

The Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of the party organisation. It was led by K. Kamraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the President of the Congress party. It included powerful State leaders like S. K. Patil of Bombay city (later named Mumbai), S. Nijalingappa of Mysore (later Karnataka), N. Sanjeeva Reddy of Andhra Pradesh and Atulya Ghosh of West Bengal.

Both Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi owed their position to the support received from the Syndicate. This group had a decisive say in Indira Gandhi's first Council of Ministers and also in the policy formulation and implementation. After the Congress split the leaders of the syndicate and those owing allegiance to them stayed with the Congress (O), since it was Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) that won the test of popularity, all these big and powerful men of Indian politics lost their power and prestige after 1971.

Q46. The Syndicate refers to:

- (a) An elected representation of the party
(b) A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress
(c) Parties with different ideologies
(d) Chief ministers of various states

Q47. Match List I with List II Match the leaders with their states

List-I		List-II	
A.	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	I.	Bombay City (later Mumbai)
B.	Atulya Ghosh	II.	Mysore (later Karnataka)
C.	S. K. Patil	III.	Andhra Pradesh
D.	S. Nijalingappa	IV.	West Bengal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Q48. The Congress Syndicate was led by.

- A. N. Sanjeeva Reddy
B. Atulya Gosh
C. S.K. Patil
D. K. Karnaraj
E. S. Nijalingappa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A (b) B and C
(c) E and D (d) D

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- Q49.** Who was the leader of Congress (R)?
(a) Morarji Desai
(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) S.K. Patil
- Q50.** All the popular and powerful leaders of Indian politics lost their prestige after the split in Congress after:
(a) 1969
(b) 1971
(c) 1972
(d) 1970



SOLUTIONS

- S1. Ans. (c)**
Sol. The ASEAN Community comprises three pillars: the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio- Cultural Community. ASEAN Community was established in the year 2003.
- S2. Ans. (b)**
Sol. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- S3. Ans. (c)**
Sol. (C) and (E) are the incorrect statements with reference to the Shock Therapy.
- S4. Ans. (a)**
Sol. The US President George H.W. Bush hailed the emergence of a 'new world order'.
- S5. Ans. (d)**
Sol. Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa was the founder of Sikkim Praja Mandal.
- S6. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Deterrence is the term used for preventing war by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level for the attacking country.
- S7. Ans. (d)**
Sol. P.C. Mahalanobis focused on rapid industrialisation and active role of the Public Sector in the Indian economy during the framing of the Second Five Year Plan.
- S8. Ans. (d)**
Sol. The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry, and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.
- S9. Ans. (c)**
Sol. The line in Sir Creek exists in the state of Gujarat. Sir Creek, originally Ban Ganga, is a 96-km tidal estuary in the uninhabited marshlands of the Indus River Delta on the border between India and Pakistan. The creek flows into the Arabian Sea and separates Gujarat state in India from Sindh province in Pakistan.
- S10. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Globalisation is a multidimensional concept encompassing political, economic, and cultural aspects. At its core, globalisation involves various flows, such as the movement of ideas, goods, services, and people across borders. Globalisation can have both positive and negative consequences for people and societies.
- S11. Ans. (c)**
Sol. On the night of 25 June 1975, the Prime Minister recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. He issued the proclamation immediately.
- S12. Ans. (a)**
Sol. E.V. Ramasami Naicker, also popularly known as Periyar is primarily known for his ideas on anti-casteism and rediscovery of the Dravidian identity.
- S13. Ans. (c)**
Sol. D, B, A, C, E is the correct chronological order.
- S14. Ans. (a)**
Sol. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- S15. Ans. (b)**
Sol. The Government of India Act 1935, which was passed by the British Parliament, introduced FPTP as the electoral system for the Indian provinces. This system was used for the first time in the 1937 Indian provincial elections.
- S16. Ans. (a)**
Sol. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- S17. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Towards the end of 1990s the Election Commission started using the EVM. By 2004 the entire country had shifted to the EVM.
- S18. Ans. (d)**
Sol. B, A, C, D is the correct chronological order.
- S19. Ans. (b)**
Sol. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- S20. Ans. (a)**
Sol. The following statement- "Tomorrow we shall be free from the slavery of the British domination. But at midnight India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be a day of rejoicing as well as of mourning." was made Mahatma Gandhi on 14, August, 1947.
- S21. Ans. (d)**
Sol. Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. It promotes respect for all the human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- S22. Ans. (a)**
Sol. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- S23. Ans. (d)**
Sol. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- S24. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Medha Patkar is an Indian social activist and environmentalist. She is best known for her leadership in the Narmada Bachao Aandolan (NBA), a social movement dedicated to protecting the rights and livelihoods of communities affected by large dams on the Narmada River.
- S25. Ans. (b)**
Sol. The 14th Lok Sabha Elections were convened in the year 2004.
- S26. Ans. (c)**
Sol. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- S27. Ans. (d)**
Sol. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 is commonly known as the Bandung Conference.
- S28. Ans. (a)**
Sol. Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal (B.P. Mandal) was the chairman of the Second Backward Classes Commission.

S29. Ans. (b)

Sol. There are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as res communis humanitatis or global commons. They include the earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor, and outer space.

S30. Ans. (a)

Sol. Major reorganisation of states took place in the north east in 1972. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972. Manipur and Tripura too emerged as separate states in the same year. The states of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram came into being in 1987. Nagaland had become a state much earlier in 1963.

S31. Ans. (d)

Sol. Indonesia was one of the founder members of the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations).

S32. Ans. (b)

Sol. Kanshi Ram was the founder of Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation (BAMCEF), Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti (DS4), and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP).

S33. Ans. (b)

Sol. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

S34. Ans. (a)

Sol. Originally the election symbol of the Indian National Congress was a pair of bullocks

S35. Ans. (b)

Sol. The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.

S36. Ans. (d)

Sol. A, E, B, D, C is the correct chronological order.

S37. Ans. (b)

Sol. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

S39. Ans. (a)

Sol. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957. It came into being to implement US President Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.

S40. Ans. (b)

Sol. The idea of the Planning Commission in India was derived from the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

S41. Ans. (a)

Sol. Lal Bahadur Shastri was known for his simplicity and his commitment to principles. He had resigned from the position of Railway Minister accepting moral responsibility for a major railway accident.

S42. Ans. (a)

Sol. Lal Bahadur Shastri coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan'. It symbolized India's determination to overcome challenges in both defense (Jawan) and agriculture (Kisan) during the mid-1960s.

S43. Ans. (b)

Sol. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the country's Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966.

S44. Ans. (c)

Sol. During Lal Bahadur Shastri's tenure as the Prime Minister of India, the country faced a war with Pakistan in 1965.

S45. Ans. (d)

Sol. Lal Bahadur Shastri was a minister in Union Cabinet from 1951 to 1956 when he resigned taking responsibility for the railway accident and later from 1957 to 1964.

S46. Ans. (b)

Sol. The Syndicate refers to a group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress. It was led by K. Kamraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then the president of the Congress party. It included powerful State leaders like S. K. Patil of Bombay city (later named as Mumbai), S. Nijalingappa of Mysore (later Karnataka), N. Sanjeeva Reddy of Andhra Pradesh and Atulya Ghosh of West Bengal.

S47. Ans. (b)

Sol. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

S48. Ans. (d)

Sol. Syndicate was led by K. Kamraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then the president of the Congress party.

S49. Ans. (c)

Sol. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists).

S50. Ans. (b)

Sol. Since it was Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) that won the test of popularity in the 1971 elections, All the popular and powerful leaders of Indian politics lost their prestige after 1971.