

Paper:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Set Name:	PLS35
Exam Date:	25 Aug 2022
Exam Shift:	2
Language:	English

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	1
Question ID:	1185651
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order :</p> <p>(A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (B) Fall of Berlin Wall (C) Disintegration of Soviet Union (D) Russian Revolution (E) Warsaw Pact</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) (2) (D), (E), (B), (A), (C) (3) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E) (4) (D), (C), (B), (E), (A)</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	2
Question ID:	1185652
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Identify the political consequences of disintegration of Soviet Union.</p> <p>(A) Global war on terror (B) End of cold war confrontation (C) Formation of commonwealth of Independent States (D) Gulf war (E) Power relations in world politics changed</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the option given below :</p> <p>(1) (B) & (C) Only (2) (C) & (E) Only (3) (C) & (A) Only (4) (B), (C), (E) Only</p>
A:	1

B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	3
Question ID:	1185653
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false ?</p> <p>(1) It was built during the cold war</p> <p>(2) It symbolized the division between the capitalist and communist world</p> <p>(3) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany</p> <p>(4) It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE										
Item No:	4										
Question ID:	1185654										
Question Type:	MCQ										
Question:	<p>Match List - I with List - II.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">List - I</th> <th style="text-align: center;">List - II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(A) Operation Desert Storm</td> <td>(I) 1998</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B) Operation Infinite Reach</td> <td>(II) 1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Operation Enduring Freedom</td> <td>(III) 2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(D) Operation Iraqi Freedom</td> <td>(IV) 2001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III) (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)</p> <p>(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)</p> <p>(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)</p> <p>(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)</p>	List - I	List - II	(A) Operation Desert Storm	(I) 1998	(B) Operation Infinite Reach	(II) 1990	(C) Operation Enduring Freedom	(III) 2003	(D) Operation Iraqi Freedom	(IV) 2001
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(A) Operation Desert Storm	(I) 1998										
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(C) Operation Enduring Freedom	(III) 2003										
(D) Operation Iraqi Freedom	(IV) 2001										
A:	1										
B:	2										
C:	3										
D:	4										

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	5
Question ID:	1185655
Question Type:	MCQ

Question:	Who was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 ? (1) Mikhail Gorbachev (2) Nikita Khrushchev (3) Boris Yeltsin (4) Leonid Brezhnev
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	6
Question ID:	1185656
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Arrange the following events in the correct sequence.</p> <p>(A) Establishment of ASEAN (B) China takeover of Tibet (C) Open door policy adopted in China (D) End of Second World War (E) European Union was established</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (A), (C), (D), (B), (E) (2) (D), (A), (B), (E), (C) (3) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) (4) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	7
Question ID:	1185657
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>To introduce a market economy in 1970's, China did not adopt :</p> <p>(1) Open door policy (2) Privatisation of Agriculture & Industry (3) Foreign direct investments & creation of special economic zones (4) The USSR model of Shock Therapy</p>
A:	1
B:	2

C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	8
Question ID:	1185658
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>'Marshall Plan' refers to :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) South-Asian Trade Act (2) International forum for war criminals (3) America's massive financial help to Europe (4) Co-operatio with the developing countries
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	9
Question ID:	1185659
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The full form of OECD is :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Organization for Export Co-operation and Development (2) Organization foe Economic Co-operation and Development (3) Organization for Energy Co-operation and Development (4) Organization for Europe Co-operation and Development
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	10
Question ID:	1185660
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>ASEAN was established in year :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 1965 (2) 1967 (3) 1970 (4) 1972
A:	1

B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	11
Question ID:	1185661
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Which of the following is the major issue between the governments of Bangladesh and India ?</p> <p>(1) Terrorism</p> <p>(2) River water dispute</p> <p>(3) Economic Relations</p> <p>(4) Infiltration</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	12
Question ID:	1185662
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Forces pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective because :</p> <p>(A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka</p> <p>(B) The Indian Army got into fight with LTTE</p> <p>(C) The Indian government wanted to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils</p> <p>(D) Indian troops was not liked by the Sri Lankans</p> <p>(E) Sri Lankan Tamils saw this as interference in the internal affairs</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (B), (D) & (A) only</p> <p>(2) (A), (C) & (D) only</p> <p>(3) (A), (B) & (E) only</p> <p>(4) (B), (D) & (E) only</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
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Item No:	13
Question ID:	1185663
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKP) was sent to Sri Lanka in :</p> <p>(1) 1985</p> <p>(2) 1987</p> <p>(3) 1988</p> <p>(4) 1989</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	14
Question ID:	1185664
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The form of government in Nepal till 2006 was :</p> <p>(1) Capitalist Democracy</p> <p>(2) Democratic</p> <p>(3) Communist</p> <p>(4) Constitutional Monarchy</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	15
Question ID:	1185665
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>India's conflict with Pakistan is over strategic issues like :</p> <p>(1) Import natural gas from Afghanistan</p> <p>(2) Role of non regional powers in South Asia</p> <p>(3) India's demand for permanent seat in Security Council</p> <p>(4) Control of the Siachen glacier</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	16
Question ID:	1185666
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Identify the correct statement about World Trade Organization.</p> <p>(1) It was established in 1994</p> <p>(2) All decisions are taken by the five dominant economics in the world</p> <p>(3) It formulates rules for national and international trade</p> <p>(4) It succeeded General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE										
Item No:	17										
Question ID:	1185667										
Question Type:	MCQ										
Question:	<p>Match List - I with List - II.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">List - I</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">List - II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(A) Atoms for peace</td> <td>(I) WTO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B) Rules of global trade</td> <td>(II) ECOSOC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Economic & social cooperation</td> <td>(III) International NGO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(D) Advocacy on human rights</td> <td>(IV) IAEA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)</p> <p>(2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)</p> <p>(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)</p> <p>(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)</p>	List - I	List - II	(A) Atoms for peace	(I) WTO	(B) Rules of global trade	(II) ECOSOC	(C) Economic & social cooperation	(III) International NGO	(D) Advocacy on human rights	(IV) IAEA
List - I	List - II										
(A) Atoms for peace	(I) WTO										
(B) Rules of global trade	(II) ECOSOC										
(C) Economic & social cooperation	(III) International NGO										
(D) Advocacy on human rights	(IV) IAEA										
A:	1										
B:	2										
C:	3										
D:	4										

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	18
Question ID:	1185668
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Veto power can be best described as :</p> <p>(1) A special power enjoyed by all the members of the UN Security Council</p> <p>(2) A negative vote which means 'I forbid'</p> <p>(3) Monetary benefits given to the permanent members of the UNO</p>

(3) Monetary benefits given to the permanent members of the UNO
(4) A special power enjoyed by the Secretary General of the UNO

A: 1

B: 2

C: 3

D: 4

Section: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Item No: 19

Question ID: 1185669

Question Type: MCQ

Question: Choose the incorrect statement about political consequences of globalisation.
(1) It erodes the ability of government
(2) Welfare state will be strengthen
(3) Minimalist state
(4) Capitalist policies

A: 1

B: 2

C: 3

D: 4

Section: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Item No: 20

Question ID: 1185670

Question Type: MCQ

Question: Globalization leads to Cultural Homogenisation because :
(A) Rise of Unifor Culture
(B) External influences enlarge our choices
(C) Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world
(D) Modify the culture without overwhelming the traditional
Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
(1) (A) and (C) only
(2) (B) and (D) only
(3) (B) and (C) only
(4) (A) and (D) only

A: 1

B: 2

C: 3

D: 4

Section: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Item No: 21

Question ID:	1185671
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Choose the option that correctly represents Political Consequence of globalisation.</p> <p>(1) Law and order increases</p> <p>(2) The state withdrew from many of its welfare functions</p> <p>(3) Security of citizens increases</p> <p>(4) Technological innovation declines</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	22
Question ID:	1185672
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to :</p> <p>(1) Communist Party</p> <p>(2) Bharatiya Jan Sangh</p> <p>(3) Socialist Party</p> <p>(4) Swatantra Party</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE											
Item No:	23											
Question ID:	1185673											
Question Type:	MCQ											
Question:	<p>Match List - I with List - II.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">List - I</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">List - II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A) S.A. Dange</td> <td>(I) Bharatiya Jan Sangh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee</td> <td>(II) Swatantra Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Minoo Masani</td> <td>(III) Praja Socialist Party</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(D) Ashok Mehta</td> <td>(IV) Communist Party of India</td> </tr> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)</p> <p>(2) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)</p> <p>(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)</p> <p>(4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)</p>		List - I	List - II	(A) S.A. Dange	(I) Bharatiya Jan Sangh	(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(II) Swatantra Party	(C) Minoo Masani	(III) Praja Socialist Party	(D) Ashok Mehta	(IV) Communist Party of India
List - I	List - II											
(A) S.A. Dange	(I) Bharatiya Jan Sangh											
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(II) Swatantra Party											
(C) Minoo Masani	(III) Praja Socialist Party											
(D) Ashok Mehta	(IV) Communist Party of India											

A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	24
Question ID:	1185674
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Identify the leader who said _____ in 1963 that all senior congressmen should resign from the office to make way for younger Party workers. (1) S. Nijalingappa (2) S.K. Patil (3) K. Kamraj (4) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE										
Item No:	25										
Question ID:	1185675										
Question Type:	MCQ										
Question:	Match List - I with List - II . <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">List - I</td><td style="text-align: center;">List - II</td></tr><tr><td>(A) Instrument of Accession</td><td>(I) State units with the Centre</td></tr><tr><td>(B) Merger agreement</td><td>(II) State agreed to become a part of Union of India</td></tr><tr><td>(C) Vishalandhra Movement</td><td>(III) Redrawing of the boundary of States</td></tr><tr><td>(D) States reorganisation commission</td><td>(IV) Telegu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces</td></tr></table> Choose the correct answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III) (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV) (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)	List - I	List - II	(A) Instrument of Accession	(I) State units with the Centre	(B) Merger agreement	(II) State agreed to become a part of Union of India	(C) Vishalandhra Movement	(III) Redrawing of the boundary of States	(D) States reorganisation commission	(IV) Telegu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces
List - I	List - II										
(A) Instrument of Accession	(I) State units with the Centre										
(B) Merger agreement	(II) State agreed to become a part of Union of India										
(C) Vishalandhra Movement	(III) Redrawing of the boundary of States										
(D) States reorganisation commission	(IV) Telegu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces										
A:	1										
B:	2										
C:	3										
D:	4										

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
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Item No:	26
Question ID:	1185676
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Arrange the following events related to creation of new states in chronological order.</p> <p>(A) Demarcation of boundaries of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh</p> <p>(B) Formation of Andhra on linguistic lines</p> <p>(C) Creation of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of geographical zones</p> <p>(D) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat</p> <p>(E) Formation of Meghalaya</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)</p> <p>(2) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)</p> <p>(3) (A), (D), (C), (E), (B)</p> <p>(4) (C), (B), (D), (E), (A)</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	27
Question ID:	1185677
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The first state of India to hold elections based on Universal Adult franchise :</p> <p>(1) Maharashtra</p> <p>(2) Rajasthan</p> <p>(3) Kerala</p> <p>(4) Manipur</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	28
Question ID:	1185678
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>First five year plan of independent India.</p> <p>(A) It addressed the agrarian sector</p> <p>(B) Investment in dams and irrigation facilities were given priority</p> <p>(C) Planners wanted to raise the national income through rapid industrialisation</p> <p>(D) It was formalised by P.C. Mahalanobis</p>

(D) It was formalised by P.C. Mahalanobis

(E) It focused on land reforms in agricultural sector

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

(1) (A), (C), (D) Only

(2) (B), (C), (E) Only

(3) (A), (C), (E) Only

(4) (A), (B), (E) Only

A: 1

B: 2

C: 3

D: 4

Section: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Item No: 29

Question ID: 1185679

Question Type: MCQ

Choose the incorrect options with respect to India's Nuclear Policy.

(A) Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology

(B) Communist China conducted nuclear tests in 1960

(C) The five permanent member of UN Security Council did not impose the NPT on the world

(D) India wanted to generate atomic energy for its security and use during war

(E) A nuclear program was initiated in 1940's under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha

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

(1) (A), (B), (C) Only

(2) (C), (D), (E) Only

(3) (B), (C), (D) Only

(4) (A), (C), (E) Only

A: 1

B: 2

C: 3

D: 4

Section: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Item No: 30

Question ID: 1185680

Question Type: MCQ

Arrange the following event in correct sequence.

(A) Signing of the Tashkand Agreement

(B) China launched a massive invasion on India

(C) First nuclear explosion undertaken in India

(D) Britain attacked Egypt over Suez Canal

Question:	(E) Asian Relation Conference Choose the correct answer from the options given below : (1) (E), (D), (B), (A), (C) (2) (D), (E), (B), (C), (A) (3) (D), (C), (A), (B), (E) (4) (E), (B), (A), (D), (C)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	31
Question ID:	1185681
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The 'Indian National Army' (INA) was created during the Second World War by (1) Bhagat Singh (2) Rajguru (3) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (4) Chandra Shekhar Azad
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	32
Question ID:	1185682
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The first summit of NAM was held in (1) New Delhi in September 1962 (2) Belgrade in September 1961 (3) Bangladesh in March 1964 (4) Indonesia in February 1965
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	33

Question ID:	1185683
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	1960's were labelled as the _____. (1) 'Dangerous decade' (2) 'Safe decade' (3) 'Progressive decade' (4) 'Regressive decade'
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	34
Question ID:	1185684
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	What is 'defection' ? (1) When an individual migrates to another country (2) Parties with different ideologies (3) A catchy phrase (4) An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she/he has been elected
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	35
Question ID:	1185685
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The special session of the Contituent Assembly : "Tryst with Destiny" was addressed by : (1) Maulana Azad (2) Mahatma Gandhi (3) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (4) Rajendra Prasad
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE										
Item No:	36										
Question ID:	1185686										
Question Type:	MCQ										
Question:	<p>Match List - I with List - II.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">List - I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">List - II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A) Politics of consequences</td> <td>(I) Rise of OBSs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B) Caste based parties</td> <td>(II) Shas Bano case</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Personal law and Gender Justice</td> <td>(III) Agreement on Economic policies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(D) Growing strength of regional politics</td> <td>(IV) Coalition government</td> </tr> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)</p> <p>(2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)</p> <p>(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)</p> <p>(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)</p>	List - I	List - II	(A) Politics of consequences	(I) Rise of OBSs	(B) Caste based parties	(II) Shas Bano case	(C) Personal law and Gender Justice	(III) Agreement on Economic policies	(D) Growing strength of regional politics	(IV) Coalition government
List - I	List - II										
(A) Politics of consequences	(I) Rise of OBSs										
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(C) Personal law and Gender Justice	(III) Agreement on Economic policies										
(D) Growing strength of regional politics	(IV) Coalition government										
A:	1										
B:	2										
C:	3										
D:	4										

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	37
Question ID:	1185687
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Choose the correct option with respect to the development in 1990's.</p> <p>(A) Elections of 1989 marked the end of the congress system</p> <p>(B) Assasination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE in 1991</p> <p>(C) New economic reforms were initiated by V.P. Singh</p> <p>(D) In 1989, the UPA formed the government</p> <p>(E) Kapoori Thakur, the then chief minister of Bihar was poioneer in introducing the policy of resevation</p> <p>(1) (A), (B), (C) Only</p> <p>(2) (A), (B), (E) Only</p> <p>(3) (B), (C), (E) Only</p> <p>(4) (B), (C), (D) Only</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	38
Question ID:	1185688
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Place the statement/ events in sequence with regards to expansion of democracy in Nepal.</p> <p>(A) The Maoist of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal.</p> <p>(B) The king was forced to restore the House of Representative</p> <p>(C) Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy</p> <p>(D) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution</p> <p>(E) The king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below :</p> <p>(1) (A), (D), (B), (C), (E)</p> <p>(2) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)</p> <p>(3) (C), (D), (E), (B), (A)</p> <p>(4) (B), (C), (A), (D), (E)</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	39
Question ID:	1185689
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The General elections of 1967 popularised a saying that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single congress ruled state.</p> <p>Identify the option that does not relate with the saying</p> <p>(1) End of Congress dominance</p> <p>(2) Growing popularity of non congress parties</p> <p>(3) Introduction of Phenomenon of Colition</p> <p>(4) SVDS formed in different states by the parties having identical ideologies</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	40
Question ID:	1185690

Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>US invaded Iraq under the code name of "Operation Iraqi Freedom" in the year :</p> <p>(1) 2004</p> <p>(2) 2001</p> <p>(3) 2003</p> <p>(4) 2005</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	41
Question ID:	1185691
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved</p> <p>Identify the country that was not a member of non-aligned group.</p> <p>(1) Pakistan</p> <p>(2) Sri Lanka</p> <p>(3) India</p> <p>(4) North Korea</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	42
Question ID:	1185692
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which</p>

Question:	<p>would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved</p> <p>The Least Developed countries achieved freedom from richer countries. Identify the correct form of freedom.</p> <p>(1) Economic</p> <p>(2) Social</p> <p>(3) Political</p> <p>(4) Cultural</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	43
Question ID:	1185693
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved</p> <p>The main aim of the Least Developed countries was :</p> <p>(1) To provide healthcare facilities to all</p> <p>(2) To promote equality among all</p> <p>(3) To participate in world economic forum</p> <p>(4) To develop economically Uplift people from poverty</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	44
Question ID:	1185694
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It</p>

Question:	<p>the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved</p> <p>The countries that were categorised as the Least Developed Countries were :</p> <p>(1) Army rule countries</p> <p>(2) Non-Aligned countries</p> <p>(3) Western block countries</p> <p>(4) Eastern block countries</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	45
Question ID:	1185695
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved</p> <p>Identify the idea that originated to uplift these LDC's countries to the path of development.</p> <p>(1) NIEO</p> <p>(2) NAM</p> <p>(3) NATO</p> <p>(4) SEATO</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	46
Question ID:	1185696
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao ' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of</p>

leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.

Question:

As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political comfortation between congress and apposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25th June, 1975.

The slogan Garibi Hatao was give by :

- (1) Morarji Desai
- (2) Indira Gandhi
- (3) Grand Alliace
- (4) V.V. Giri

A: 1

B: 2

C: 3

D: 4

Section: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Item No: 47

Question ID: 1185697

Question Type: MCQ

Question:

Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.

As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political comfortation between congress and apposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25th June, 1975.

In which two states students protested against rising food prices, oil etc. ?

- (1) Haryana & Punjab
- (2) Gujarat & Maharastra
- (3) Bihar & Gujarat
- (4) Bihar & Rajastan

A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	48
Question ID:	1185698
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.</p> <p>Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.</p> <p>As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political comfortation between congress and apposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.</p> <p>These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25th June, 1975.</p> <p>Who organised the railway strike in 1974 ?</p> <p>(1) George Fernadies (2) Jayaprakash Naraya (3) L.K. Advani (4) Atal Behari Vajpayee</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	49
Question ID:	1185699
Question Type:	MCQ

Question:	<p>Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.</p>
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Question:	<p>Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.</p> <p>As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political comfortation between congress and apposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.</p> <p>These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25th June, 1975.</p> <p>On what condition did Jayaprakash Narayan led the Bihar Students movement ?</p> <p>(1) It will be violent (2) It will be non-violent (3) It will restrict to Bihar (4) It will force the government to bring down food prices</p>
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Item No:	50
Question ID:	1185700
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	<p>Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao ' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.</p> <p>Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.</p> <p>As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political comfortation between congress and apposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.</p> <p>These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25th June, 1975.</p> <p>The issue of conflict between the executive and judiciary was over :</p> <p>(1) Fundamental Rights of people (2) Decreasing the power of judiciary (3) Amending the criminal laws (4) Appointing the judges of the Supreme Court</p>
A:	1

B:	2
C:	3
D:	4