

Test Booklet No.

29104606

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Code : 323 E

Medium : English

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

Test Booklet Code

B

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 B. 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 primed 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.

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1. Which of the following nations adopted an 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in 1978?

- (1) South Korea
- (2) China
- (3) USA
- (4) Japan

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

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

25/12/18

Which of the following countries joined SAARC?

- (1) Bhutan
- (2) Nepal
- (3) Afghanistan
- (4) Bangladesh

Which of the following countries is *not* included in South Asia?

- (1) Pakistan
- (2) China
- (3) Bangladesh
- (4) Nepal

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

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in :

- (1) 1951
- (2) 1953
- (3) 1955
- (4) 1957

10. 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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11. 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

12. Which of the following is a threat to Global security ?
- (1) Human Rights
 - (2) Arms Control
 - (3) Terrorism
 - (4) Disarmament

13. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
Indigenous People	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)

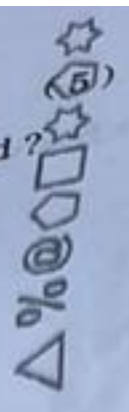
14. When was the Kyoto Protocol signed ?

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

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15. When was the Energy Conservation Act passed ?

- (1) 1998
- (2) 1999
- (3) 2001
- (4) 2005



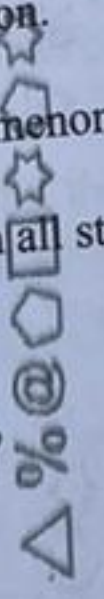
16. Which of the following global platform brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo liberal globalization ?

- (1) World Economic Forum
- (2) World Social Forum
- (3) World Cultural Forum
- (4) G-20



17. 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.



18. 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 :



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

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12. The UN was founded in
- (1) 1945
 - (2) 1948
 - (3) 1951
 - (4) 1955

13. Write the full name of the UN.
- (1) United Nations
 - (2) United States
 - (3) United Kingdom
 - (4) United States of America

Read the following

In the seven States, the population of the region to Bangladesh

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of the The fur de fir 19

22. 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

3. 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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24. North-East region consists of seven States called _____
- (1) Seven Sisters
 - (2) Seven Stars
 - (3) Seven Seas
 - (4) Seven Brothers
25. 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
26. In which year was the State of Nagaland created ?
- (1) 1961
 - (2) 1963
 - (3) 1965
 - (4) 1967
27. Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States ?
- (1) Manipur
 - (2) Mizoram
 - (3) Nagaland
 - (4) Meghalaya
28. 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

9. Who amc
- (1) Ma
 - (2) Ni
 - (3) N
 - (4) M
10. Which
- (1) T
 - (2) I
 - (3) A
 - (4) /
11. The
- (1)
 - (2)
 - (3)
 - (4)
12. Who
- (1)
 - (2)
 - (3)
 - (4)

29. Who among the following entered into Standstill Agreement with India in November 1949?

- (1) Maharaja of Manipur
- (2) Nizam of Hyderabad
- (3) Nawab of Junagadh
- (4) Maharaja of Kashmir

30. 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

31. The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following party?

- (1) Janata Dal
- (2) Muslim League
- (3) Socialist Party
- (4) Swatantra Party

32. Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
- (2) Sardar Patel
- (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (4) Potti Sriramulu

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33. 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)

34. 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

35. Who among the following was known as the "Milkman of India" ?

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

36. 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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37. 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

38. 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

39. Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) held ?

- (1) Bengaluru
- (2) Belgrade
- (3) Belgium
- (4) Belarus

40. The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries ?

- (1) Nepal
- (2) Pakistan
- (3) China
- (4) Bangladesh

41. 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

42. Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' ?

- (1) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (2) C. Natarajan Annadurai
- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4) Karpoori Thakur

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- (12)
43. 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
44. 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
45. 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
46. 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
47. 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

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48.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

Choose the

(1) (A)

(2) (A)

(3) (A)

(4) (A)

49. Who was the

(1) Maya

(2) B.R. Ambedkar

(3) Jagjivan Prasad

(4) Kanshi Prasad

50. The model of

the IMF can be

(1) Current

(2) Shock

(3) Fiscal

(4) Glasnost

48. Match List-I with List-II :

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

49. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?

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

50. 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