

BPS TRE 3.0 and 4.0 Political Science for Class 11 to 12 Mock 01

Directions (1-2): Fill in the blanks with suitable articles like 'a', 'an' and 'the' :

Q1. ___ old man whom you met yesterday wanted to see you in the morning.

- (a) The
- (b) A
- (c) An
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q2. John built ___ yard for his cattle

- (a) The
- (b) A
- (c) An
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q3. Which of the following is not a type of cloud?

- (a) Cumulus
- (b) Stratus
- (c) Granite
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q4. Which among the following is not a part of the human body?

- (a) Femur
- (b) Stamen
- (c) Tibia
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q5. A triangle has:

- (a) Three sides
- (b) Four sides
- (c) Six sides
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q6. Look there are ___ in the water.

- (a) birds
- (b) butterflies
- (c) tadpoles
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q7. Father's brother is known as:

- (a) Uncle
- (b) Brother-in-law
- (c) Cousin
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q8. Mother's sister is known as:

- (a) Aunt
- (b) Sister-in-law
- (c) Cousin
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q9. 'निर्वाह' शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है?

- (a) नि
- (b) निः
- (c) निर्
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q10. 'झगड़ालू' शब्द में मूल शब्द व प्रत्यय को अलग-अलग कीजिए-

- (a) झगड़ + आलू
- (b) झगड़ा + लू
- (c) झग + डालू
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q11. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द में प्रत्यय का सही प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है?

- (a) लिख् + अक = लेखक
- (b) घट + इया = घटिया
- (c) मीठा + स = मिठास
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q12. निम्नलिखित में से शुद्ध वाक्य है-

- (a) दंड देने योग्य तो वह है ही
- (b) आप चुनाव जीत गए हैं, अतः हमारी श्रद्धांजलि स्वीकार कीजिए
- (c) आज पिताजी ने मुझे एक रुपया दिया
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q13. निम्नलिखित में से अशुद्ध वाक्य है-

- (a) मैंने आपसे कहा था कि वह बदमाश नहीं है
- (b) उन्होंने जीवन में बहुत-सा उतार-चढ़ाव देखा है
- (c) थोड़ी देर में मुखिया और उसका नौकर आ पहुंचा
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q14. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में दिये गये शब्द परस्पर पर्यायवाची हैं?

- (a) मीन, मद
- (b) प्रजा, सहचर
- (c) घट, कुंभ
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q15. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में दिये गये शब्द परस्पर पर्यायवाची नहीं हैं?

- (a) क्षणप्रिया, चपला, अशानि
- (b) मयूर, केकी, कलापी
- (c) रोष, भूप, त्रास
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शब्द 'सोना' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?

- (a) वपु
- (b) हाटक
- (c) हेम
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q17. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से 'पुलिंग' शब्द का चयन कीजिए?

- (a) किताब
- (b) सूची-पत्र
- (c) गंगा
- (d) संसद

Q18. निम्नलिखित में से किस सामासिक शब्द का विग्रह सही है?

- (a) अत्याधुनिक = आधुनिक से भी आधुनिक
- (b) यज्ञशाला = यज्ञ में जो है शाला
- (c) घर्मवीर = घर्म के लिए वीर
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q19. निम्नलिखित में से किस सामासिक पद का विग्रह गलत है?

- (a) विद्यालय = विद्या के लिए आलय
- (b) ग्रामोत्थान = ग्राम का उत्थान
- (c) वक्रतुण्ड - वक्र के लिए तुण्ड
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सामासिक पद सही नहीं है?

- (a) लोकनायक = लोक का नायक है जो
- (b) कमलनयन = कमल के नयन
- (c) त्रिशूल = तीन शूलों का समाहार
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q21. 'स्वर्ग', 'पृथ्वी' और सूर्य किस शब्द के अनेकार्थी हैं:

- (a) गोचर
- (b) गो
- (c) खेचर
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q22. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द के सभी शब्द अशुद्ध हैं?

- (a) षट्कोण, सप्तर्षि
- (b) त्रिवेणी, अतिवृष्टि
- (c) विहगम, शादुल
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q23. निम्नलिखित में से शुद्ध वर्तनी वाले शब्द का चयन कीजिए-

- (a) नैसर्गिक
- (b) नेसर्गिक
- (c) नैसरगिक
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q24. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं?

- (a) आजीविका, अनूग्रहित, परिमारजित
- (b) आजिविका, अनुगरहित, परीमार्जित
- (c) आजीविका, अनुगृहीत, परिमार्जित
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q25. वर्तनी की दृष्टि से कौन-सा शब्द अशुद्ध है?

- (a) चरमोत्कर्ष
- (b) तिलांजली
- (c) लब्धप्रतिष्ठि
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q26. इनमें से किस विकल्प में विलोम-युग्म सही नहीं है?

- (a) अतिवृष्टि - अनावृष्टि
- (b) आविर्भाव - तिरोभाव
- (c) नश्वर - यथार्थ
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q27. 'निषिद्ध' का विलोम शब्द क्या है?

- (a) सापेक्ष
- (b) निवृत्ति
- (c) विहित
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q28. इनमें से कौन सा विलोम-युग्म सही नहीं है?

- (a) तीव्र - लघु
- (b) विज्ञ - अविज्ञ
- (c) मूक - वाचाल
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q29. 'उन्मूलन' का विलोम शब्द है-

- (a) आमुलन
- (b) निमीलन
- (c) रोपण
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q30. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में समश्रुत शब्द-युग्म का अर्थ-भेद सही नहीं है?

- (a) अम्बुज- अम्बुद = कमल - बादल
- (b) अविराम- अभिराम = लगातार - सुन्दर
- (c) अवदान- अवधान = व्यवधान - योगदान
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (e) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q31. Two inlet pipes A and B can fill empty cistern in 6 and 10 hrs respectively. They are switched on together but pipe B had to be closed 1 hour before the cistern was full. How many hours did they take to fill the cistern?

- (a) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hr
- (b) $5\frac{3}{4}$ hr
- (c) $3\frac{1}{3}$ hr
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q32. $81 \div 3^3 \times 4 - 10 = ?$

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 0
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q33. Sum of a two digit number and number obtained by reversing digits is 66. Sum of digits of the number is?

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 12
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q34. A dealer marks a washing machine for Rs. 7500 and allows a discount of 6% on it. Find the selling price

- (a) 6850
- (b) 7050
- (c) 7250
- (d) More than one of above
- (e) None of above

Q35. The sum of the cubes of two number in the ratio 3:4 is 5824. Find the sum of these two numbers.

- (a) $(5824)^{1/3}$
- (b) 28
- (c) 24
- (d) More than one of above
- (e) None of above

Q36. Loss of 20% on selling price is equal to x% loss in cost price. what is x?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 30%
- (c) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (d) More than one of above
- (e) None of above

Q37. In a motor 1, out of 120 machine parts, 5% parts were defective. In motor 2, out of 80 machine parts, 10 % were defective. For the two motors considers together, the percentage of defective machine parts were

- (a) 7
- (b) 6.5
- (c) 7.5
- (d) More than one of above
- (e) None of above

Q38. If $(2^3)^2 = 4^x$, then 3^x , is equal to

- (a) 3
- (b) 6
- (c) 9
- (d) More than one of above
- (e) None of above

Q39. Tropic of Cancer passes through:

- (a) Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand
- (b) Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nādu
- (c) Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q40. Which of the following is an example of a behavioral method for controlling air pollution?

- (a) Carpooling
- (b) Installing air filters
- (c) Upgrading to electric vehicles
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q41. When was "Bihar Bandhu" Newspaper started in Bihar?

- (a) 1872
- (b) 1855
- (c) 1845
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q42. Which of the following is a primary treatment process in wastewater treatment?

- (a) Aeration
- (b) Sedimentation
- (c) Filtration
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q43. How does noise pollution affect mental health?

- (a) It causes anxiety
- (b) It leads to depression
- (c) It increases stress levels
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q44. Which of the following is an example of biomedical solid waste?

- (a) Food waste from a restaurant
- (b) Hazardous waste from a factory
- (c) Sharps waste from a hospital
- (d) More than one of the above

Q45. Who composed the songs of Phaag Raag in Bihar?

- (a) Naval kishor Singh
- (b) Kavi Vidyapith
- (c) Rajashah
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q46. When was the Times of India published in Bihar?

- (a) 1986
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1955
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q47. When was the Gaya Museum established in Bihar?

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1970
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q48. When was Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University established in Bihar?

- (a) 1959
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1961
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q49. Former Indian cricketer Mahendra Singh Dhoni has launched the made-in-India camera drone named 'Droni'. Droni is manufactured by _____?

- (a) Horizon Aerospace
- (b) HaveUs Aerotech
- (c) Garuda Aerospace
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q50. Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari inaugurated the 81st annual session of the Indian roads Congress in _____.

- (a) Bhopal
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Indore
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q51. Which team won the Women's T20 World Cup for the sixth time when they beat South Africa?

- (a) Australia
- (b) India
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q52. Which team was named the winner of the 13th Hockey India Senior Women National Championship in 2023?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q53. Ellora Ajanta International Festival 2023 is held in which state in India?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q54. The World's largest island is -

- (a) Greenland
- (b) Iceland
- (c) New Guinea
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q55. The longest sea beach in India is -

- (a) Chapora beach
- (b) Diu beach
- (c) Marina beach
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q56. Which one of the following regions is most rich in coal deposits?

- (a) Brahmaputra Valley
- (b) Damodar Valley
- (c) Mahanadi Valley
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q57. The layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent is -

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Ionosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q58. The term "Doab" means -

- (a) a land between two mountains
- (b) a land between two lakes
- (c) a land between two rivers
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q59. Who was the first Governor General of India?

- (a) Lord William Bentick
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q60. Which act ended the "Trade Monopoly" of the East India Company?

- (a) Regulating Act of 1773
- (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- (c) The Charter Act of 1813
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q61. Which among the following was also known as the Bandobast system?

- (a) Zabti
- (b) parukh
- (c) Nasaq
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q62. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?

- (a) Home Rule Movement
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q63. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj.
- (b) Dr Annie Besant was a theosophist.
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gandhinagar
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q64. During India's freedom struggle, which one of the following led to the first 'All India Hartal'?

- (a) Protest against the Rowlatt Act
- (b) Protest against Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
- (c) Trial of Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q65. A law passed by a state on a concurrent subject gets precedence over the law of the center-

- (a) if it was passed earlier than the central law
- (b) if it was passed by the state legislature and approved by the President before enactment of the central law
- (c) if the Supreme Court so decides
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q66. The Constitution of India has created-

- (a) A very weak center
- (b) A very strong center
- (c) A Centre which is weak during normal times but very strong during emergencies
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q67. Recommendations to the President of India on the specific Union-State fiscal relations are made by the

- (a) Finance Minister
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q68. What is the composition of Nitrogen and Oxygen in the Atmosphere?

- (a) 78% and 21%
- (b) 72% and 21%
- (c) 72% and 27%
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q69. Which of the following is an example of terrestrial food chain?

- (a) Phyto-planktons → small fish → large fish → egret
- (b) Grass → insects → frog → snake → hawk/otter
- (c) Bull kelp → sea urchin → gray whale → killer whale
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q70. The over-lapping network of food-chains in an ecosystem is called:

- (a) Ecosystem
- (b) Trophic Level
- (c) Food web
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q71. Who propounded the idea of 'felicific calculus'?

- (a) Machiavelli
- (b) Hobbes
- (c) Bentham
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q72. In Republic Plato defined Justice as

- (a) Distributive in nature
- (b) Participatory in nature
- (c) Legal in nature
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q73. The Parliament in India is composed of

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & Vice President
- (c) Rajya Sabha & President
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q74. Which schedule of Indian Constitution is related to Panchayati Raj?

- (a) II Schedule
- (b) VIII Schedule
- (c) X Schedule
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q75. The ninth schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by?

- (a) First amendment
- (b) Eighth amendment
- (c) Ninth amendment
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q76. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India contains

- (a) provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
- (b) the Union List, the State List
- (c) the Concurrent List
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q77. Who was the founder of Utilitarianism?

- (a) Bentham
- (b) James Mill
- (c) David Hume
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q78. Which social contract theorist argued that individuals enter into a contract with each other to form a civil society, relinquishing some natural rights in exchange for collective security?

- (a) Thomas Hobbes
- (b) John Locke
- (c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q79. Which Enlightenment thinker is known for advocating the separation of powers into legislative, executive, and judicial branches as a safeguard against tyranny?

- (a) Montesquieu
- (b) Voltaire
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q80. Which feminist political theorist is best known for her work "The Second Sex," examining the oppression of women and challenging traditional views on gender?

- (a) Simone de Beauvoir
- (b) Betty Friedan
- (c) Judith Butler
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q81. Which political philosopher is associated with the idea of the "end of history," suggesting that liberal democracy represents the ultimate form of government and the endpoint of societal evolution?

- (a) Francis Fukuyama
- (b) Samuel Huntington
- (c) John Rawls
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q82. Under which one of the following Amendment Acts was Sikkim admitted into the Union of India?

- (a) 35th
- (b) 36th
- (c) 37th
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q83. In which year fundamental duties were included in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 1974
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1977
- (e) 1986

Q84. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged under the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q85. Who is an author of the book "An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation"?

- (a) John Stuart Mill
- (b) Jeremy Bentham
- (c) Immanuel Kant
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q86. Who argued that the state exists to protect private property and that individuals enter into a social contract primarily to safeguard their possessions?

- (a) John Locke
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) John Stuart Mill
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q87. Which feminist philosopher introduced the concept of the "ethics of care,"?

- (a) Carol Gilligan
- (b) Simone de Beauvoir
- (c) Judith Butler
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q88. Who introduced the idea of "power/knowledge," emphasizing the interconnection between knowledge and political power in shaping societal norms and institutions?

- (a) Michel Foucault
- (b) Jurgen Habermas
- (c) Edward Said
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q89. Who developed the concept of "state of nature," where individuals exist without a governing authority, to explore the origins of political authority and legitimacy?

- (a) Thomas Hobbes
- (b) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- (c) John Locke
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q90. Who is known for the concept of "the general will," suggesting that a just society is one where decisions are made collectively for the common good?

- (a) Montesquieu
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Locke
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q91. In political theory, what is the term for the distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges in a way that accounts for the needs of individuals and promotes fairness?

- (a) Justice
- (b) Equality
- (c) Liberty
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q92. According to classical liberal political theory, what is the primary role of the state regarding individual liberties?

- (a) To ensure economic equality
- (b) To maximize individual autonomy
- (c) To establish a classless society
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q93. Which political philosopher argued for the principle of "toleration," advocating for religious and intellectual freedom as essential for a harmonious society?

- (a) John Locke
- (b) Thomas Hobbes
- (c) Voltaire
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q94. Who is known for his articulation of the idea of "Integral Humanism," emphasizing the harmonious development of individuals, society, and the nation?

- (a) Deendayal Upadhyaya
- (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (c) M.S. Golwalkar
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q95. The concept of 'hegemony' is associated with

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Mao
- (c) Gramsci
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q96. In political theory, what principle asserts that the punishment should fit the crime, and individuals should be treated equally under the law?

- (a) Retributive justice
- (b) Restorative justice
- (c) Distributive justice
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q97. Which political theorist is associated with the idea of "minimal state," arguing that the state's role should be limited to protecting individual rights and maintaining law and order?

- (a) Robert Nozick
- (b) John Rawls
- (c) Thomas Hobbes
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q98. Who was a leading figure in the Dravidian movement and played a key role in the social and political transformation of Tamil Nadu, advocating for social justice and rationalism?

- (a) C.N. Annadurai
- (b) M.G. Ramachandran
- (c) K. Kamaraj
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q99. Which Indian political philosopher and reformer founded the Servants of India Society and emphasized the idea of "Nishkama Karma," selfless service to society without any desire for personal gain?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q100. In political theory, what concept refers to the idea that political power should be divided among various branches of government to prevent any one group from gaining too much control?

- (a) Separation of powers
- (b) Federalism
- (c) Unitarism
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q101. Who is associated with the concept of "classical republicanism," emphasizing civic virtue, public service, and the common good as essential for a well-ordered society?

- (a) Montesquieu
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Machiavelli
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q102. Which political leader and philosopher coined the term "Hindutva" to emphasize the cultural and national identity of Hindus and argued for the protection of Hindu interests?

- (a) Syama Prasad Mukherjee
- (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (c) Deendayal Upadhyaya
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q103. Who is known for the theory of "postcolonialism," examining the impact of colonialism and imperialism on cultures and societies?

- (a) Edward Said
- (b) Frantz Fanon
- (c) Homi Bhabha
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q104. Which political philosopher is often referred to as the father of modern political theory and wrote "Leviathan," advocating for a social contract to avoid the state of nature?

- (a) John Locke
- (b) Thomas Hobbes
- (c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q105. Who is known for the concept of "biopower" and "governmentality," examining how political power operates through institutions and technologies to manage populations?

- (a) Michel Foucault
- (b) Hannah Arendt
- (c) Jurgen Habermas
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q106. Which ancient Indian philosopher is known for his treatise "Arthashastra," offering insights into statecraft, governance, and political strategy?

- (a) Chanakya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Gautama Buddha
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q107. Who is often considered the founder of modern international relations and introduced the concept of the "balance of power" in his work "The Peloponnesian War"?

- (a) Thucydides
- (b) Machiavelli
- (c) Sun Tzu
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q108. According to the theory of "neoliberal institutionalism" in international relations, what role do international institutions play in shaping state behavior?

- (a) They have minimal influence on state actions.
- (b) They are essential for promoting peace and cooperation.
- (c) They often exacerbate conflicts among states.
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q109. Who is known for the concept of "security dilemma" in international relations, suggesting that actions taken by a state to enhance its security may inadvertently lead to increased insecurity for others?

- (a) Kenneth Waltz
- (b) Robert Jervis
- (c) Alexander Wendt
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q110. According to the "theory of democratic peace," what proposition suggests that democracies are less likely to go to war with each other?

- (a) Democratic rarely go to war against each other.
- (b) Democratic states prioritize economic interests.
- (c) Democracies tend to form alliances more frequently.
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q111. In international relations, what term refers to a situation where two or more states mutually benefit from cooperation despite having conflicting interests in other areas?

- (a) Hegemony
- (b) Détente
- (c) Balance of power
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q112. Which international relations theory emphasizes the role of ideas, norms, and identities in shaping state behavior and international outcomes?

- (a) Realism
- (b) Liberalism
- (c) Constructivism
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q113. Who is associated with the concept of "balance of terror," suggesting that the possession of nuclear weapons by multiple states can contribute to stability and deter aggression?

- (a) Herman Kahn
- (b) Albert Wohlstetter
- (c) Robert Jervis
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q114. According to the "theory of hegemonic stability," what role does a dominant power play in maintaining stability in the international system?

- (a) It leads to increased conflicts.
- (b) It contributes to a power vacuum.
- (c) It fosters cooperation and stability.
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q115. Who introduced the concept of "anarchical society" in international relations, emphasizing the role of states in establishing norms and rules to manage their interactions without a central authority?

- (a) Kenneth Waltz
- (b) Hedley Bull
- (c) E.H. Carr
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q116. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Indo-Pak war of 1971, leading to the creation of Bangladesh?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Morarji Desai
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q117. What event led to the declaration of a state of emergency in India in 1975, during which civil liberties were suspended and political opposition was suppressed?

- (a) Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Naxalite movement
- (c) Anti-Sikh riots
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q118. Who was the Prime Minister during the economic reforms in India in 1991?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (b) Rajiv Gandhi
- (c) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q119. In recent years, which northeastern state witnessed the signing of the "Bodo Accord," leading to the establishment of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) for the Bodo community?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Manipur
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q120. In 1977, which political coalition, comprising various anti-Emergency forces, came to power, ending the period of Emergency rule in India?

- (a) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)
- (b) United Progressive Alliance (UPA)
- (c) Janata Party
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q121. Which international organization is responsible for maintaining global peace and security, with a primary focus on conflict prevention, humanitarian aid, and peacekeeping missions?

- (a) United Nations (UN)
- (b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q122. What major international agreement, signed in 2015, aims to combat climate change by limiting global warming and reducing greenhouse gas emissions?

- (a) Paris Agreement
- (b) Kyoto Protocol
- (c) Montreal Protocol
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q123. Which country has been a key player in recent tensions related to the South China Sea, asserting territorial claims that have led to disputes with neighboring nations?

- (a) Japan
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q124. Who is considered as the father of Public Administration, known for his work on the study of administrative processes and principles?

- (a) Max Weber
- (b) Frederick Taylor
- (c) Woodrow Wilson
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q125. Which approach in public administration emphasizes the study of informal relationships, social structures, and cultural aspects within organizations?

- (a) Scientific Management
- (b) Human Relations Approach
- (c) Contingency Theory
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q126. India has been actively involved in peacekeeping missions. In which international organization does India contribute significantly to peacekeeping efforts?

- (a) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (b) United Nations (UN)
- (c) Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q127. In which year was the first summit of NAM held?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1961
- (c) 1978
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q128. Identify the correct order in which the political thinkers propounded their respective theories

- (a) Machiavelli, Hobbes, Rousseau, Mill
- (b) Machiavelli, Rousseau, Hobbes, Mill
- (c) Hobbes, Machiavelli, Rousseau, Mill
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q129. The term "E-Governance" in public administration primarily involves:

- (a) Effective governance
- (b) Electronic processes for governance
- (c) Ethical governance
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q130. The concept of "Red Tape" in public administration refers to:

- (a) Bureaucratic inefficiency and delays
- (b) Administrative transparency
- (c) Employee empowerment
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q131. What is the primary goal of the concept of "Good Governance" in public administration?

- (a) Maximizing government authority
- (b) Minimizing public participation
- (c) Enhancing transparency, accountability, and effectiveness
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q132. India is a member of the BRICS group. What does BRICS stand for?

- (a) Brazil, Russia, India
- (b) China, South Africa
- (c) Britain, Russia, India, Canada, South Africa
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q133. India's foreign policy often emphasizes the concept of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam." What does this concept signify?

- (a) Non-Alignment
- (b) The world in one family
- (c) Unity in Diversity
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q134. The term "Rule of Law" in public administration emphasizes that government actions should be based on:

- (a) Political ideologies
- (b) Administrative discretion
- (c) Arbitrary power
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q135. What is the primary focus of Frederick Taylor's Scientific Management approach in public administration?

- (a) Employee empowerment
- (b) Human relations
- (c) Efficiency and productivity
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q136. The concept of "Whistleblowing" in public administration refers to:

- (a) A form of employee empowerment
- (b) Reporting unethical behavior or misconduct
- (c) Bureaucratic resistance
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q137. What is the primary feature of a unitary political system?

- (a) Division of power between central and regional governments
- (b) Autonomous regions with independent governance
- (c) Sovereign states forming a federal union
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q138. Which international organization is responsible for maintaining global peace and security?

- (a) World Health Organization (WHO)
- (b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (c) United Nations (UN)
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q139. What political ideology advocates for the abolition of private property and the establishment of a classless society?

- (a) Liberalism
- (b) Conservatism
- (c) Socialism
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q140. The author of Discourses on Livy is:

- (a) Immanuel Kant
- (b) Niccolò Machiavelli
- (c) Antonio Gramsci
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q141. Which principle of international relations emphasizes a state's right to govern itself without external interference?

- (a) Humanitarian intervention
- (b) Non-interventionism
- (c) Collective security
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q142. Which one among the following is not written by M.N. Roy?

- (a) The Future of Indian Politics
- (b) Gandhism, Nationalism and Socialism
- (c) New Humanism
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q143. Which one of the following writings is not written by Mao?

- (a) On New Democracy
- (b) On Coalition Government
- (c) People's War
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q144. Black Skin, White Masks is written by

- (a) Gramsci
- (b) Hannah Arendt
- (c) Frantz Fanon
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q145. India became the member of Shanghai cooperation Organisation in year

- (a) 2015
- (b) 2016
- (c) 2017
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q146. What are the three types of political culture according to Almond and Verba's study 'Civic Culture'?

- (a) Parochial, subject, participant
- (b) Citizen, communal, democratic
- (c) Associative, adjudicative, parochial
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q147. The five stages of economic growth proposed by W.W. Rostow are:

- (a) Traditional society, mercantile capitalism, industrial capitalism, financial capitalism, globalisation.
- (b) Preconditions for take-off, takeoff, maturing of industry, industrial capitalism, full employment.
- (c) Traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, the epoch of high mass consumption.
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q148. Which one of the following is not a principle of organisation suggested by Luther Gulick?

- (a) Planning
- (b) Directing
- (c) Observation
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q149. Machiavelli is regarded as the first modern political thinker because of:

- (a) Separation of ethics and religion from politics.
- (b) Forerunner of nation state.
- (c) Represented the spirit of renaissance.
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q150. In Samuel P. Huntington's analysis, India is placed in which one of the 'waves of democratization'?

- (a) First wave
- (b) Second wave
- (c) Third wave
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. "The" is used before a singular noun when it refers to a specific person or thing that both the speaker and listener know about. Since the old man was met yesterday, he is a specific person already known to the listener, making "the" the appropriate article.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. "A" is used to introduce a singular, countable noun that is mentioned for the first time and is not specifically known to the listener. John building "a yard" refers to any yard, not a specific one previously known.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Granite is not a type of cloud; it is a type of igneous rock. Cumulus and Stratus are types of clouds, making granite the correct answer.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. The stamen is not a part of the human body; it is a part of a flower, responsible for producing pollen. Femur and Tibia are bones in the human body, making stamen the correct choice for not being a part of the human body.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. A triangle is defined as a polygon with three sides and three angles. This fundamental property distinguishes it from other shapes, making "three sides" the correct characteristic of a triangle.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Tadpoles are aquatic larval stage of frogs and toads, commonly found in water. Birds and butterflies are not typically found living in water, making tadpoles the correct choice for what you can find in water.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Your father's brother is also referred to as your uncle. The term "uncle" specifically identifies the brother of either parent.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Your mother's sister is your aunt. This term is used specifically for the sister of one's mother or father.

S9. Ans.(c):

Sol. 'निर्वाह' शब्द में 'निर्' उपसर्ग है। 'निर्' उपसर्ग का अर्थ अभाव, बिना, बाहर, निषेध है, इसके उदाहरण हैं- निरपराध, निर्जन, निराकार, निर्गुण।

S10. Ans.(a):

Sol. प्रत्यय= प्रति (साथ में पर बाद में)+ अय (चलनेवाला) शब्द का अर्थ है, पीछे चलना। जो शब्दांश शब्दों के अंत में विशेषता या परिवर्तन ला देते हैं, वे प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं। जैसे- दयालु= दया शब्द के अंत में आलु जुड़ने से अर्थ में विशेषता आ गई है। अतः यहाँ 'आलु' शब्दांश प्रत्यय है। प्रत्ययों का अपना अर्थ कुछ भी नहीं होता और न ही इनका प्रयोग स्वतंत्र रूप से किया जाता है। झगड़ालू शब्द में आलु प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है, जिसका अर्थ है 'करने वाला' अर्थात् झगड़ालू शब्द में प्रत्यय का अर्थ है झगड़ा करने वाला। 'आलु' प्रत्यय के उदाहरण हैं - दयालु, लजालु, रतालु, सियालु।

S11. Ans.(c):

Sol.सही प्रत्यय प्रयोग इस प्रकार है - 'मीठा + आस =मिठास'।

S12. Ans.(c):

Sol. आज पिताजी ने मुझे एक रुपया दिया
अन्य शुद्ध वाक्य इस प्रकार हैं - दंड पाने के योग्य तो वह है ही। आप
चुनाव जीत गए हैं, अतः हमारी बधाई स्वीकार कीजिए।

S13. Ans.(b):

Sol.शुद्ध वाक्य है- 'उन्होंने जीवन में बहुत-से उतार-चढ़ाव देखे हैं। इस
वाक्य में बहुत के बाद 'सा' के स्थान पर 'से' का प्रयोग उचित है।

S14. Ans.(c):

Sol. घट और कुंभ, घड़े के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं। अन्य शब्दों के
पर्यायवाची युग्म इस प्रकार हैं- 'मीन-मछली', 'मद-मदिरा', 'प्रज्ञा-
बुद्धि', 'सहचर-मित्र',

S15. Ans.(c):

Sol.क्षणप्रिया, चपला, अशनि, 'विद्युत्' के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं। मयूर,
केकी, कलापी, 'मोर' के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं। रोष, भूप, त्रास, परस्पर
पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं हैं, रोष, क्रोध का पर्यायवाची है। भूप, राजा का
पर्यायवाची है। त्रास, भय का पर्यायवाची है।

S16. Ans.(a):

Sol.हाटक, हेम, कनक, 'सोना' के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं। वपु, शरीर का
पर्यायवाची शब्द है।

S17. Ans.(b):

Sol. 'सूची-पत्र' पुलिंग शब्द है। शेष सभी स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है।

S18. Ans.(a):

Sol.सामासिक शब्द का सही विग्रह इस प्रकार है -अत्याधुनिक =
आधुनिक से भी आधुनिक। यज्ञशाला = यज्ञ के लिए शाला। धर्मवीर =
घर्म में वीर।

S19. Ans.(c):

Sol.वक्रतुण्ड = वक्र है तुण्ड जिसकी, अर्थात् गणेश। तुण्ड का सामान्य
अर्थ मुख या चोंच होता है, किंतु यह हाथी की सूंड को भी व्यक्त करता है
। गणेश यानी टेढ़ीमेढ़ी सूंड वाले।

S20. Ans.(b):

Sol. सही सामासिक विग्रह है - 'कमलनयन = कमल के समान नयन'।

S21. Ans.(b):

Sol. 'स्वर्ग', 'पृथ्वी' और 'सूर्य', 'गो' के अनेकार्थी शब्द हैं।

S22. Ans.(c):

Sol. शब्दों की शुद्ध वर्तनी है - विहंगम, शार्दूल

S23. Ans.(a):

Sol.शुद्ध वर्तनी वाला शब्द है - नैसर्गिक।

S24. Ans.(c):

Sol.शब्दों की शुद्ध वर्तनी है - आजीविका, अनुगृहीत, परिमार्जित।

S25. Ans.(c):

Sol.शुद्ध वर्तनी है - लब्धप्रतिष्ठ, जिसका अर्थ है - प्रसिद्ध, प्रतिष्ठित,
यशस्वी।

S26. Ans.(c):

Sol.नश्वर का विलोम शब्द 'शाश्वत' है।

S27. Ans.(c):

Sol. 'निषिद्ध' का विलोम शब्द 'विहित' है।

S28. Ans.(a):

Sol.सही विलोम युग्म है - तीव्र -मन्थरा।

S29. Ans.(c):

Sol. 'उन्मूलन' का विलोम शब्द है- रोपण।

S30. Ans.(c):

Sol.सही समश्रुत शब्द-युग्म है, 'अवदान- अवधान = योगदान - ध्यान
देना'।

S31. Ans.(e)

Sol.

A (6) ——— 5
 \ /
 30
B (10) — / \
 3
 $(5 + 3) \times t + 5 \times 1 = 30$
 $t = \frac{25}{8}$

Total time = $\frac{33}{8} = 4\frac{1}{8}$ hr.

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. $81 \div 27 \times 4 - 10 = 2$

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol.
Let the number be $10a+b$

ATQ,

$(10a+b)+(10b+a)=66$

$\Rightarrow 11(a+b)=66$

$\Rightarrow a+b=6$

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$SP = 7500 \times \frac{(100-6)}{100}$$

$$= \frac{7500 \times 94}{100} = 75 \times 94 = 7050$$

S35. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$(3x)^3 + (4x)^3 = 5824$$

$$27x^3 + 64x^3 = 5824$$

$$81x^3 = 5824$$

$$x=4$$

$$\text{sum} = 3x + 4x = 28$$

S36. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\text{Loss} = CP - SP$$

$$\text{ATQ, } \frac{CP-SP}{SP} = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$SP = 5 CP - 5SP$$

$$6 SP = 5 CP$$

$$\frac{SP}{CP} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5x}{6x}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \frac{CP-CP}{CP} = \frac{6x-5x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6} \times 100$$

$$= 16 \frac{2}{3} \%$$

S37. Ans.(a)

Sol.

In type I machine parts.

$$\text{No. of defective parts } \frac{5}{100} \times 120 = 6$$

$$\text{In type II, no of defective} = \frac{10}{100} \times 80 = 8$$

$$\text{In total defective} = \frac{8+6}{200} = \frac{14}{200} = 7\%$$

S38. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$\text{ATQ, } (2^3)^2 = 4^x$$

$$\Rightarrow 4^x = 64$$

$$\text{Therefore; } x = 3$$

$$3^x = 3^3 = 27$$

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand.

The Tropic of Cancer passes through Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Jharkhand, At the time of its naming, the sun was positioned in the Cancer constellation during the June solstice.

Information booster-

- The Tropic of cancer is an imaginary line that is at an angle of 23.50 0, It is north of the equator which passes through the middle of India.

- There are 17 countries through which the tropic of cancer passes.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. Behavioral methods involve changes in individual or collective behavior that can reduce air pollution. Carpooling, for example, reduces the number of vehicles on the road, thereby reducing emissions. Other examples of behavioral methods include using public transportation, biking or walking, and reducing energy consumption at home or in the workplace

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 1872, Bihar Bandhu, a Hindu newspaper founded by Balakrishna Bhatt and Keshavram Bhatt, started publication from Calcutta but its press to Patna in 1874.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Sedimentation. Sedimentation is a primary treatment process in wastewater treatment, where solid particles in the wastewater settle down due to gravity, separating them from the liquid. This process helps remove larger particles and some suspended solids from the wastewater before further treatment.

S43. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) More than one of the above. Noise pollution can indeed affect mental health in multiple ways. It can cause anxiety, lead to depression, and increase stress levels. Prolonged exposure to high levels of noise can have a detrimental impact on one's psychological well-being, making it important to address and mitigate noise pollution for the sake of mental health.

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. Biomedical solid waste refers to waste generated by healthcare facilities, including hospitals, clinics, and laboratories. This can include items such as used needles, syringes, and other sharps, as well as medical equipment, infectious waste, and pharmaceuticals. Proper management and disposal of biomedical waste is important to prevent the spread of disease and protect public health.

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. Navalkishor Singh composed the songs of Phaag Raag in Bihar.

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 1986 was the Times of India published in Bihar.

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1970 was the Gaya Museum established in Bihar.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University established in 1961 in Bihar.

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. Former Indian cricketer **Mahendra Singh Dhoni** has launched the **made-in-India camera drone** named **'Droni'** with advanced features manufactured by **Garuda Aerospace**.

More Details:

- Dhoni is the brand ambassador of Garuda Aerospace, a company which has attempted to offer drone solutions for agricultural pesticide spraying, solar panel cleaning, industrial pipeline inspections, mapping, surveying, public announcements, and delivery services.
- It has ventured into the consumer drone market with 'Droni'.

S50. Ans.(b)

Sol. Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways **Nitin Gadkari** inaugurated the 81st annual session of the Indian roads Congress in **Lucknow**.

More Details:

- He was accompanied by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Yogi Adityanath.
- In the inaugural ceremony of the Indian Roads Congress, the Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways said that by 2024 projects worth rupees five lakh crore will start in Uttar Pradesh.
- The road projects worth rupees eight crores have been approved for Uttar Pradesh.
- India will reduce the use of Fossil fuel-run transport systems in the next five years.

S51. Ans.(a)

Sol. ICC Women's T20 World Cup Final: Australia won the Women's T20 World Cup for the sixth time when they beat South Africa by 19 runs in the final at Newlands.

S52. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hockey Madhya Pradesh was named the winner of the 13th Hockey India Senior Women National Championship in 2023.

S53. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ellora Ajanta International Festival 2023 was held in Maharashtra.

Additional Info-

- The Ajanta Ellora International Festival 2023 festival is a celebration of the cultural heritage and diversity of the region and promises to be a feast for the senses.
- The festival showcases the Ellora and Ajanta caves 'artwork and architecture, as well as performances by local and international artists.
- Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India.
- The Ajanta Ellora International Festival was first launched in 1985.

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. Greenland is the world's largest island with a total area of 836,109 sq mi (2,166,086 sq km).

An island or isle is any piece of subcontinental land that is surrounded by water. Very small islands such as emergent land features on atolls can be called islets, skerries, cays, or keys and very large islands are like Greenland, Madagascar, etc.

- Greenland, the world's largest island, lying in the North Atlantic Ocean.
- It covers an area of 2,130,800 km² (970 sq mi)
- Greenland is noted for its vast tundra and immense glaciers.
- Although Greenland remains a part of the Kingdom of Denmark, the island's home-rule government is responsible for most domestic affairs.
- The Greenlandic people are primarily Inuit (Eskimo).
- The capital of Greenland is Nuuk (Godthåb).

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. Marina Beach in Chennai is the longest natural beach in India.

- Marina Beach is the longest beach in India.
- Marina beach is located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
- It lies along the Bay of Bengal.
- Marina Beach is also the world's second-longest beach.

- The beach was renovated by Governor Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff in the 1880s.
- Two prominent statues of Mahatma Gandhi is situated on the Marina beach.
- Marina Beach is one of the most crowded beaches in India.

S56. Ans.(b)

Sol. Damodar Valley region is most rich in coal deposits.

- The most important Gondwana coal fields in India are located in Damodar Valley. Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari. They lie in the Jharkhand-Bengal coal belt and the important coal fields in this region are Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih, and Karanpura.

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Stratosphere is the layer where the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is totally absent. Temperature rises as one moves upward through the stratosphere.

- The stratosphere defines a layer in which temperatures rises with increasing altitude. At the top of the stratosphere the thin air may attain temperatures close to 0°C. This rise in temperature is caused by the absorption of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the Sun by the ozone layer. Such a temperature profile creates very stable atmospheric conditions. Consequently, the stratosphere is almost completely free of clouds or other forms of weather.

S58. Ans.(c)

Sol. Doab is a term used for a tract of land lying between two rivers.

- This term is mainly used in South Asia and particularly in Pakistan and India.
- For example, Indus and its tributaries formed doab in the northern plains.
- Doab is made from 'do' which means two and 'ab' means water or river.

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lord William Bentinck (1828-35) was the 1st Governor-General of British India. His tenure is known for the social reforms such as Abolition of Sati in 1829, Suppression of Thugi, and Suppression of Infanticide etc. English was introduced as a medium of higher education, Charter act 1833 was passed by which East India Company ceased to be a trading company. Some corrective measures in civil services were taken. This seven years period was an epoch for administrative reforms in India.

S60. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India, however, the company's monopoly in trade with China and trade in tea with India was kept intact.

- The Charter Act of 1813 ended the commercial trade monopoly of the East India Company except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- Salient features of the charter:
- The East India Company was, however, allowed to enjoy the monopoly of China trade and trade in tea.
- From 1793 to 1813 the company did not permit the Christian missionaries to work for the Indian people due to fear of hurting religious sentiments of Indians.
- But the Charter act of 1813 opened India to Christian Missionaries and permitted them to propagate English and preach their religion.
- A sum of rupees one lakh annually was provided for the revival and improvement of literature and promotion of knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.
- Thus, through the Act, the British government assumed the responsibility of Indian people's education.
- This was the first step towards the idea of state responsibility for education.

S61. Ans.(a)

Sol. Akbar introduced the Dahasala or Zabati system of land revenue collection in 1580-82 to alleviate the problems arising due to fixing prices every year and doing settlements of revenues of previous years. In this system, average produce of ten years was derived. One third of this average produce was fixed in Rupees per Bigha and fixed as share of the state (Mal). Rest two third share was left to the cultivators (Kharaj).

- There were various methods of land revenue assessment during the Mughal period. Let us see the salient features of each one by one:
- **Zabti-**
- It was the most important method of land revenue assessment during the Mughal era and was also known as the Bandobast System.
- The practice was introduced by Sher Shah.
- Akbar appointed karoris (officers for assessment and collection of tax) all over North India.
- Under this system, the land was measured and according to the productivity and price prevailing in the area, the revenue known as dastur ul Amal was fixed.
- All the revenue collection was done in cash.
- This system was prevalent in Delhi, Allahabad, Awadh, Agra, Lahore, and Multan.

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of non violent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it.

- M. K. Gandhi on March 12, 1930, started March his from the Sabarmati Ashram with 72 people and reached Dandi coastal Gujarat on April 6, 1930.
- He broke the salt law by picking up a handful of salt at Dandi and announced the commencement of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- On March 12, 1930, Indian independence leader Mohandas Gandhi begins a defiant march to the sea in protest of the British salt monopoly.
- Britain's Salt Acts prohibited Indians from collecting or selling salt, a staple in the Indian diet.
- Citizens were forced to buy the vital mineral from the British.
- The Salt March was a 24-day Salt March, which was non-violent in nature.

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi was born in Porbandar.

- Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875. The organisation voiced for causes like widow remarriage and education of girl children.
- Annie Besant as President of the Theosophical Society After joining the society in 1889, she started writing and giving lectures about theosophy. She moved to India in 1893 to continue her social work after her guru, Madame Blavatsky, passed away.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. First, all India hartal on April 6, was a "hartal" organised where Indians would suspend all business and fast as a sign of their opposition and civil disobedience would be offered against specific law. This event is known as the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

- The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act, was a law, applied during the British India period.
- It was a legislative council act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on 18 March 1919, indefinitely extending the emergency measures of preventive indefinite detention, imprisonment without trial and judicial review enacted in the Defence of India Act 1915 during the First World War.

- It was enacted in the light of a perceived threat from revolutionary nationalists of re-engaging in similar conspiracies as had occurred during the war which the Government felt the lapse of the Defence of India Act would enable.

S65. Ans.(b)

Sol. In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law. But, there is an exception. If the state law has been reserved for the consideration of the president and has received his assent, then the state law prevails in that state.

S66. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law it represent strong center.

- Indian Constitution is quasi-federal i.e., it comprises of a strong centre and state wherein parliament is empowered to legislate on subjects not specifically mentioned in Constitution (residuary subjects). Where state and centre both legislate on the same subject the central law shall prevail. During an emergency, it acquires unitary form. Due to this reason, it is called "Quasi federal". So, the Constitution made arrangements for the strong centre.

S67. Ans(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Finance Commission.

Finance Commission

- Article 280 of the Constitution provides for the Finance commission.
- It is constituted by the President of India every fifth year or at a such earlier time, as he thinks of it.
- It consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.
- Functions of Finance Commission-
- The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.
- The principles that should govern the grants-in-aid (under Article 275 of the Constitution) to the states by Centre out of Consolidated Fund of India.
- The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only of advisory nature and hence not binding on the government.
- Recommendations to the President of India on the specific Union-State fiscal relations are made by Finance Commission.

S68. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct option is 78% and 21%. The composition of the atmosphere is comprises of 78% of Nitrogen, 21% of Nitrogen and 1% of other gases like Neon, Argon, Helium, Carbon dioxide etc.

S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is option b i.e., Grass → insects → frog → snake → hawk/otter. The transfer of food materials from producers to consumers of different levels in an ecosystem, in a cyclic pathway, is called a food chain.

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. The over-lapping network of food-chains in an ecosystem is called a food-web. So many food chains often operate in an ecosystem having more than one type of producers and consumers in common. Under such conditions food – transfer in the ecosystem takes place through many routes.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. The idea of 'felicific calculus' was propounded by Jeremy Bentham. It is a concept associated with utilitarianism, where actions are evaluated based on the overall happiness or pleasure they bring to individuals.

S72. Ans.(e)

Sol. Plato's concept of Justice is the central pillar of his political philosophy. He in his famous work 'Republic' through a dialogue method described justice as attainment of a ideal state under which every men will be at a place which is determined by his virtue.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

S74. Ans.(e)

Sol. The XI schedule of the constitution deals with Panchayati Raj. IInd schedule deals with salary of President, Chief justice, Governors & CAG of India. So none of the above that's (e).

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol. First amendment made in 1951, inserted two new articles, 31A and 31B and the 9th schedule to give protection from challenge to land reforms.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Seventh Schedule is given under Article 246 and includes The union (central government) state, and concurrent lists of responsibilities.

S77. Ans.(a)

Sol. The father of utilitarianism is considered to be Jeremy Bentham, who believed the pleasure should be measured quantitatively. For example, if ten people wanted to eat chocolate, and one person wanted to read Shakespeare. Jeremy Bentham was an English philosopher and political radical. He is primarily known today for his moral philosophy, especially his principle of utilitarianism, which evaluates actions based upon their consequences.

S78. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rousseau's "The Social Contract" proposes the idea of a collective agreement, emphasizing the common good and general will as essential components of a just society.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. Montesquieu's "The Spirit of the Laws" heavily influenced the framing of modern constitutions by proposing the idea of checks and balances through the separation of powers.

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Simone de Beauvoir. "The Second Sex," published in 1949, is a seminal work in feminist literature and philosophy, written by French author and philosopher Simone de Beauvoir. In this groundbreaking book, de Beauvoir explores the construction of women as the "Other" in a male-dominated society and lays out a detailed analysis of women's oppression and a critique of the roles that society assigns to women. Her assertion that one is not born, but rather becomes a woman, challenges the biological determinism of gender and has profoundly influenced feminist theory and the broader discourse on gender, identity, and equality.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. Fukuyama's essay "The End of History?" proposes that liberal democracy may be the final stage in the ideological evolution of human societies.

S82. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sikkim became a state of India via the Thirty-sixth Amendment Act, 1975 on 26th April, 1975. The Sikkim State day is observed on 16th May of every year because this was the day when the first Chief Minister of Sikkim assumed office.

S83.Ans.(c)

Sol. In 42nd amendment, 1976 fundamental duties were added on the basis of Swaran Singh Committee report. In 1974 32nd, 33rd and 34th amendments were introduced. In year 1975 35th to 39th amendments were introduced.

S84.Ans.(b)

Sol. There are three types of emergencies which have been envisaged under the Indian constitution. The President can declare three types of emergencies: National emergency under Article 352 State emergency under Article 356 Financial emergency under Article 360.

S85.Ans.(b)

Sol. Bentham's utilitarian philosophy focuses on maximizing overall happiness as the basis for ethical decision-making.

S86.Ans.(a)

Sol. Locke's "Two Treatises of Government" presents his theory of government based on the protection of natural rights, including property.

S87.Ans.(a)

Sol. Gilligan's work, particularly "In a Different Voice," critiques traditional moral theories and highlights the importance of caring relationships.

S88.Ans.(a)

Sol. Foucault's work explores how knowledge is used as a tool of social control and influences power dynamics.

S89.Ans.(a)

Sol. Hobbes used the state of nature as a thought experiment to argue for the necessity of a strong sovereign authority.

S90.Ans.(b)

Sol. Rousseau's idea of the general will underscore the importance of collective decision-making in creating a fair and just political order.

S91.Ans.(a)

Sol. Justice refers to the fair distribution of resources and opportunities among individuals in a society.

S92.Ans.(b)

Sol. Classical liberals argue that the state should primarily protect and maximize individual liberties and minimize interference.

S93.Ans.(c)

Sol. Voltaire's writings, such as "Treatise on Tolerance," championed the idea of toleration and the separation of church and state.

S94.Ans.(a)

Sol. Upadhyaya, a prominent political thinker, outlined the principles of Integral Humanism, which became a foundational ideology for certain political movements in India.

S95.Ans.(c)

Sol. The concept of 'hegemony' is associated with Antonio Gramsci. Hegemony refers to the dominance or control that one social group or class holds over others, often achieved through the manipulation of cultural, economic, and political systems.

S96.Ans.(a)

Sol. Retributive justice focuses on proportionate punishment for wrongdoing.

S97.Ans.(a)

Sol. Nozick's theory, presented in "Anarchy, State, and Utopia," advocates for a minimal state focused on protecting individual rights.

S98.Ans.(e)

Sol. Periyar was a social reformer and politician who significantly contributed to the Dravidian movement's ideology.

S99.Ans.(b)

Sol. Gokhale's emphasis on selfless service and Nishkama Karma had a profound impact on India's political and social thought.

S100.Ans.(a)

Sol. This principle of Separation of powers aims to prevent the abuse of power by distributing it among different branches of government.

S101.Ans.(b)

Sol. Aristotle's political thought includes elements of classical republicanism, emphasizing the importance of civic virtue.

S102.Ans.(b)

Sol. Savarkar played a key role in the development of Hindutva ideology and the promotion of Hindu cultural and national identity.

S103.Ans.(a)

Sol. Edward Said's work, particularly "Orientalism," critically analyzes how Western knowledge has shaped perceptions of the East and perpetuated colonial power dynamics.

S104.Ans.(b)

Sol. Hobbes' "Leviathan" explores the need for a social contract to prevent chaos in a hypothetical state of nature.

S105.Ans.(a)

Sol. Foucault's work explores the mechanisms of power and control in modern societies. Michel Foucault is known for the concept of "biopower" and "governmentality," examining how political power operates through institutions and technologies to manage populations.

S106.Ans.(a)

Sol. Chanakya, also known as Kautilya, was a key figure in ancient Indian political thought, and "Arthashastra" is attributed to him.

S107.Ans.(a)

Sol. Thucydides' historical account and analysis laid the foundation for understanding power dynamics between states.

S108.Ans.(b)

Sol. They are essential for promoting peace and cooperation. Neoliberal institutionalism argues that international institutions contribute to stability and cooperation among states.

S109.Ans.(b)

Sol. The security dilemma is a key concept in understanding the unintended consequences of states' efforts to enhance their security. Robert Jervis is known for the concept of "security dilemma" in international relations.

S110.Ans.(a)

Sol. The democratic peace theory posits that democracies are more peaceful in their relations with other democracies.

S111.Ans.(e)

Sol. Complex interdependence describes a scenario where states rely on each other for benefits despite other areas of conflict.

S112.Ans.(c)

Sol. Constructivism in international relations focuses on how shared ideas and norms influence state actions.

S113.Ans.(e)

Sol. Waltz's work on nuclear deterrence and the balance of terror is influential in understanding the dynamics of nuclear weapons.

S114.Ans.(c)

Sol. The theory suggests that a single dominant power can provide stability by enforcing rules and facilitating cooperation among states.

S115.Ans.(b)

Sol. Hedley Bull. Bull's concept of an anarchical society explores how states create order in the absence of a world government.

S116.Ans.(a)

Sol. Indira Gandhi served as the Prime Minister during the 1971 war with Pakistan.

S117.Ans.(e)

Sol. The declaration of a state of emergency in 1975 was prompted by the court's ruling against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

S118.Ans(c)

Sol. Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, along with Finance Minister Manmohan Singh, implemented significant economic reforms in 1991.

S119.Ans.(a)

Sol. The Bodo Accord aimed at addressing long-standing demands for autonomy and development in Assam.

S120.Ans.(c)

Sol. The Janata Party, a coalition of opposition forces, formed the government in 1977.

S121.Ans.(a)

Sol. The United Nations is a global organization committed to maintaining peace and security worldwide. It engages in conflict prevention, humanitarian aid, and conducts peacekeeping missions to address international crises.

S122.Ans.(a)

Sol. The Paris Agreement, signed in 2015, is a crucial international accord addressing climate change. It seeks to limit global warming by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable practices globally.

S123.Ans.(c)

Sol. China has been a central figure in the South China Sea dispute, asserting territorial claims that have led to tensions with neighboring nations. The region is a focal point for geopolitical and maritime security concerns.

S124.Ans.(c)

Sol. Woodrow Wilson is considered the father of Public Administration for his influential essay on the study of administration.

S125.Ans.(b)

Sol. The Human Relations Approach in public administration focuses on studying informal relationships, social structures, and cultural aspects within organizations.

S126.Ans.(b)

Sol. India actively contributes to peacekeeping missions under the United Nations (UN) to foster global peace and stability.

S127.Ans.(b)

Sol. The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1961. NAM is a group of states that are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc.

S128.Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct order in which these political thinkers propounded their respective theories is Machiavelli, Hobbes, Rousseau, and Mill.

S129.Ans.(b)

Sol. E-Governance involves the use of electronic processes to enhance and streamline governance in public administration.

S130.Ans.(a)

Sol. "Red Tape" refers to bureaucratic inefficiency and delays in administrative processes.

S131.Ans.(c)

Sol. The primary goal of "Good Governance" is to enhance transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in public administration.

S132.Ans.(d)

Sol. BRICS comprises Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, representing major emerging economies in the world.

S133.Ans.(b)

Sol. "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" is a concept in Indian foreign policy signifying the belief that the world is one family, emphasizing global unity and interconnectedness.

S134.Ans.(e)

Sol. The "Rule of Law" in public administration stresses that government actions should be based on established laws and procedures, promoting legal consistency.

S135.Ans.(c)

Sol. Scientific Management by Frederick Taylor focuses on improving efficiency and productivity in organizational processes.

S136.Ans.(b)

Sol. Whistleblowing involves employees reporting unethical behavior or misconduct within an organization, often related to public administration.

S137.Ans.(e)

Sol. In a unitary political system, power is concentrated in a central government, and regional or local governments derive authority from it. This system is characterized by a strong, centralized authority with the ability to delegate powers to lower levels of government.

S138.Ans.(c)

Sol. The United Nations (UN) is tasked with maintaining global peace and security through various mechanisms, including peacekeeping operations, diplomatic efforts, and conflict resolution.

S139.Ans.(c)

Sol. Socialism is the political ideology that advocates for the collective ownership of the means of production, with the goal of creating a classless society and reducing economic inequality.

S140.Ans.(b)

Sol. The work "Discourses on Livy" is attributed to Niccolò Machiavelli, an Italian Renaissance political philosopher. In this work, Machiavelli discusses his thoughts on the history and politics of ancient Rome, providing insights into the nature of power, governance, and the role of citizens in a republic.

S141.Ans.(b)

Sol. Non-interventionism is a principle that advocates for states to govern themselves without interference from other countries. It emphasizes the respect for each state's sovereignty and the avoidance of meddling in their internal affairs.

S142.Ans.(a)

Sol. The book 'The Future of Indian Politics' is written by Annie Besant.

S143.Ans.(c)

Sol. People's War was also known as Protracted People war was a maoist military strategy and not a book.

S144.Ans.(c)

Sol. Black Skin, White Masks book is written by Frantz Fanon in year 1952. The book is written in the style of auto-theory, which Fanon shares his own experiences in addition to presenting a historical critique of the effects of racism and dehumanization, inherent in situations of colonial domination, on the human psyche.

S145.Ans (c)

Sol. India and Pakistan joined SCO as full members on 9 June 2017 at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan.

S146.Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Almond and Verba's 1963 study, there are three basic types of political culture: parochial, subject, and participatory.

S147.Ans (c)

Sol. There are five stages in Rostow's Stages of Development: traditional society, preconditions for takeoff, takeoff, drive to maturity, and age of high mass consumption. In the 1960s, American economist called W.W. Rostow developed this theory. It is based off of the models of economic activities.

S148.Ans.(c)

Sol. The name POSDCORB stands for Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordination, Reporting, and Budgeting. These seven words are the 7 principles of the theory given by Luther Gulick.

S149.Ans.(a)

Sol. Niccolò Machiavelli can be considered the father of modern political science, and his book The Prince one of the first works of modern political philosophy (if not just modern philosophy). He gave a pure treaty of Statecraft. He separated ethics and religion from Politics.

S150.Ans.(b)

Sol. Second wave of democracy was started after the end of the Second World War. Countries like India, Sri Lanka, etc became a democracy during this wave of democracy.

