

## Political Science (Domain)

2 June 2023

1. Article 370 was recently abrogated in which State?

- A. Jammu and Kashmir
- B. Nagaland
- C. Manipur
- D. Assam

2. Who was known as Frontier Gandhi? ..

- A. Md. Ali Zinnah
- B. Abdul Gaffar Khan
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Sardar Patel

3. Under the provision of which article, the government could declare a state of emergency on grounds of external threats?

- A. Article 351
- B: Article 144
- C. Article 352
- D. Article 256

4. Which of the following is not an effect of Indo-China war?

- A. The USSR remained neutral during the conflict
- B. India had to approach South Africa for military assistance
- C. Indo-China war induced a sense of national humiliation
- D. For the first time, a no-confidence motion against Nehru's government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha

5. Who launched the Narmada Bachao Andolan?

- A. Jyoti Patkar
- B. Narmada Devi
- C. Medha Patkar
- D. Aamir Khan

6. Given below are two statements:

**Statement I:** Vladimir Lenin founded the Bolshevik Party.

**Statement II:** Joseph Stalin was the successor to Lenin and led the Soviet Union during its consolidation.

In the light of the above statements. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- C. Statement I is true, but statement II is false
- D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

7. Bandung Conference 1955 is important in world political history because .....

A. It marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent of Afro-Asian nations-

B. It further led to the establishment of NAM

C. It suggested Afro-Asian Unity

D. It created a third military block in the world

8. Bharatiya Jana Sangh was founded by:

A. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

B. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

C. Balraj Madhok

D. C. Rajagopalachari

9. Ruble is official currency of:

A. China

B. India

C. Japan

D. Russia

10. Railway Strike of 1974 was called by .

A. National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's struggle

B. National Conference Commission for Railwaymen's struggle

C. National Railway Worker Association

D. National Worker Committee for Railwaymen's struggle

11. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I

(a) Karpoori Thakur

(b) S. Nijalingappa

(c) N. Sanjeева Reddy

(d) C. Natarajan Annadurai

List-II

I. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh (1956)

II. Chief Minister of Madras (Tamil Nadu-1967) III.

Chief Minister of Mysore (Karnataka)

IV. Chief Minister of Bihar between December 1970 and June 1971

Choose the correct answer from the options:

(a) II III IV I

(b) III I II IV

(c) II I III IV

(d) IV III I II

12. According to the Mandal Commission, some Indian States like.....already had high reservations for economically poor people. A

Punjab

B. Bihar

C. Gujarat

D. Maharashtra

13. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I

- (a) Josip Broz Tito
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
- (d) Sukarno

List-II

- I Egypt
- II. Indonesia
- III. Yugoslavia
- IV. India

Choose the correct answer from the options:

<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(d)</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>IV</b>

14. Who coined the term United Nations (UN)?

- A Richard Nixon
- B. Ronald Regan
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. Franklin D. Roosevelt

15. On which date Kargil Vijay Diwas is celebrated in India?

- A. 1 August
- B. 20 June
- C. 1 May
- D. 26 July

16. In the second Lok Sabha general election of 1957, how many seats were won by CPI (The Communist Party of India)?

- A. 26
- B. 19
- C. 27
- D. 16

17. The capital of South Korea, Seoul, is situated at the bank of which river?

- A. Yellow River
- B. Han River
- C. Yangt-si-River
- D. Nile River

18. In which year did the India-Sri Lanka Accord for Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) take place?

- A. 1986
- B. 1987
- C. 1988
- D. 1989

19. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell", Who made this statement?

A. Pt. J.N. Nehru

C. Kofi Annan

B. Dag Hammarskjold

D. Ban ki Moon

20. Who was the first Secretary General of the United Nations?

A. Kurt Waldheim

C. U. Thant

B. Trygve Lie

D. Dag Hammarskjold

21. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Movement)

(a) Chipko Movement

(b) Naxalite Movement

(c) Anti Arrack Movement

(d) Bhartiya Kissan Union

List-II

(States)

I West Bengal

II. Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana

III. UP (Now Uttarakhand)

IV. Andhra Pradesh

22. Which factor is responsible for constraints on American power?

A. Largest producer of wheat

B. Nuclear weapon's country

C. Permanent member of U.N Security Council

D. Institutional architecture of the American state itself

23. What was the name of the leader who was opposed to the two-nation theory and wanted to form one democratic country?

A. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai

B. Maulana Azad

C. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

D. Faiz Ahmed Faiz

24. On which date, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of Allahabad High Court passed a judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid?

A. 1 May 1974

B. 12 June 1975

C. 22 August 1970

D. 1 March 1962

25. In 1955 a movie Pather Panchali won numerous awards nationally and internationally. It was directed by:

- A. Asit Sen
- B. Man Mohan Krishna
- C. Satyajit Ray
- D. Harmesh Malhotra

26. The official candidate for the post of President in 1969 was:

- A. V.V Giri
- B. K. Kamraj
- C. N. Sanjeeva Reddy
- D. Chaudhary Charan Singh

27. What was the recommended list of development practices issued at the Rio Summit called?

- B. Agenda-21
- A Agenda-Rio-20
- D. Agenda-23
- C. Agenda-22

28. In which year India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol?

- A August 2000
- C. August 2002
- B. August 2001
- D. August 2005

29.

Match List-I with List-II.

<b>List-I (Years)</b>	<b>List-II (Creation of New States)</b>
(a) 1966	I. Nagaland
(b) 1963	II. Mizoram
(c) 1972	III. Himachal Pradesh
(d) 1987	IV. Meghalaya

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

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

30. Write the full form of 'WSF'?

- A. World Science Forum
- B. World Social Forum
- C. World Security Forum
- D. World Secular Forum

31. Which state was carved out of Assam from the following?

- A. Tripura
- B. Sikkim
- C. Meghalaya
- D. Manipur

32. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) In 1996 a coalition government was formed with the support of congress and left front

(b) In 1991 a coalition government was formed with the support of five regional parties and BJP

(c) In 1997 a coalition government formed with the support of left and BJP

(d) In 1989, a coalition government was formed with the support of BJP and left front

B. (a) and (d) only A

(c) and (d) only

C. (a) and (c) only

D. (b) and (d) only

33. B.R. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in:

A. 1950

B. 1952

C. 1954

D. 1956

34. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty NPT of 1968 was an arms control Treaty which regulated the non-acquisition of nuclear weapons, that were tested and manufactured after 1967.

Reason (R): The NPT did not abolish the Nuclear weapons, rather it limited the number of countries that could have them.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is NOT, the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct

D. A is not correct, but (R) is correct

35. "With total revolution as our motto, the future belongs to us". This slogan is associated with which movement?

A. Kisan Movement, 1977

B. Bihar Movement, 1994

C. Gujarat Movement, 1975

D. None of the above

36. The economist who proposed an alternative blueprint that put greater emphasis on rural industrialization was:

A. K.N. Raj

B. J.C. Kumarappa

C. Jagdish Bhagwati

D. Kailash Nath Katju

37. Identify the QUAD member countries from among the following:

A. Australia, Japan, US and India

B. Australia, China, US and India

C. Australia, China, Russia and India

D. Australia, Japan, Russia and India

38. Land Reforms were introduced after Independence but these reforms were not very successful. The main reason for it was:

A. The abolition of the colonial system of zamindari was not successful

B. Bringing small pieces of land together at one place

C. The landowners were very powerful and wielded considerable political influence

D. Many proposals for land reforms were not introduced in all States of India

39. After Second World War the newly independent countries formed to challenge the dominance of the two super powers. They were represented as:

A. SEATO (South Asian Treaty Organisation)

B. NAM (Non-Aligned Movement)

C. LDCs (The least Developed Countries)

D. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

40. Directions (Qs. 41-45): Look at the given picture (Logo) carefully and answer the questions that follow.



41. This logo belongs to which international organisation?

A. UN

B. ASEAN

C. EU

D. SAARC

42. Where is the Headquarter of this International organisation located?

A. Brussels, Belgium

B. Frankfurt, Germany

C. Paris, France

D. London, UK

43. By which Treaty this International Organisation came into existence?

A. Bangkok Declaration

B. Maastricht Treaty

C. SAFTA agreements

D. UNFCCC

44. Which currency is used as legal tender among the member countries of this International organisation?

- A. Dollar
- B. Pound
- C. Euro
- D. Ruble

45. Recently, which country has left the membership of this International organisation?

- A. USA
- B. Russia
- C. United Kingdom,
- D. Germany

Directions (Qs. 46-50): Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. For example, India's National Auto-fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act passed in 2001, outlines initiative to improve energy efficiency.

Similarly, the Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable Energy.

Recent trends in importing natural gas and encouraging the adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts. The Government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-2012. India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement on 2 October 2016 and India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997.

India feels this contravenes the very spirit of UNDCOC. Neither does it seem fair to impose restriction on India when the country's rise in per capita carbon emissions by 2030 is likely to still represent less than half the world average of 3.8 tonnes in 2000. Indian emissions are predicted to rise from 0.9 tonnes per capita in 2000 to 1.6 tonnes per capita in 2030.

46. In India, the Energy Conservation Act was passed in which year?

- A. 2000
- B. 2001
- C. 2002 ;
- D. 2003

47. Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the uses of .....

- A. Renewable energy
- B. Non-renewable energy
- C. No use of coal technology
- D. Not importing the natural gas

48. In which year India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement?

- A. 2014
- B. 2015
- C. 2016
- D. 2017

49. India's emissions are predicted to rise 1.6 tonnes per capita in ...

