

Politics in India Since Independence

1. The extra constitutional body who is authorised to make assessment of national wealth is:
 - A. Finance Commission
 - B. Comptroller and Auditor General
 - C. Planning Commission
 - D. National Development Council
2. National Development Council comprises of:
 - A. All Governors of states
 - B. All Chief Ministers of states
 - C. All Central ministers
 - D. Central Cabinet ministers only
3. Mixed Economy means:
 - A. Mixed form of production and distribution
 - B. Co existence of Public sector and Public sector
 - C. Economies of third world
 - D. Emerging economies.
4. Development Planning is:
 - A. Change Oriented
 - B. Hierarchical
 - C. Centralism
 - D. Bureaucratic
5. The Great depression was an economic phenomena took place during:
 - A. 1940s
 - B. 1950s
 - C. 1930s
 - D. 2010s
6. HDI means:
 - A. Human Development Item
 - B. Human Development Index
 - C. Housing Development Bank of India
 - D. None of the above
7. Chairman of NITI AAYOG of India is:
 - A. President of India
 - B. Prime Minister of India
 - C. Vice President of India
 - D. Home Minister
8. MGNREGA stands for:
 - A. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - B. National Rural Integration Programme
 - C. A project under UN
 - D. None of these
9. The Stages of Economic Growth was written by:
 - A. W.W Rostow
 - B. G B Shaw
 - C. Kuznets
 - D. Adam Smith
10. Development in socialism doesn't mean:
 - A. Equal distribution of resources
 - B. Egalitarianism
 - C. Competition
 - D. Common ownership of resources
11. Capitalist model of development relates to:
 - A. Co-operative model of development
 - B. Individual development
 - C. Equality of all
 - D. None of these
12. Public Sector denotes:
 - A. Individual enterprise for people
 - B. Government controlled firms
 - C. Communication facilities
 - D. Industries
13. Market Mechanism is a feature of:
 - A. Mixed economy
 - B. Capitalism
 - C. Socialism
 - D. Marxism
14. Development Planning Indian economy before 1990 was known for its style of functioning as a:
 - A. Socialist economy
 - B. Planned economy
 - C. Mixed economy
 - D. Capitalist economy
15. The pillar of economic development for Mahatma Gandhi was:
 - A. Grama Swaraj
 - B. Trusteeship
 - C. Decentralisation
 - D. Sarvodaya
16. The amendment which made state planning boards mandatory:
 - A. 73rd constitutional amendment
 - B. 61st amendment
 - C. 42nd amendment
 - D. None of these
17. The Five Year plans launched in India in:
 - A. 1950
 - B. 1951
 - C. 1965
 - D. 1947
18. The reasons for Economic reforms introduced in India are mainly on:
 - (a) Public sector was given an important role in development policies during 1951–1990
 - (b) The performance of the majority of public enterprises was disappointing

- (c) They were incurring huge losses because of inefficient management
 (d) Policy changes were proposed to go public sector undertakings

Select the correct code of the options given below:

- A. (a), (b) & (c) B. (a) & (b)
 C. (c) & (d) D. (a) & (c)

19. The most urgent problem which prompted the introduction of New Economic Policy in 1991 was:
 A. Poor performance of public sector
 B. High tax rate leading to tax evasion
 C. Foreign exchange crisis
 D. All of these
20. Reason which gives importance to privatization:
 A. Decline in private monopoly
 B. Favour the objective of social welfare
 C. Reduce the cost by minimising wastages
 D. Increase employment due to exit policy for sick public enterprises
21. The main changes in fiscal policy are:
 A. Quantitative restrictions on import and exports reduced
 B. System of fixed exchange rate converted into market determined exchange rate
 C. Use of foreign exchange made more liberal
 D. All of these
22. The new economic policy seeks to replace:
 A. LLP raj B. LPG raj
 C. LQG raj D. LQP raj
23. Which of the following is not the one of those steps taken in financial sector reforms?
 A. Lifting of regulations on interest rate of deposit
 B. Liberalisation of branching regulations for both private and public sector banks
 C. Delicensing of industries
 D. Reduction of barriers for entry of private banks
24. Liberalisation leads to some limitation:
 A. Lesser participation of foreign investors
 B. It neglects the social welfare
 C. No improvement in productivity
 D. No improvement in financial sector
25. Poverty in less developed countries is largely due to:
 A. Voluntary idleness
 B. Income inequality
 C. Lack of cultural activities
 D. Lack of intelligence of people
26. The best indicator of economic development of any country is:
 A. Its agriculture
 B. Its transport

- C. Its gross production
 D. Its per capita income

27. The Gandhian Plan was presented by:
 A. M.N. Roy B. Nehru
 C. Shriman Narayan D. 8 leading economist
28. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Planning?
 A. Physical Planning
 B. Indicative Economic Planning
 C. Decentralised Planning
 D. None of these above
29. 'Twenty point programme' was launched in the year:
 A. 1969 B. 1975
 C. 1977 D. 1980
30. Mahalanobis model has been associated with which five year plan?
 A. 1st five year plan B. 2nd five year plan
 C. 3rd five year plan D. 4th five year plan
31. The annual growth rate of India's population according to 2011 census is:
 A. 1.9% B. 1.76%
 C. 2% D. None
32. Among the Indian state which has the highest density:
 A. Bengal B. Kerala
 C. Punjab D. Bihar
33. As per the 2011 census literacy rate in India was:
 A. 94% B. 74.04%
 C. 88.8% D. 100%
34. Globalization of Indian Economy means:
 A. Increasing External borrowing
 B. Larger FDI
 C. Import Substitution
 D. Minimum possible restrictions on economic relation with other countries
35. Which one of the following statements about globalization is not correct?
 A. All economies are closed
 B. Secular economies
 C. Open economies with trade liberalization
 D. None of these are correct
36. What is the full form of Niti Aayog?
 A. National Institute to Transform India
 B. National Institute for Transforming India
 C. National Institution to Transform India
 D. National Institution for Transforming India
37. The book "Planning Economy for India" was written by:
 A. V.K.R.V. Rao B. M. Visvesvaraya
 C. K.N. Rai D. Manmohan Singh

38. India's economic planning cannot be said to be:
A. Indicative B. Imperative
C. Limited D. Democratic

39. How many tribes are there in India?
A. 645 B. 565
C. 345 D. None of these

40. In which state of India resides the maximum number of tribes?
A. Madhya Pradesh B. Nagaland
C. West Bengal D. None of these

41. Which is the largest tribe in India?
A. Bhil B. Gond
C. Baiga D. None of these

42. In which state Garo, Khasi and Jaintia tribes are located?
A. Assam B. Meghalaya
C. Madhya Pradesh D. None of these

43. Daphla and Lampo tribes are found in which state?
A. Madhya Pradesh B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Rajsathan D. None of these

44. Which state has the largest population of Santhals?
A. Jharkhand B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Rajsathan D. None of these

45. Which caste is largest in Tamil Nadu by population?
A. Vanniyar B. Raji
C. Saharya D. None of these

46. Find out the odd one:
A. Poumai – Manipur B. Garo – Mizoram
C. Dafla – Uttar Pradesh D. None of these

47. In which year the Forest Right Act was passed?
A. 2000 B. 2006
C. 2005 D. None of these

48. What is the name of the tribe that is battling against Vedanta for preservation of Niyamgiri hills?
A. The Kondha or Kandha
B. Kandha Gauda
C. Oriya Munda
D. Dongria Kondh

49. Which of the following is/are true?
1. Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as 'scheduled areas' and 'tribal areas'.
2. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state.
Select the correct answer
A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. All of the above D. None of the above

50. The National Commission for Schedule Caste was established under.....of Indian Constitution.
A. Article 338 B. Article 250
C. Article 180 D. Article 142

51. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
A. National Commission for Women: 1992
B. National Minorities Commission: 1993
C. National Backward Classes Commission: 2002
D. National Child Rights Protection Commission: 2007

52. Who appoints the Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes?
A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Lok Sabha Speaker
D. None of the following

53. Which of the following is not the function of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes?
A. Providing Constitutional protection to Scheduled Castes
B. To investigate any case that violates the interests of Scheduled Castes
C. To submit the report to the Prime Minister related to the protection of Scheduled Castes
D. None of the above

54. Which constitution amendment has recommended the establishment of a commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
A. 41st Constitutional Amendment
B. 65th Constitutional Amendment
C. 82nd Constitutional Amendment
D. 76th Constitutional Amendment

55. Which amongst the following is/are correct?
1. Indian society during nineteenth century was marred by religious superstitions and social obscurantism.
2. Social conditions of women were good but some vices like sati, child marriage prevailed in the society
3. Raja Ram Mohan said "Sati is murder according to every shastra".
4. People at lower ladder of the society were called untouchables, who formed about 20 per cent of population.

Select the correct code:

A. Only 1 B. Only 2 is incorrect
C. All of the above D. None of the above

56. Which amongst the following is/are correct?
A. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act came in 1856.
B. Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.

- C. Indian Women University was set up in 1916 at Bombay by Professor Karve.
D. All are correct
57. Who among the following started dalit movement in India?
A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. Jyotiba Phule D. None of these
58. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the dalits and marginalised in this country will have struggle against two adversaries. Which are they?
1. Brahmanism 2. Capitalism
3. Socialism 4. Communalism
Codes:
A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 3 D. 3 and 4
59. Which of the following matches is not correct?
A. Louis Dumont — Caste based on purity and pollution
B. B.R. Ambedkar — Caste as graded form of inequality
C. M.N. Srinivas — Dominant caste
D. G.S. Ghurye — Racial origin of caste
60. Name the online platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs?
A. Digital India
B. Mahila E-haat
C. One Stop Centre Scheme
D. None of the above
61. In which year the Central Social Welfare Board was established?
A. 1950 B. 1951
C. 1952 D. 1953
62. Which of the following scheme provide education to girls and their welfare?
A. One Stop Centre Scheme
B. UJJWALA
C. SWADHAR Scheme
D. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
63. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women scheme is:
A. SWADHAR B. STEP
C. Nari Shakti Puraskar D. RMK
64. Priyadarshini scheme provides:
A. Women Empowerment
B. Livelihood in Mid-Gangetic plains
C. Empower to address women legal, political and health problems
D. All the above are correct.
65. National Mission for Empowerment of Women was launched on:
A. 15 August, 2010
B. 15 August, 2011
C. 15 October, 2010
D. 15 October, 2011
66. Which scheme promotes community participation through involvement of Students Volunteers for empowerment of rural women?
A. NAND-GHAR YOJANA
B. eSamvad Portal
C. Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme
D. She-Box Portal
67. Arrange the following initiatives with regard to Women's Studies in chronological order:
1. Establishment of Indian Association of Women's studies.
2. First National Conference on Women's Studies.
3. Publication of 'Towards Equality Report'
4. Second National Education Policy
Code:
A. (1), (3), (2), (4) B. (1), (2), (3), (4)
C. (3), (2), (1), (4) D. (4), (2), (3), (1)
68. What is the common focus of most feminist therapies today?
A. Improving living conditions for women around the world.
B. Creating a more gentle, loving, woman centred world.
C. Showing how society's view of treatment of non-dominant groups impacts mental health.
D. Seeking balance in the un-equal power relationships between women and men.
69. For which of the following reasons early feminist approaches to development have been criticised?
(a) Only looking at women
(b) Not engaging with development agencies
(c) Having unrealistic aims
(d) Ignoring women's roles in production
Select correct code of the options given below
A. (a), (c) & (d) B. (c), (b) & (a)
C. (b), (a) & (d) D. (a) & (b)
70. **Assertion (A) :** In patriarchal society, all economic development causes the marginalization and devaluation of women's labour.
Reason (R) : In patriarchal society, the nature of house work and women's responsibility for carrying it out are unchangeable i.e., constant.

Code:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
B. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation for (A)
C. (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong
D. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation for (A)
71. As the women's suffrage movement emerged from the abolition movement, the women's liberation movement grew out of the struggle for:
A. civil rights
A. political power
B. dominance in the family
C. challenge against livelihoods
72. Which of the following is correct with regard to 'identity politics' in the feminist context in India?
A. Minority, caste and dalit issues
B. Race and ethnicity
C. Gender, race, caste, class and minorities
D. Gender, race, caste, minorities
73. Which among the following book reveals that the white heterosexual, middle class women were discontented and unhappy despite living the "Ideal" female life but were unable to explain why is "the problem that has no name"?
A. The second sex B. Feminine mystique
C. The second stage D. The subjection of women
74. Which among the following feminist identified "alienation" as the concept that will provide us with a theoretical framework to accommodate main insight of Marxist, radical, psychoanalytic and even liberal feminist thought?
A. Iris young B. Alison Jagger
C. Juliet Mitchell D. Mary Daly
75. Among the following feminists who has analysed 'Reproduction through the lens of male alienation' while criticizing Shulamith Firestone's views on female biology as the cause of women's oppression:
A. Mary O' Brien B. Mary Dally
C. Kate Millet D. Juliet Mitchell
76. Consider the incorrect statement regarding New Farms Act, 2020:
A. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020
B. The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Service Act, 2020
C. The Farmers Protection Act, 2020
D. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020
77. The epicenter of farmers protest is:
A. Punjab & Haryana
B. Punjab & Madhya Pradesh
C. Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
D. Punjab & Rajasthan
78. Consider the following statement regarding Farmers Fear in new farms Act:
1. MSP will stop
2. APMC will end
3. Big Companies will exploit farmers in the name of contract
Choose correct code from given below:
A. 1 and 3 Only B. 2 and 3 Only
C. 1 and 2 Only D. 1, 2 and 3
79. Indian farmer was goaded into cultivation of opium by:
A. promise of high prices
B. system of advances
C. the village headman
D. revenue concessions
80. Strip cultivation was practiced by:
A. peasants in England B. tribals
C. nomadic pastoralists D. shifting cultivators
81. For poorer farmers machines brought misery because of:
A. displacement B. banks refused loans
C. banks gave loans D. indebtedness
82. Which of the following was an important factor in farmers investing in threshing machines?
A. Labour shortage
B. Insolence of labourers
C. High wages demanded by labour
D. To reduce dependence on labour
83. In which Farmers' movement did Mahatma Gandhi participate first of all?
A. Kheda B. Champaran
C. Bardoli D. Baroda
84. Which among the following Farmer's revolt are not correctly matched?
A. Deccan Peasant Revolt (1875)
B. Mopilla Revolt (1921)
C. Bardoli (1927)
D. Kheda (1918)
85. Farmers' movement led by rich farmers in:
A. Uttar Pradesh B. Karnataka
C. Maharashtra D. All of these
86. The beginning of the New Farmers' Movement in general is seen from the decade of:
A. 1980s B. 1970s
C. 1960s D. 1940s

87. Some of the most important Farmer's struggles that were carried till the beginning of 1980s. Which of the following struggles are not correctly matched?
- A. Anti-Single Food Zone, 1972
 - B. Struggle against Power Tariff, 1975
 - C. Struggle against increasing water rates, increasing commercial tax, 1975
 - D. Agitation against defective tractors, 1979

88. The Uttar Pradesh movement under Mahendra Singh Tikait organised many rallies, agitations as well as struggles. Some of the major well known struggles are as:
- (a) Struggle against Power Tariff, 1986
 - (b) Meerut Struggle, 1988
 - (c) Agitation for Payment of Arrears, 2007
 - (d) Sit-in Dharna at Jantar Mantar, 2008

Codes:

- A. Both (a) & (b)
- B. Both (c) & (d)
- C. Both (b) & (a)
- D. All of the above

89. Shetkari Sangathana of Maharashtra also carried couple of struggles. Which of the following are correctly matched?
- (a) Nasik Agitation of 1980
 - (b) Nippani Agitation of 1981
 - (c) Rail and Rasta Roko agitation of 1981, 1986
 - (d) Pandharpur Rally of 1983

Codes:

- A. Both (a) & (b)
- B. Both (c) & (d)
- C. Both (b) & (a)
- D. All of the above

90. The new strategies "Gav Bhandi" is associated with the farmer's movement of:
- A. Maharashtra
 - B. Madhya Pradesh
 - C. Karnataka
 - D. West Bengal

91. Civil society can be understood as:
- A. the whole population of a state
 - B. the people within a state who behave in a politically civilised way
 - C. a social organization made up of retired civil servants.
 - D. a framework within which people who lack political authority conduct their lives.

92. Why did the term 'civil society' become popular in the 1980s?
- A. At that time there was growing disenchantment with the perceived dishonesty of governments, especially as recipients of aid
 - B. The downfall of many totalitarian regimes was attributed to movements generated by civil society
 - C. It seemed to offer the possibility of peaceful change in other states
 - D. All of the above

93. Why has the term 'civil society' aroused suspicion in some Islamic states?

- A. In those countries the state denies civil rights to its citizens.
- B. It can be seen as part of a project of 'Westernization'.
- C. The term is difficult to translate into Arabic.
- D. It failed to recognize that brutal violence is the only way to facilitate change

94. What does 'infrapolitics' denote?

- A. Relations between sovereign states
- B. Relationships between key decision-makers
- C. The way in which seemingly powerless people subvert the authority of the powerful
- D. The disengagement of many people nowadays from the political process

95. A positive view of the political role of the media sees it as:

- A. a way of keeping people harmlessly amused when times are hard.
- B. a way of promoting constructive 'role models' for young people
- C. much more trustworthy than politicians
- D. at its best, a potential check on executive power

96. What is civil Society?

- A. The society considered as a community of citizens linked by common interests and collective activity is a civil society.
- B. It is the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens.
- C. It is referred to as the third sector of the society distinct from government and business.
- D. All of the above

97. Which one of the following statements is not correct about civil society organisations?

- A. They are sovereign bodies
- B. They are voluntary but nonprofit-making agencies
- C. They work in close proximity with people
- D. They create awareness; educate and sensitise people on common issues and act as catalysts of social change

98. Value of the programme in Social action group work lies in?

- A. Establishing satisfying affective (love) relationship
- B. Enhancing knowledge of possible alternative activities.
- C. Giving expression to creative dynamics drives
- D. Increasing proficiency in the chosen programme activity.

99. Social action group work as a method of social work aims at:
- Development of democratic life style
 - Development of leadership qualities
 - Development of capability of adjustment
 - All the above
100. Which of the following is NOT a principle of social group work?
- Confidentiality
 - Guided group interactions
 - Progressive programme development
 - Evaluation of the progress made by the group
101. The book "Social Group Work – A Helping Process" is authored by?
- H.B. Trecker
 - G. Konopka
 - G.H. Mead
 - Peter Samuel
102. The Mutual Aid Model of group work practice has its roots in the practice theory proposed:
- H.B. Trecker
 - G. Konopka
 - William Schwartz
 - Naiper
103. Regional Disparity means:
- It refers uneven economic achievement in different geographical regions
 - It is reflected by the indicators like per capita income
 - It refers to the proportion of population living below the poverty line
 - All of these
104. Government Interventions to reduce Regional Disparities are:
- Higher resource transfers from the Centre to the Backward States
 - Planning Commission (before 2014) mainly in the form of plan transfers
 - Finance Commission in the form of non-plan transfers
 - All of these
105. Among the following, which countries have high participation of women in public life?
- Sweden and India
 - Norway and Sri Lanka
 - Nepal and Finland
 - Sweden and Africa
106. Identify the statements which suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised.
- When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it.
 - Each caste group incorporates neighbouring castes which were earlier excluded.
 - Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes.
 - Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments.

Codes:

- (a), (b) and (d)
- (b), (c) and (d)
- (b) and (c)
- (a) and (d)

107. Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India:
- No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
 - Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
 - No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.
 - Mobilising and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes.

Codes:

- (a) and (c)
- (a) and (d)
- (b) and (c)
- (b) and (d)

108. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:
- Biological difference between men and women
 - Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
 - Unequal child sex ratio
 - Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.

109. In India seats are reserved for women in:

- Lok Sabha
- State legislative assemblies
- Cabinets
- Panchayati Raj bodies

Codes:

- (a), (b) and (d)
- (b), (c) and (d)
- (b) and (c)
- (a) and (d)

110. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It:

- prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- gives official status to one religion.
- provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

111. In India, the representation of women in legislature has been:

- moderate
- high
- low
- very low

112. The emergence of political parties has accompanied with:

- Growth of parliament as an institution
- Diversification of political systems
- Growth of modern electorate
- All of the above

113. Political parties are responsible for maintaining a continuous connection between:

- People and the government

- B. President and the Prime Minister
C. People and the opposition
D. Both A and C
- 114.** Rajni Kothari prefers to call the Indian party system as:
A. Congress system
B. One party dominance system
C. Multi-party systems
D. Both A and B
- 115.** During which of the following years the Congress party has faced serious electoral reverses?
A. 1967 B. 1977
C. 1989 D. All of these
- 116.** What is the most appropriate meaning the term secularism in the Indian context?
A. Separation of religion from politics
B. Freedom of religion
C. There shall not be any religion of the state
D. Equality of all religions
- 117.** Which of the following are the important socio-economic factors of regional imbalance in India?
A. per capita income
B. regional location of industries
C. population
D. below poverty line
- 118.** Which of the following can play a vital role in removing regional disparity?
A. Bureaucracy B. State
C. Civil servants D. Judiciary
- 119.** As a political strategy, communalism is opposed to:
A. Nationalism B. Regionalism
C. Localism D. Internationalism
- 120.** Identify the correct chronological order in which the following came into existence.
Use the codes given below:
1. Swatantra Party
2. Muslim League
3. Bharatiya Janata Party
4. Communist Party of India
Code:
A. 4, 3, 1, 2 B. 1, 3, 2, 4
C. 2, 4, 1, 3 D. 3, 1, 4, 2
- 121.** A political party is recognized as a regional party, if:
A. It gets 4 per cent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly elections
B. It gets 5 per cent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly elections
C. It gets 6 per cent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly elections
D. It gets 7 per cent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly elections
- 122.** The issue of adequate participation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions was first raised by:
A. Santhanam Committee Report
B. Ashok Mehta Committee Report
C. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report
D. All of the above
- 123.** The term 'Stasiology' refers to:
A. Party politics
B. Scientific study of party politics
C. Study of pressure group politics
D. None of the above
- 124.** Who among the following divided the non-competitive party system into one party authoritarian, one-party pluralistic and one-party totalitarian?
A. Alan Ball
B. La Palaombara and Myron Weiner
C. Harry Eckstein
D. James Jupp.
- 125.** The Dalit panther movement was launched in:
A. West Bengal B. Bihar
C. Odisha D. Maharashtra
- 126.** Political parties are registered as per the provision of:
A. Article 324 of the Constitution
B. The Election Commission
C. The Election Commission in consultation with the govt.
D. Representation of Peoples Act 1951
- 127.** Which of the following is one of the salient features of the coalition governments?
A. Lack of polarization
B. Political opportunism
C. Political defections
D. All of the above
- 128.** Which of the following is not the type of coalition categorized on the basis of interaction of Infrastructure and Politics?
A. Few party governmental coalition
B. Secular coalition
C. Post election coalition
D. Infrastructure dominated coalition
- 129.** Birsu Munda was associated with tribal struggle of:
A. North East Region B. Jharkahand
C. Nagar Division D. Deccan
- 130.** In the first decade following independence, which of the following legislations transformed the legal status of women?
A. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
B. The Succession
C. The Adoption Act, 1956
D. All of the above

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	B	A	C	B	B	A	A	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	B	C	A	A	B	A	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	C	C	B	B	C	A	A	B	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	B	D	C	D	B	B	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	B	B	A	A	C	B	D	A	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	A	C	B	B	D	A	A	D	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	D	B	D	B	C	B	D	A	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	C	B	B	A	C	A	D	B	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	D	B	C	D	A	D	D	D	A
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	D	B	C	D	D	A	A	D	A
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
B	B	C	D	D	C	A	B	A	B
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
D	C	D	D	D	D	D	B	A	C
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
C	C	B	B	D	D	D	C	B	D

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