

Test Booklet No.

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Test Booklet Code

Code : 323 E

Medium : English

(Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so)



Time Allowed : 45 minutes

Maximum Marks : 200

Total Questions : 50

Number of questions to be answered : 40

Kindly read the Instructions given on this Page and Back Page carefully before attempting this Question Paper.

Important Instructions for the Candidates :

1. This Test Booklet contains **50** questions printed in English. Out of these, the candidate is required to answer any **40** questions. If a candidate answers more than 40 questions, the first 40 answered questions will be considered for evaluation.
2. When you are given the OMR Answer Sheet, fill in your particulars on it carefully with **blue/black** ball point pen only.
3. Use only Blue/Black Ball Point Pen for marking responses.
4. The CODE for this Test Booklet is **D**. Make sure that the CODE printed on the OMR Answer Sheet is the same as that on this Test Booklet. Also ensure that your Test Booklet No. and OMR Answer Sheet No. are exactly the same. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet. No claim in this regard will be entertained after five minutes from the start of the examination.
5. Before attempting the question paper kindly check that this Test Booklet has total **16** pages and OMR Answer Sheet consists of one sheet. At the start of the examination within first five minutes, candidates are advised to ensure that all pages of Test Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are properly printed and they are not damaged in any manner.
6. Each question has four answer options. Out of these four options choose the **MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION** and darken/blacken the corresponding circle on the OMR Answer Sheet with a Blue/Black Ball Point Pen.
7. Five (5) marks will be given for each correct answer. One (1) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. If more than one circle is found darkened/blackened for a question, then it will be considered as an incorrect answer. Unanswered questions will be given no mark.

P.T.O.

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters) : _____

Application Number (in figures) : _____

Roll Number (in figures) : _____

Centre of Examination (in Capital Letters) : _____

Candidate's Signature : _____ Invigilator's Signature : _____

Facsimile signature stamp of Centre Superintendent : _____

1. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I Indigenous People	List-II Region
(A) Mapuche	(I) East of Panama Canal
(B) Kuna Tribe	(II) Bangladesh
(C) Indigenous people of Cordillera Region	(III) Chile
(D) Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	(IV) Philippines

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

2. When was the Kyoto Protocol signed ?

- (1) 1992
- (2) 1995
- (3) 1997
- (4) 1999

3. What is the full form of START ?

- (1) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll
- (2) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- (3) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics
- (4) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax

4. Which of the following is a threat to Global security ?

- (1) Human Rights
- (2) Arms Control
- (3) Terrorism
- (4) Disarmament

5. When was the Energy Conservation Act passed ?
- (1) 1998
 - (2) 1999
 - (3) 2001
 - (4) 2005
6. Which of the following global platform brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo liberal globalization ?
- (1) World Economic Forum
 - (2) World Social Forum
 - (3) World Cultural Forum
 - (4) G-20
7. Which of the statement is true about globalization ?
- (1) Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon.
 - (2) Globalization is purely a cultural phenomenon.
 - (3) Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
 - (4) Globalization has had a universal impact on all states and societies.
8. When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India ?
- (1) January 14
 - (2) February 14
 - (3) March 14
 - (4) April 14

Study the picture given below and answer the five questions that follow :



9. Look at the picture and identify the Logo.
- (1) EU
 - (2) SAARC
 - (3) UN
 - (4) ASEAN
10. Who was the second Secretary General of UN ?
- (1) U. Thant
 - (2) Trygve Lie
 - (3) Dag Hammarskjold
 - (4) Kurt Waldheim
11. Which day is celebrated as the UN day ?
- (1) 20th October
 - (2) 22nd October
 - (3) 24th October
 - (4) 26th October

12. The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following ?
- (1) League of Nations
 - (2) Concert of Europe
 - (3) Council of Europe
 - (4) Hague Conference
13. Write the full form of UNDP.
- (1) United Nations Development Planning
 - (2) United Nations Development Programme
 - (3) United Nations Design Programme
 - (4) United News Development Programme

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the five questions that follow.

In the North-East, regional aspirations reached a turning point in 1980s. This region now consists of seven States, also referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'. The region has only 4 percent of the country's population but about twice as much share of its area. A small corridor of about 22 kilometers connects the region to the rest of the country. Otherwise the region shares boundaries with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh and serves as India's gateway to South-East Asia.

The region has witnessed a lot of change since 1947. Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were erstwhile Princely States which merged with India after Independence. The entire region of North-East has undergone considerable political reorganisation. Nagaland State was created in 1963; Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya in 1972, while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh became separate States only in 1987. The Partition of India in 1947 had reduced the North-East to a land-locked region and affected its economy. Cut off from the rest of India, the region suffered neglect in developmental terms. Its politics too remained insulated. At the same time, most States in this region underwent major demographic changes due to influx of migrants from neighbouring States and countries.

The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to other parts of the country have all resulted in the complicated set of demands from different States of the North-East. The vast international border and weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India have further added to the delicate nature of politics there. Three issues dominate the politics of North-East: demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'. Major initiatives on the first issue in the 1970s set the stage for some dramatic development on the second and the third in the 1980s.

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14. North-East region consists of seven States called _____ .
- (1) Seven Sisters
 - (2) Seven Stars
 - (3) Seven Seas
 - (4) Seven Brothers
15. Which of the following countries does the North-East region share its boundaries with ?
- (1) China, Nepal and Bangladesh
 - (2) China, Bhutan and Bangladesh
 - (3) China, Myanmar and Bangladesh
 - (4) China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
16. In which year was the State of Nagaland created ?
- (1) 1961
 - (2) 1963
 - (3) 1965
 - (4) 1967
17. Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States ?
- (1) Manipur
 - (2) Mizoram
 - (3) Nagaland
 - (4) Meghalaya
18. The North-East serves as gateway to which of the regions mentioned below ?
- (1) South-East Asia
 - (2) South Asia
 - (3) West Asia
 - (4) Europe

19. Who among the following entered into Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 ?
- (1) Maharaja of Manipur
 - (2) Nizam of Hyderabad
 - (3) Nawab of Junagadh
 - (4) Maharaja of Kashmir
20. Which of the following Princely States were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India ?
- (1) Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab
 - (2) Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay
 - (3) Assam, Goa, Tripura
 - (4) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir
21. The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following party ?
- (1) Janata Dal
 - (2) Muslim League
 - (3) Socialist Party
 - (4) Swatantra Party
22. Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi' ?
- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (2) Sardar Patel
 - (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - (4) Potti Sriramulu

23. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) S.A. Dange	(I) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(II) Swatantra Party
(C) Minoo Masani	(III) Praja Socialist Party
(D) Ashok Mehta	(IV) Communist Party of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

24. Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of Independent Labour Party ?

- (1) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (2) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- (3) A.K. Gopalan
- (4) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

25. Who among the following was known as the “Milkman of India” ?

- (1) Arun Krishna
- (2) Muljibhai Patel
- (3) Verghese Kurien
- (4) M.S. Swaminathan

26. *Statement I* : The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries.

Statement II : A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, steel could be developed by the private sector.

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

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27. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of _____ .
- (1) K.N. Raj
 - (2) P.C. Mahalanobis
 - (3) J.C. Kumarappa
 - (4) P.C. Mahapatra
28. Which of the following treaty was rejected by India as discriminatory as it prevented only non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons ?
- (1) Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty
 - (2) Non Proliferation Treaty
 - (3) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
 - (4) Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty
29. Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) held ?
- (1) Bengaluru
 - (2) Belgrade
 - (3) Belgium
 - (4) Belarus
30. The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries ?
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| (1) Nepal | (2) Pakistan |
| (3) China | (4) Bangladesh |
31. Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressman should resign from office to make way for younger party workers ?
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1) S. Nijalingappa | (2) V.V. Giri |
| (3) K. Kamaraj | (4) Indira Gandhi |
32. Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' ?
- (1) Ram Manohar Lohia
 - (2) C. Natarajan Annadurai
 - (3) K. Kamaraj
 - (4) Karpoori Thakur

33. The Mandal Commission was appointed by _____ Government at the Centre.
- (1) Indian National Congress Party
 - (2) Bharatiya Janata Party
 - (3) Janata Party
 - (4) Samajwadi Party
34. In 1974, nationwide strike by all the employees of the Railways was led by which of the following leaders ?
- (1) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (2) Charu Majumdar
 - (3) George Fernandes
 - (4) Indira Gandhi
35. Which of the following political party led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba ?
- (1) Congress
 - (2) Lok Dal
 - (3) Akali Dal
 - (4) CPI
36. Who among the following led the Anti Brahmin movement, worked for the Justice Party and also founded Dravidar Kazhagam ?
- (1) A.K. Gopalan
 - (2) E.V. Ramasami Naicker
 - (3) K. Kamaraj
 - (4) Potti Sriramulu
37. What does BAMCEF stand for ?
- (1) Backward and Muslim Communities Employees Federation
 - (2) Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation
 - (3) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation
 - (4) Backward and Majority Communities Employees Federation

38. Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I (Prime Minister)	List-II (Period)
(A) H.D. Deve Gowda	(I) May 2004 – May 2014
(B) I.K. Gujral	(II) June 1996 – April 1997
(C) V.P. Singh	(III) April 1997 – March 1998
(D) Manmohan Singh	(IV) December 1989 – November 1990

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

39. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party ?

- (1) Mayawati
- (2) B.R. Ambedkar
- (3) Jagjivan Ram
- (4) Kanshi Ram

40. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by World Bank and the IMF came to be known as :

- (1) Current Therapy
- (2) Shock Therapy
- (3) Fiscal Therapy
- (4) Glasnost

41. In which year was Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ?
- (1) 1982
 - (2) 1983
 - (3) 1984
 - (4) 1985
42. Which of the following countries have *not* accepted Euro as the common currency ?
- (1) Denmark and Sweden
 - (2) Spain and Portugal
 - (3) Greece and Germany
 - (4) France and Austria
43. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994, is the organization that carries out the coordination of :
- (1) Trade and Finance
 - (2) Friendship and Solidarity
 - (3) Security and Foreign Policy
 - (4) Investment and Labour
44. Which of the following nations adopted an 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in 1978 ?
- (1) South Korea
 - (2) China
 - (3) USA
 - (4) Japan
45. In 1966, who made the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan ?
- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (2) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
 - (3) General Yahya Khan
 - (4) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

46. Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007 ?
- (1) Bhutan
 - (2) Nepal
 - (3) Afghanistan
 - (4) Bangladesh
47. Which of the following countries is *not* included in South Asia ?
- (1) Pakistan
 - (2) China
 - (3) Bangladesh
 - (4) Nepal
48. At the Yalta Conference, the 'Big Three' decided to organise a United Nations Conference on the proposed world organisation. The 'Big Three' stood for :
- (1) Roosevelt, Churchill and Krushchev
 - (2) Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin
 - (3) Deng Xiaoping, Churchill and Stalin
 - (4) Kennedy, Attlee and Stalin
49. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in :
- (1) 1951
 - (2) 1953
 - (3) 1955
 - (4) 1957
50. Which of the following organization provides loans and grants to member countries for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development infrastructure and environment protection ?
- (1) WTO
 - (2) World Bank
 - (3) IMF
 - (4) UNO

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Read carefully the following instructions :

8. No candidate will be allowed to leave the OMR Answer Sheet blank. If any OMR Answer Sheet is found blank, it shall be crossed by the Invigilator with his/her signature, mentioning "Cancelled" on it.
9. Do not tear or fold any page of the Test Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet.
10. Candidates are advised to ensure that they fill the correct particulars on the OMR Answer Sheet, i.e., Application No., Roll No., Test Booklet No., Name, Mother's Name, Father's Name and Signature.
11. Rough work is to be done in the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only.
12. The answers will be evaluated through electronic scanning process. Incomplete or incorrect entries may render the OMR Answer Sheet invalid.
13. Candidates are advised not to fold or make any stray marks on the OMR Answer Sheet. Use of Eraser, Nail, Blade, White Fluid/Whitener, etc., to smudge, scratch or damage in any manner the OMR Answer Sheet during examination is strictly prohibited. Candidature and OMR Answer Sheet of candidates using Eraser, Nail, Blade or White Fluid/Whitener to smudge, scratch or damage in any manner shall be cancelled.
14. There will be one copy of OMR Answer Sheet i.e., the Original Copy. After the examination is over, the candidate shall hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. The candidate can take away the Test Booklet after the examination is over. If the candidate does not hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator and goes away with the OMR Answer Sheet, his/her candidature shall be cancelled and criminal proceedings shall also be initiated against him/her.
15. Candidates are advised strictly not to carry handkerchief, any mobile phone, any type of watch, belt or wear ornaments like ring, chain, ear-ring, etc., electronic or communication device, pen, pencil, eraser, sharpener and correction fluid to the Examination Centre. If any candidate is found possessing any such item, he/she will not be allowed to enter the examination centre. Possession of a mobile phone or any other aiding material as mentioned above by the candidate in the examination room will be treated as a serious violation and it may lead to cancellation of the candidature and debarring him/her from future examinations.
16. If a candidate violates any instructions or shows any indiscipline or misbehaviour, appropriate action will be taken including cancellation of candidature and debarring from future examinations.
17. Use of electronic/manual calculator is **not** allowed.