

Miscellaneous MCQs

1. The end of the Cold War is usually seen as the beginning of _____.
A. Contemporary era in world politics.
B. Indian Politics.
C. Political History
D. Western Political Thought
2. The dominance of two superpowers, the of _____ and _____ the was central to the Cold War.
A. Soviet Union
B. United State of America
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above
3. New Internal Economic Order (NIEO) as a means of attaining _____ and _____.
A. Freedom and Equality
B. Economic development
C. Political Independence
D. Both B and C
4. In which year the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were worried that the United States of America would invade communist ruled Cuba.
A. April 1961 B. April 1916
C. April 1996 D. April 1960
5. Who was the president of a small island _____ nation of the United States?
A. John F Kennedy
B. Fidel Castro
C. Nikita Khrushchev
D. George Bush
6. _____ as an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.
A. USA B. Cuba
C. Russia D. Britain
7. Who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base?
A. American President Kennedy
B. Fidel Castro
C. Nikita Khrushchev
D. Stalin
8. In which year nuclear missiles was placed in Cuba?
A. 1962 B. 1926
C. 1965 D. 1960
9. After how many weeks USA became aware of Missile in Cuba?
A. Four weeks B. Two weeks
C. Three weeks D. One week
10. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the _____.
A. Cuban Missile Crises
B. Cuban Crises
C. Missile Crises
D. Cuba Missile Crises
11. The Cuban Missile Crises was a high point of what came to be known as the _____.
A. Hot War B. Cold War
C. World War 1 D. World War 2
12. _____ referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies.
A. Hot War B. Cold War
C. World War 2 D. Cuban Missile Crises
13. The Cold War included _____.
A. Peace, competition and understanding.
B. Rivalries, military alliance and the balance of power.
C. Unity, competition and rivalries
D. Peace, competition and unity.
14. The Cold War was accompanied by a _____ conflict as well.
A. Monetary Conflicts B. Ideological Conflicts
C. Personal Conflicts D. All of the above.
15. Who was the leader of Western Alliance?
A. US B. Russia
C. USSR D. Allied powers
16. The Western Alliance represent ideology of:
A. Socialism
B. Liberalism, Democracy and Capitalism
C. Communalism
D. Marxism
17. Who was the leader of Eastern Alliance?
A. Soviet Union B. USA
C. Russia D. Britain

18. The Eastern Alliance represent the ideology of:
A. Capitalism
B. Marxism
C. Socialism and Communalism
D. Socialism and Marxism
19. Allied forces led by the _____.
A. Germany, Italy and Japan
B. US, Soviet Union, Britain and France
C. US, Soviet Union, Italy and Japan
D. USA, USSR
20. The World War Two spread up to which regions?
A. Asia, India, China and Burma
B. South east Asia, China, Burma and parts of India's Northeast
C. Northeast Asia, China, Burma and part of India's northeast.
D. Northeast Asia, China, Burma and parts of India's north.
21. Why did the critics said it was unnecessary to drop bombs?
A. Japan was innocent
B. Japan was about to surrender
C. Japan was weak
D. Japan was stronger
22. According to critics, what was the reasons for American Bombing Japan?
A. To stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia
B. To show Moscow that the United States was supreme
C. To end the war quickly
D. Both A and B
23. According to the US supporters have USA Dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to:
A. To stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia
B. To stop further loss of American and Allied lives.
C. To end war quickly and to stop
D. Both B and C
24. Atomic Bomb of US on Hiroshima was code named.
A. The bomb was code-named "Little Boy"
B. Fat man
C. Little baby
D. Little girl
25. Atomic Bomb on Nagasaki was code named as:
A. Fat man
B. Fat boy
C. Fat women
D. Fatty man
26. The yield of Little Boy and Fat man were _____ respectively.
A. 15 and 26 kilotons B. 15 and 29 kilotons
C. 15 and 21 kilotons D. 14 and 21 kilotons
27. By the early 1950s the US and the USSR were already making thermonuclear weapons hat had a yield between _____.
A. 10 and 15 kilotons
B. 10 and 15 thousand kilotons
C. 15 and 20 kilotons
D. 100 thousand kilotons.
28. When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction uncapable to each other, a full-fledged war is:
A. unlikely B. likely
C. must D. possible
29. What happens in Logic of deterrence situation?
A. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack
B. Cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war
C. Neither side would want to risk war
D. Both A and B
30. In spite being an in tense form of rivalry between great powers—remained a "cold and hot or shooting war due to:
A. Logic of War B. Logic of peace
C. Logic of deterrence D. All of the above
31. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not _____.
A. Fighting
B. Ideological conflict
C. Rivalry between powers
D. None of the above
32. In the deterrence relationship both blocks led by the superpowers were respected to behave as _____ actors.
A. Rational and responsible
B. Responsible and vigilant
C. Careful honest
D. None of the above
33. When two superpowers and the blocks led them are in a _____ relationship, fighting wars will be massively destructive?
A. Friendly B. Deterrence
C. Peaceful D. Neutral
34. Cold War managed to ensure _____.
A. Peace B. Human lives
C. Human survival D. None of the above

35. The Western alliance was formalized into an organization, the _____, which came into existence _____.
- NATO, In April 1949
 - SEATO, In April 1948
 - CENTO, In April 1994
 - TANTO, In April 1947
36. NATO is an association of _____ states.
- 23
 - 30
 - 18
 - 25
37. The Eastern alliance, known as the _____ was led by the Soviet Union.
- Warsaw pact
 - SEATO
 - CENTO
 - NATO
38. The Eastern alliance was created in _____ and its principal function was to counter _____ forces in Europe.
- 1954, CENTO
 - 1955, NATO
 - 1955, SEATO
 - None of the above
39. In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia, the United States built an alliance system called _____ and _____.
- CENTO and NATO
 - NATO and SEATO
 - SEATO and CENTO
 - None of the above
40. The Soviet Union and Communist China responded by heaving close relations with regional countries such as:
- India, Pakistan and Nepal
 - North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq
 - Iraq, Pakistan and Bhutan
 - North Vietnam, North Korea and Pakistan
41. Name the movement which gave newly independent countries a way staying out of the alliance.
- NAM
 - NATO
 - CENTO
 - SEATO
42. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?
- It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies
 - It was an ideological war between the superpowers
 - It triggered of an arms race
 - The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
43. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM?
- Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies.
 - Not joining any military alliances.
 - Following a policy of neutrality on global issues.
 - Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities.

44. Which of the following is not a member of NATO?
- The US
 - England
 - France
 - None of these
45. Which of the following was not a member of SEATO?
- USSR
 - New Zealand
 - Pakistan
 - Australia
46. Which of the followings statement about the NIEO is false?
- Give the LDCs control over their natural resources
 - Obtain access to Western markets
 - Reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries.
 - Provide the developed countries with a greater role in international economic institutions.
47. In 1945 the allied forces included the US, _____ USSR and _____.
- US, Britain, USSR and France
 - US, Japan, USSR and France
 - US, France, USSR and Italy
 - US, Italy, USSR and Japan
48. The event that took place in 1961 was
- The construction of the Berlin wall.
 - Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
 - Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia.
 - The Unification of Germany

Directions (Qs. No. 49-53): Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the president of the small island nation off the coast of the United States. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in the American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR.

49. Who were worried that the United States of America would invade communist ruled Cuba?
- The leaders of Cuba
 - The leaders of USSR
 - The leaders of Cuba
 - None of the above
50. Who was Fidel Castro?
- President of USSR
 - President of USA
 - President of Cuba
 - President of Britain

51. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both:
- Technical and Financial aid
 - Diplomatic and Financial aid
 - Political and Technical aid
 - None of the above
52. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a:
- USA base
 - Cuba base
 - Russian base
 - Britain base
53. In which year nuclear missile was placed in Cuba?
- 1962
 - 1926
 - 1965
 - 1960

Directions (Qs. No. 54-58): Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. The US President, John F. Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous, for it would have been no ordinary war. Eventually, to the world's great relief, both sides decided to avoid war. The Soviet ships slowed down and turned back.

54. After _____ weeks the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba.
- One week
 - Four weeks
 - Three weeks
 - Two weeks
55. Who were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries?
- Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev
 - John F. Kennedy and Fidel Castro
 - John F. Kennedy and his Advisers
 - Nikita Khrushchev and his advisers
56. To whom Kennedy ordered to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba.
- Russian warships
 - American warships
 - Cuban warships
 - None of the above
57. What was the greatest relief to the whole world?
- Soviet ships heading to Cuba.
 - Cuban Missile crisis was high point.
 - Both sides decided to avoid war.
 - All the above.

58. A _____ seems imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crises.
- War
 - Clash
 - Nuclear War
 - Social Life

Directions (Qs. No. 59-63): Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics. In 1945, the Allied Forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan, ending the Second World War (1939-1945). The war had involved almost all the major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside Europe including Southeast Asia, China, Burma (now Myanmar) and parts of India's northeast. The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian property. The First World War had earlier shaken the world between 1914 and 1918.

59. Which incident is a landmark in contemporary world politics?
- The end of the First World War.
 - The end of the Second World War.
 - The end of Cold of War.
 - All the above.
60. In 1945, _____ forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany.
- Axis Power
 - Allied Power
 - Soviet Power
 - Union Power
61. The war had involved almost all the major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside _____.
- Europe, Asia, China, Pakistan and Burma.
 - Europe, Southeast Asia, China, Burma and parts of India's northeast.
 - China, India, Burma and Pakistan
 - All the above
62. Which war had earlier shaken the world between 1914 and 1918?
- Second World War
 - Cold War
 - First World War
 - None of the above
63. The War devastated the World in terms of loss of _____ and _____.
- Freedom and Finance
 - Human lives and civilian property
 - Ideology and Political life
 - Economy and Freedom

Directions (Qs. No. 64-68): Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The world war ended when the

United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender. Critics of the US decision to drop the bombs have argued that the US knew that Japan was about to surrender and that it was unnecessary to drop the bombs. They suggest that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere and to show Moscow that the United States was supreme. US supporters have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives. Whatever the motives, the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage.

64. What was also the reason for beginning of the Cold War?
 - A. The end of the First World War
 - B. The end of the Second World War
 - C. The end of the Cold War
 - D. All the above
65. When was the Second World War ended?
 - A. Both sides decided to avoid war
 - B. Mutual understanding by both
 - C. USA dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - D. All the above
66. Who suggested that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union for making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere?
 - A. US critics
 - B. US supporters
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
67. Who have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly?
 - A. US critics
 - B. US supporters
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
68. According to critics, what was the reasons for American Bombing Japan?
 - A. To stop Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia.
 - B. To stop further loss of America and Allied lives.
 - C. To end war quickly and to stop
 - D. Both A and C

Directions (Qs. No. 69-73): Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them. Each of

these states would be obliged to help the other. The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

69. In which year the NATO came into existence?
 - A. In April 1948
 - B. In April 1949
 - C. In April 1984
 - D. In April 1947
70. The Eastern Alliance was led by whom?
 - A. USA
 - B. Britain
 - C. Soviet Union
 - D. None of the above
71. What was the principal function of Warsaw pact?
 - A. To defend Western Alliance.
 - B. To defend Europe and North America
 - C. To counter NATO's forces in Europe
 - D. All the above
72. NATO was an association of _____ states.
 - A. Eleven
 - B. Twelve
 - C. Thirteen
 - D. Fourteen
73. Western Alliance was led by whom?
 - A. Britain
 - B. USA
 - C. USSR
 - D. Cuba

Directions (Qs. No. 74-78): Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

The Cold War threatened to divide the world into two alliances. Under these circumstances, many of the newly independent countries, after gaining their independence from the colonial powers such as Britain and France, were worried that they would lose their freedom as soon as they gained formal independence. Cracks and splits within the alliances were quick to appear. Communist China quarrelled with the USSR towards the late 1950s, and, in 1969, they fought a brief war over a territorial dispute. The other important development was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which gave the newly independent countries away of staying out of the alliances.

74. What was threatening of the cold war to the whole world?
 - A. Destruction of the world.
 - B. Division of the world.
 - C. Division into two alliances.
 - D. All the above
75. Why did many newly independent countries worry after gaining independence?
 - A. Getting more facilities
 - B. Loss of freedom
 - C. More independence
 - D. None of the above

76. What was reason behind the quarrel between China and USSR?
 A. Territorial disputes B. Financial disputes
 C. Military disputes D. All the above
77. What was the prospective of the newly independent countries?
 A. Cooperate to alliance
 B. Stay away from the alliance
 C. Stay with USSR
 D. Stay with US
78. In which year China and USSR fought a brief war over a territorial dispute?
 A. 1969 B. 1968
 C. 1967 D. 1996

Directions (Qs. No. 79-82): Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

Sometimes, countries outside the two blocs, for example, the non-aligned countries, played a role in reducing Cold War conflicts and averting some grave crises. Jawaharlal Nehru — one of the leaders of the NAM — played a crucial role in mediating between the two Koreas. In the Congo crisis, the UN Secretary-General played a key mediatory role. By and large, it was the realisation on a superpower's part that war by all means should be avoided that made them exercise restraint and behave more responsibly in international affairs. As the Cold War rolled from one arena to another, the logic of restraint was increasingly evident. However, since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliance, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.

79. Which countries played a crucial role in reducing Cold War?
 A. Allied countries B. Non-Aligned countries
 C. Western countries D. Foreign countries
80. Who was an Indian played crucial role in mediating between the two Koreas?
 A. Mahatma Gandhi
 B. Jawaharlal Nehru
 C. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose
 D. Motilal Nehru
81. Who played a crucial role in mediating in the Congo Crises?
 A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. NAM countries
 C. UN Secretary General D. Western countries
82. What were considered necessary to prevent wars for taking place?
 A. International affairs B. Logic of restraint
 C. Huge stock of arms D. Non-aligned countries

Directions (Qs. No. 83-94): In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Options:

- A. If both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 B. If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 C. If (A) is true but (R) is false.
 D. If (A) is false but (R) is true.

83. Assertion (A) : The end of the Second World War also the beginning of the Cold War.

Reason (R) : The world war ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

84. Assertion (A) : The Western alliance was formalised into an organisation, NATO which came into existence in 1949.

Reason (R) : The Eastern alliance, was led by the Soviet Union and it was created in 1955.

85. Assertion (A) : The Cuban Missile Crises was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.

Reason (R) : The Cold War referred to the competition, the tension and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union.

86. Assertion (A) : Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.

Reason (R) : Three weeks after the USA had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba.

87. Assertion (A) : The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliance, and of the balance of power.

Reason (R) : These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organising political, economic, and social life all over the world.

88. Assertion (A) : Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries.

Reason (R) : Without sustained development, a country could not truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved.

- 89. Assertion (A) :** The Cuban Missile Crises was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.
- Reason (R) :** The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian property.
- 90. Assertion (A) :** The Second World War ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities.
- Reason (R) :** The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics.
- 91. Assertion (A) :** Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicious led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war.
- Reason (R) :** The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War.
- 92. Assertion (A) :** The Cold War was an outcome of the emergency of the US and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other.
- Reason (R) :** When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction unacceptable to each other, a full-fledged war is unlikely.
- 93. Assertion (A) :** The two superpowers were not keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world.
- Reason (R) :** The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purpose.
- 94. Assertion (A) :** The consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage.
- Reason (R) :** With the defeat of Germany and Japan, the devastation of Europe and in many other parts of the world, the United State and the Soviet Union became the greatest powers in the world.
- 95.** The Berlin War symbolized the division between the _____ world.
- capitalist and communist
 - rich and poor
 - developed and developing.
 - East and West
- 96.** The Berlin Wall was more than _____ kilometer long.
- 100 km
 - 150 km
 - 175 km
 - 200 km
- 97.** The USSR group was also known as the _____ bloc.
- Capitalist bloc
 - Socialist bloc
 - Democratic bloc
 - Developed bloc
- 98.** Warsaw pact signed by mainly by the countries of _____ Europe.
- Eastern
 - Central
 - Southern
 - Western
- 99.** When Mikhail Gorbachev became General secretary of the communist party of Soviet Union?
- 1981
 - 1985
 - 1989
 - 1990
- 100.** The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in _____.
- 1969
 - 1979
 - 1989
 - 1999
- 101.** _____ was the successor of Lenin.
- Putin
 - Gaubachev
 - Stalin
 - Trotsky
- 102.** Collectivisation of agriculture was done by _____ in the USSR.
- Stalin
 - Lenin
 - Yeltsin
 - Putin
- 103.** Who among the following is not a Baltic republic?
- Estonia
 - Lithuania
 - Latvia
 - London
- 104.** What is the meaning of Perestroika?
- Rejecting
 - Recounting
 - Restructuring
 - Reopening
- 105.** What is the meaning of Glasnost?
- Transparency
 - Openness
 - Lockdown
 - Strick
- 106.** _____ became the first republic to declare its independence from USSR?
- Lithuania
 - Liberia
 - Georgia
 - Azerbaijan
- 107.** Yeltsin became the President of Russia in the year _____.
- 1998
 - 1991
 - 1994
 - 1995
- 108.** In 1991 _____ signed as the President of the Soviet Union.
- Gorbachev
 - Yeltsin
 - Kruschev
 - Breznev

109. Czechoslovakia was split into _____ parts after 1945.
A. 5 B. 4
C. 3 D. 2

Directions (Qs. No. 110-119): The following questions consist of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
110. **Assertion (A) :** USSR came into being after 1917 Revolution.
Reason (R) : It was inspired by socialism and opposed capitalism.
111. **Assertion (A) :** After Second World War, the world was divided into Eastern Block and Western Block.
Reason (R) : Western countries joined Eastern Block.
112. **Assertion (A) :** Vladimir Lenin died in 1924.
Reason (R) : Stalin came to power in 1924.
113. **Assertion (A) :** Joseph Stalin period saw the rapid industrialisation of USSR.
Reason (R) : His period was known as the Great Terror of 1930's.
114. **Assertion (A) :** Cold War came to an end with the collapse of Soviet Union.
Reason (R) : USA became only the powerful country in the world.
115. **Assertion (A) :** Many western European countries joined NATO.
Reason (R) : It was a military alliance formed by USA.
116. **Assertion (A) :** Shock therapy was the transition of communism to capitalism.
Reason (R) : The collapse of communism resulted in shock therapy.
117. **Assertion (A) :** Due to shock therapy the value of Russian Ruble declined.
Reason (R) : Ruble is not the currency of USSR.
118. **Assertion (A) :** India's Relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy.
Reason (R) : India maintained good Relations with all the post-communist countries.

119. **Assertion (A) :** The Berlin wall was built in 1961.
Reason (R) : Germany was the friend of allied countries.

Directions (Qs. No. 120-124): Read the following passage and answer these questions.

The Berlin Wall symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world. Built in 1961 to separate East Berlin from West Berlin, this more than 150 kilometre long wall stood for 28 years and was finally broken by the people on 9 November 1989. This marked the unification of the two parts of Germany and the beginning of the end of the communist bloc.

120. Berlin wall symbolises the division between _____ and _____.
A. Capitalism and Secularism
B. Capitalism and Democracy
C. Capitalism and Communism
D. Communism and Socialism
121. Berlin wall was built in _____ year.
A. 2020 B. 2021
C. 1961 D. 1999
122. The Berlin Wall Separates _____.
A. East Berlin from North Berlin.
B. East Berlin from North West Berlin
C. East Berlin from West Berlin
D. East Berlin from South Berlin
123. The Berlin Wall stood for _____ years.
A. 10 B. 21
C. 20 D. 28
124. The Berlin Wall was broken on _____.
A. 9th November 1989
B. 10th November 1989
C. 11th November 1989
D. 12th November 1989

Directions (Qs. No. 125-130): Read the following passage and answer these questions.

After the Second World War, the east European countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the fascist forces came under the control of the USSR. The political and the economic systems of all these countries were modelled after the USSR. This group of countries was called the Second World or the 'socialist bloc'. The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, held them together. The USSR was the leader of the bloc.

125. The second world war ended in _____ year.
A. 1942
B. 1943
C. 1944
D. 1945

126. USSR stands for _____.
 A. Union of Soviet
 B. Soviet Republic
 C. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
 D. Union of Republic
127. After second world war, the East European countries came under the control of:
 A. USA
 B. USSR
 C. UK
 D. France
128. The military alliance of Warsaw was created by _____.
 A. USA
 B. USSR
 C. Britain
 D. China
129. The western Block was controlled by _____.
 A. China
 B. USA
 C. USSR
 D. India
130. Arrange the following in the chronological order of occurrence:
 I. Disintegration of USSR
 II. Berlin wall collapse
 III. February Revolution
 IV. Gorbachev became the General Secretary of USSR
 A. I, II, III and IV
 B. II, I, III and IV
 C. III, IV, II and I
 D. IV, III, II and I
131. Which among the following statements that describe the nature of Soviet economy is wrong?
 A. Socialism was the dominant ideology
 B. State ownership/control existed over the factors of production
 C. People enjoyed economic freedom
 D. Every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the state.
132. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of USSR?
 I. End of the ideological war between USA and USSR
 II. Birth of CIS
 III. Change in the balance of power in the world
 IV. Crisis in the Middle East
 Select the correct answer using the four given above:
 A. IV only
 B. II, I and III
 C. III, II and IV
 D. II and IV
133. Which among the following statements is false?
 A. Russian revolution was inspired by the ideals of socialism.
 B. Lenin was the leader of Russian revolution.
 C. The transition from socialism to capitalism is known as shock therapy
 D. India was responsible for the disintegration of USSR.

134. The communist party was not accountable to the people, Ordinary people were exploited by rampant corruption. They were given no representation in the state machinery:
 I. USSR started the five year plan
 II. People were subjected to lot of difficulties
 III. India adopted five year plan copying from USSR
 IV. USA and USSR remained to be powerful after disintegration.

Read the following options mention which sentence is wrong?

- A. I only
 B. I and II
 C. I, II and III
 D. IV only
135. Russia had good relationship with India because:
 A. India purchases its arms
 B. India imports oil from India
 C. India had very good cultural relations with it
 D. All of the above
136. Consider the following statements. Find the wrong statement
 A. Lenin was the leader of Bolshevik party
 B. Stalin was not the immediate successor of Lenin
 C. Gorbachev was blamed for the disintegration of USSR
 D. Boris Yelstin was the first elected president of Russia
137. The Berlin wall was toppled on _____.
 A. 9th November 1989
 B. 8th November 1989
 C. 7th November 1989
 D. 6th November 1989
138. Soviet political system was based on _____ ideology.
 A. Mixed economy
 B. Socialism and communism
 C. Capitalism
 D. Private sector
139. USSR stands for _____.
 A. Union of Socialist Russia
 B. Union of Soviet
 C. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
 D. United States Russia

Directions (Qs. No. 140-144): Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War. The organization was set up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states. It tried to achieve what the League could not between the two world wars. The UN's objective is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among

states. It was founded with the hope that it would act to stop the conflicts between states escalating into war and, if war broke out, to limit the extent of hostilities. Furthermore, since conflicts often arose from the lack of social and economic development, the UN was intended to bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world.

- 140.** _____ was the founded as a successor to league of Nations.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. UNESCO | B. The UN |
| C. The USA | D. The USSR |
- 141.** The UN was established in the year:
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1942 | B. 1946 |
| C. 1945 | D. 1940 |
- 142.** The UN's objective is:
- to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states
 - to start war
 - to create war like situation
 - to encourage conflicts
- 143.** How many states signed to set up the organization?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 50 | B. 45 |
| C. 51 | D. 52 |
- 144.** How do often conflicts arise?
- lack of social and economic development
 - lack of culture
 - lack of knowledge
 - lack of faith

Directions (Qs. No. 145-149): Read the following passage and answer the questions.

IMF—The International Monetary Fund is an International organization that oversees these financial institutions and regulations that act at the International level. The IMF has 189 member countries (as on 12 April 2016) but they do not enjoy an equal say. The top ten countries have more than 52 per cent of the votes. They are the G-8 members (The US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Canada and Russia), China and Saudi Arabia. The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights.

- 145.** What is IMF?
- International Monetary Fund is an international organization that it oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level
 - Indian Making Form is an international organization that it oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.
 - International marking Fees is an international organization that it oversees those financial

institutions and regulations that act at the international level.

- International Money Fund is a international organization that it oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.

- 146.** Write about the membership and voting procedure of the International Monetary Fund.
- The IMF has 189 member countries, but they do not enjoy an equal say. The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights.
 - The IMF has 189 member countries, but they are enjoying equal rights.
 - The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights because it is the permanent member country in the Security Council.
 - None of these
- 147.** Why has the US alone held 16.54 per cent voting rights?
- The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights because it is the poorest country. The US providing less amount for it's funding.
 - The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights because it is the richest member country of the organization. The US provides maximum for its funding.
 - The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights because it is the sole superpower in the world.
 - The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights because it is the permanent member country in the Security Council.
- 148.** Which are the following G-8 member countries?
- US, Japan, India, Russia, Nepal, Germany.
 - US, Germany, Japan, France, UK, Italy, Canada, Russia, China and Saudi Arabia.
 - US, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Singapore, Canada, China and Saudi Arabia.
 - US, Japan, Netherlands, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Italy, Iraq.
- 149.** What is the voting per cent of the top ten countries?
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A. 65% | B. 75% |
| C. 85% | D. 52%. |
- 150.** The UN Security Council have _____ Permanent members and _____ non-permanent members.
- Ten permanent and fifteen non-permanent member countries
 - Ten permanent and ten non-permanent member countries
 - Ten permanent and five non-permanent member countries
 - Five permanent and ten non-permanent countries

- 151.** The present Secretary General of the UN is:
 A. Ban Ki-moon B. Kofi A. Annan
 C. Antonio Guterres D. U Thant
- 152.** The prime objective of UN is:
 A. To maintain peace and security
 B. It is the major financial contributor of the world
 C. To encourage conflicts
 D. None of these
- 153.** The total number of members represented in General assembly is:
 A. 191 B. 195
 C. 193 D. 197
- 154.** The World Trade Organization (WTO) formed on 1st January:
 A. 1994 B. 1995
 C. 1996 D. 1997
- 155.** Check which is not an agency of UN?
 A. International Committee of Red Cross
 B. UNDP
 C. IMF
 D. ILO
- 156.** India became a member of the UN in:
 A. 1945 B. 1947
 C. 1950 D. 1962
- 157.** Which of the following organizations is meant for Children?
 A. UNESCO B. UNICEF
 C. UNHCR D. UNHRC
- 158.** The office of the UN General Assembly:
 A. New York B. Washington DC
 C. San Francisco D. Zurich
- 159.** Currently in 2016 UN peacekeeping operations are:
 A. 15 B. 14
 C. 17 D. 16
- 160.** Which of the following has veto power in the Security Council?
 A. India B. Pakistan
 C. Brazil D. America
- 161.** The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell. Who made this statement?
 A. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Kofi Annan
 C. Ban Ki-moon D. Dag Hammarskjold
- 162.** Expand IAEA?
 A. International Atomic Energy Act
 B. International Atomic Energy Accord
 C. International Atomic Energy Agency
 D. International Atomic Eastern Agency
- 163.** The International Court of Justice popularly known as the
 A. Supreme Court B. World Court
 C. Criminal Court D. Subordinate Courts
- 164.** The largest international human rights organization in _____ .
 A. Russia B. Germany
 C. Canada D. US
- 165.** What is the full form of NGO?
 A. Non-gazette office
 B. Non-Governmental Organization
 C. Nation governing organization
 D. None of these
- 166.** The more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council is:
 A. Nuclear capability
 B. Located in Asia
 C. India's membership in the UN
 D. India's growing economic power and stable political system
- 167.** How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?
 A. Fifteen judges B. Sixteen judges
 C. Seventeen judges D. Eighteen judges
- 168.** Which one of the following is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
 A. Russia B. India
 C. China D. France
- 169.** The highest functionary of the UN is called _____.
 A. General Assembly B. Secretariat
 C. Security Council D. None of these
- 170.** How many countries are members of the UN?
 A. 188 B. 190
 C. 192 D. 193
- 171.** What is Amnesty International?
 A. it is an NGO (Non Governmental Organization) at international forum
 B. it is an organization
 C. it is a government organization
 D. None of these
- 172.** Who has a right to vote in the UN?
 A. Each member nation of UN
 B. Only five permanent member countries
 C. Only non-permanent member countries
 D. None of these
- 173.** The UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology:
 A. The UN Committee on Disarmament
 B. International Atomic Energy Agency

- C. UN International Safeguard Committee
D. None of these
- 174.** Which of the following oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level?
A. WTO
B. IAEA
C. IMF
D. WHO
- 175.** Which of the following is suggestion for becoming a new member of the Security Council?
A. A major economic power
B. A major military power
C. A substantial contributor to the UN budget
D. All of the above
- 176.** Name any two member states of the European Union who are permanent members of the UN Security Council?
A. India and Brazil
B. Britain and France
C. Singapore and Malaysia
D. Andaman and Lakshadweep
- 177.** Where are the head quarters of WTO?
A. New York
B. Washington DC
C. Geneva (Switzerland)
D. New Zealand
- 178.** The number of principal organs of UNO is _____.
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
- 179.** Which organization of United Nations has ceased to be operational?
A. Trusteeship Council
B. Secretariat
C. International Court of Justice
D. Economic and Social Council
- 180.** Which of the following countries is not a member of the G-8 group?
A. Germany
B. France
C. Italy
D. Spain
- 181.** The head quarters of International Court of Justice are at:
A. Geneva
B. Rome
C. The Hague
D. Vienna
- 182.** What is the purpose of 'United Nations Conference on UNCTAD?
A. Promotes International Trade with a view to accelerate economic growth of developing countries
B. Set rules for World Trade
C. Promotes International Monetary cooperation and expansion of International Trade
D. None of the above
- 183.** The term of office of the UN Secretary-General is:
A. Three years
B. Four years
C. Five years
D. Six years
- 184.** Which of the following is Human Rights Organisation?
A. The French Community
B. The Arab League
C. The organization of African Unity
D. Amnesty International
- 185.** Which of the following organizations is meant for Children?
A. UNESCO
B. UNICEF
C. UNHCR
D. UNHRC
- 186.** Which of the following is a genuine contender for becoming a permanent member of Security Council?
A. China
B. France
C. India
D. Pakistan
- 187.** Arrange the following in the chronological order:
(a) Establishment of Human Rights Council
(b) Yalta Conference
(c) Atlantic Charter
(d) India joins the UN
A. (b), (d), (a), (c)
B. (c), (b), (d), (a)
C. (a), (b), (c), (d)
D. (b), (c), (d), (a)
- 188.** Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:
(a) The WTO
(b) Amnesty International
(c) League of Nations
(d) World Bank
A. (c), (d), (a), (b)
B. (d), (c), (b), (a)
C. (d), (c), (b), (a)
D. (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 189. Assertion (A) :** The World Bank was created during the Second World War in 1944.
Reason (R) : The Soviet Union has collapsed.
In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true
- 190. Assertion (A) :** US and other western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.
Reason (R) : The UN consists of many different structures and agencies.

In the context of the above two statement which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are individually true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

191. Assertion (A) : In the Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.

Reason (R) : Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

192. Assertion (A) : We should keep in mind that the membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965.

Reason (R) : UN General Assembly members now are developing countries.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

193. Assertion (A) : The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957.

Reason (R) : IAEA teams did not inspect nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactors are not being used for military purposes.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

194. Assertion (A) : The biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council.

Reason (R) : The organization was setup through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

195. Assertion (A) : UN Created for peaceful building Commission.

Reason (R) : To prevent World Wars.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

196. Assertion (A) : World Trade Organisation is an international organisation.

Reason (R) : It sets the rules for global trade.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

197. Assertion (A) : Only the permanent members of the Security Council posses the veto power.

Reason (R) : One veto can stall a Security Council resolution.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

198. Assertion (A) : Humanitarian policies are implemented by the main organs and specialized agencies spread across the globe.

Reason (R) : The members of the General Assembly are automatically the members of all other principal organs and specialized agencies of the UN.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are false
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

Directions (Qs. No. 199-208): *The following questions consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions. Selecting the appropriate option given below.*

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

199. Assertion (A) : The partition of the country proved everyone's worst tears. There were serious questions about the future of India.

Reason (R) : British government decided to give independence to India

200. Assertion (A) : There were no single belt of uniform Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration one in the west and in the east.

Reason (R) : Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to join with Pakistan.

201. Assertion (A) : Writers, poets, and film makers in India and Pakistan have often used the phrase division of hearts to describe partition.

Reason (R) : Muslim league put forward the Two nation theory that British did not consist of one but two people.

202. Assertion (A) : The ruler of Travancore decided to remain independent and Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcements the next day.

Reason (R) : With the end of British rule in India, paramountcy of the British crown over princely rulers also came to an end.

203. Assertion (A) : India was divided into 14 states and 6 union territories by the state Reorganisation Act 1956.

Reason (R) : The creation of linguistic provinces has helped a lot in instilling the feelings of regionalism in the Indian public.

204. Assertion (A) : Nehru, believing in secularism, supported the declaration of India as a secular state. A secularist state means that the state will not have any religion of its own and will treat all religions equally.

Reason (R) : Nehru believed that a strong nation can be built by making India a secular state.

205. Assertion (A) : The first deputy prime minister and home minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as a Iron man of India.

Reason (R) : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced key challenges of integration of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir.

206. Assertion (A) : Partition of India was the outcome of the "two-nation theory".

Reason (R) : Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.

207. Assertion(A) : Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.

Reason (R) : Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

208. Assertion (A) : Nehru, the architect of India's nation-building had clearly specified that India was not a mere geographical or historical entity. According to him India had a unique capability to synthesise alien culture and this had been the secret of India's unity in diversity.

Reason (R) : In the 21st century, the whole world has woken up to the facet of this diversity. Selfish and petty politicians have sowed seeds of disintegration by using ethnic, lingual and cultural factionalism for narrow political gains.

Directions (Qs. No. 209-213): Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinna's divisive "Two Nation theory", Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country.

However, Sardar will always remain as an astounding leader who combined himself the features of a true 'Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist'—popularly characterized as NCR in Indian political history.

- 209.** In which form Sardar Patel is known as?
A. VCR B. NCR
C. MCR D. NRC
- 210.** Which state of India could not be unified due to some major leaders' short-sighted political decision?
A. Manipur
B. Junagarh
C. Hyderabad
D. Kashmir
- 211.** In which states, Sardar Patel had to face challenges to unite with Indian Union?
A. Hyderabad, Manipur, Goa
B. Hyderabad, Junagarh, Goa
C. Goa, Puducherry and Junagarh
D. Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir
- 212.** Sardar Patel was a _____.
A. Nationalist B. Changer
C. Realistic D. All the above
- 213.** In the matter of which state of India committed blunder mistake?
A. Kashmir B. Hyderabad
C. Manipur D. Goa

Directions (Qs. No. 214-218): Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Most important is that with linguistic states permission was given to 'doctrine of diversity'. When we say that India has opted democracy. There its broader meaning in Indian democracy. Democracy was chosen for recognising diversities and accepting them. Besides we also have to accept that in diversities, there might be conflicts in them. In other words, democracy in India is related to ideas, life methods and their multiplicity.

- 214.** With which democracy is aligned?
A. In ideas and life method
B. Politics and government
C. Social and economic life
D. None of the above
- 215.** What is meaning of choosing democracy?
A. To recognise unity and accepting it
B. To recognise diversity and not accepting it
C. To recognise diversity and accepting it
D. All of the above
- 216.** For linguistic states reorganisation, which principle was permitted?
A. Unity
B. Diversity
C. Culture
D. Civilisation
- 217.** In diversity there may be mutual _____.
A. Protest B. Support
C. War D. None of the above
- 218.** What is the meaning of will of the people?
A. democracy B. autocracy
C. monarchy D. None of the above
- 219.** Which one of the following is a princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union?
A. Baroda B. Hyderabad
C. Mysore D. Gwalior
- 220.** When Gujarat was carved out of Bombay?
A. 1950 B. 1960
C. 1970 D. 1980
- 221.** Amrita Pritam was a prominent poet from:
A. Punjab B. Gujarat
C. Mumbai D. Punjab
- 222.** The cities that were divided into "communal zones" during the partition violence were.
A. Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta
B. Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad
C. Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore
D. Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior
- 223.** The states created in 1960 were:
A. Maharashtra and Gujarat
B. Odisha and West Bengal
C. Rajasthan and Gujarat
D. Punjab and Haryana
- 224.** The interim government formed under the cabinet mission plan was headed by:
A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
D. Rajagopalachari

225. How many princely states existed at the time of Independence of India?
A. 560 B. 562
C. 563 D. 565

226. When Meghalaya was carved out of Assam?
A. 1970 B. 1971
C. 1972 D. 1973

227. Who is called "Iron man of India"?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Vallabhbhai Patel
C. Rajendra Prasad D. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

228. Which among the following statements about the partition is incorrect?
A. Partition of India was the outcome of the 'Two Nation Theory.'
B. Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.
C. East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous.
D. The scheme of partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border.

229. Match the principles with the instances:
(a) Mapping of boundaries of religious grounds (i) Pakistan and Bangladesh
(b) Mapping of boundaries on grounds of a different language (ii) India and Pakistan
(c) Demarcating boundaries within a country by geographical zones (iii) Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
(d) Demarcating within a country on administrative and political grounds (iv) Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

Codes:

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-------|-------|------|-------|
| A. | (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| B. | (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| C. | (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| D. | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

230. Arrange the following the chronological order of occurrence.

- (a) Birth of Pakistan
(b) Join of Hyderabad in Indian Union
(c) Carving out of Arunachal Pradesh from Assam
(d) Appointment of State Re-organisation commission
A. (a), (b), (d), (c) B. (d), (a), (c), (b)
C. (d), (b), (a), (c) D. (a), (b), (d), (c)

231. Which of the following statement is not false?
A. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to become the Prime Minister of India
B. The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and the year of displacement

- C. Mohammed Ali Jinnah : Wanted to remain with Indian Union
D. All are True

232. How many kinds of challenges that Independent India faced?

- A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 5

233. Identify the wrongly matched :

- A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – Chairman of drafting committee
B. Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad – First Education Minister
C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – First Finance Minister
D. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad – First President of India

234. The state which has achieved nearly total literacy in India is:

- A. Tamil Nadu B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Kerala D. Manipur

235. Who said, "Planning is a way of organizing and utilizing resources to maximum advantage in terms of defined social ends"?

- A. K.T. Shah
B. Planning commission of India
C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
D. None of these

236. The idea of Five Year Plan was adopted in India from:

- A. United States of America
B. Japan
C. United Soviet Socialist Republics
D. Australia.

Directions (Qs. No. 237-239): Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about 2 and half million milk producers in Gujarat. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution. In 1970 the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organised cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme. I'll saw dairying as a path to development, for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with

the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies also increasing significantly.

237. In which place was Amul Dairy Co-operative movement-blasted?

- A. Anand, Gujarat
- B. Porbandar, Gujarat
- C. Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- D. Ahmedabad, Gujarat

238. In which year was Operation Flood started?

- A. 1971
- B. 1972
- C. 1970
- D. 1973

239. Operation flood is related to _____

- A. Green Revolution
- B. White Revolution
- C. Russian Revolution
- D. French Revolution

Directions (Qs. No. 240-241): The following questions consist of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

240. Assertion (A) : The Green Revolution benefited all the sections of Indian society.

Reason (R) : The rich peasants and the large landholders were the major beneficiaries of the process.

241. Assertion (A) : Land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country.

Reason (R) : Political Power remained in the hands of land-owning classes.

242. Arrange the following in chronological order of their occurrence.

- I. The first five year plan
 - II. The great economic depression of Europe
 - III. Partition of India
 - IV. The second five year plan
- A. I, II, III, IV
 - B. IV, II, III, I
 - C. I, IV, III, II
 - D. II, III, I, IV

243. The three major objectives of first five year plan were:

- I. Agriculture
- II. Dams
- III. Irrigation
- IV. Education

Select the correct answer using the four given above:

- A. I, II, III
- B. II, III, IV
- C. III, II, IV
- D. IV, III, I

244. Which one of the following statements about Bombay plan is incorrect?

- A. It was a blue print for India's economic future
- B. It supported state ownership of industry
- C. It was made by some leading industrialists
- D. It supported strongly the idea of planning

245. During Nehru era, parties and groups in the country believed that India should become friendly with block led by USA.

- I. Because that bloc claimed to be pro democracy.
- II. Dr Ambedkar also supported this idea. Some political parties opposed communism
- III. Some political parties opposed communism
- IV. India joined Warsaw pact.

Select the correct answer choosing the four given above:

- A. II, III
- B. I, II, IV
- C. I, III, IV
- D. I, II only

246. What considerations should be kept in mind to set up an industry?

- A. Profit making
- B. Role of environmentalists
- C. Not to ask local people where it will be set up
- D. Approval of USA

247. Consider these statements about White Revolution. Find the Wrong statement.

- A. It is a revolution in the field of milk production
- B. It is also known as operation flood
- C. Amul dairy is located in Gujarat
- D. It is not helping the local villagers

248. Consider these statements about POSCO Plant. Find the wrong statement:

- A. Odisha has one of the largest resources of untapped iron ore in the country
- B. POSCO plant may displace local tribals
- C. Odisha villagers protested against this
- D. Odisha is located to the north west of India

249. Green Revolution benefited only few states.

Identify correct option:

- A. Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh
- B. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
- C. Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
- D. Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu

250. Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down some provisions regarding:

- A. Powers of Prime Minister
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Promotion of International peace and security
- D. Fundamental Duties

- 251.** When was Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue?
 A. In 1965 B. In 1956
 C. In 1966 D. In 1955
- 252.** When was USSR invaded Hungary?
 A. In 1976 B. In 1955
 C. In 1956 D. In 1965
- 253.** The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in:
 A. In 1955 B. In 1956
 C. In 1965 D. In 1954
- 254.** Which Conference marked the zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and Africa nations?
 A. Malaysian Conference B. Egyptian Conference
 C. Singapore Conference D. Bandung Conference
- 255.** The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in:
 A. September 1916 B. September 1960
 C. September 1963 D. September 1961
- 256.** Who was the Architect of Non-alignment Movement?
 A. Indira Gandhi B. Atal Behari Vajpayee
 C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Mahatma Gandhi
- 257.** After the Chinese revolution in 1949, which country was the first to recognize the Communist Government?
 A. India B. Pakistan
 C. Bangladesh D. USSR
- 258.** In the Nehru cabinet who was apprehensive of the future attack from China?
 A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Vallabhbhai Patel
 C. Jagjivan Ram D. C. Rajagopalachari
- 259.** The Panchsheel agreement was signed between India and:
 A. Pakistan B. China
 C. Bangladesh D. USA
- 260.** When was the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China?
 A. On 29 April 1954 B. On 28 April 1955
 C. On 30 April 1956 D. On 29 June 1954
- 261.** In _____, China took over control of Tibet.
 A. 1951 B. 1950
 C. 1952 D. 1949
- 262.** Who accompanied the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956?
 A. Hua Guofeng
 B. Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai
 C. Li Peng
 D. Zhao Ziyang
- 263.** The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in:
 A. 1956 B. 1959
 C. 1960 D. 1958
- 264.** After Nehru, the first Prime Minister to visit China was:
 A. Lal Bahadur Shastri B. Indira Gandhi
 C. Rajiv Gandhi D. V.P. Singh
- 265.** When was the Communist Party of India split into two, (CPIM & CPI):
 A. In 1965 B. In 1964
 C. In 1963 D. In 1966
- 266.** The Indus Waters Treaty was signed between by:
 A. Lal Bahadur Shastri & Imran Khan
 B. Nehru & Ayub Khan
 C. Indira Gandhi & Musharraf
 D. Vajpayee & Mushrid Khan
- 267.** Expand NEFA:
 A. North Eastern Far Agency
 B. North Eastern Frontier
 C. North Eastern Fullest Agency
 D. North Eastern Frontier Agency
- 268.** The Treaty assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack:
 A. Treaty of Peace B. Water Treaty
 C. Panchsheel Treaty D. Tashkent Agreement
- 269.** Which agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 3 July 1972?
 A. Water Treaty B. Treaty of Peace
 C. Tashkent Agreement D. Shimla Agreement
- 270.** Which among the following is not a principle of India's Nuclear Doctrine today?
 A. Not first use
 B. Credible Minimum deterrent
 C. Civilian Control
 D. First Use
- 271.** When did India and Israel establish full diplomatic relations in?
 A. In January 29, 1990 B. In January 29, 1992
 C. In January 29, 1991 D. In January 29, 1989
- 272.** The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in:
 A. Domestic Politics B. Foreign Politics
 C. Military dominance D. Financial world.
- 273.** India has developed self-sufficiency in _____ technology.
 A. Atomic B. Nuclear
 C. Electricity D. Scientific

274. Five principles of peaceful co-existence are called _____.

- A. Panchsheel
- B. SAARC
- C. India's foreign policy
- D. Treaty Peace

275. Sri Lanka is member of _____.

- A. UNESCO
- B. WHO
- C. G7
- D. SAARC

276. Both domestic and international environment influence the _____ policy of nation.

- A. Nuclear
- B. Foreign
- C. Peaceful
- D. Deterrence

Directions (Qs. No. 277-281): Read the following passage and answer the questions that followed.

Under leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence. India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961. Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.

277. Under whose leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Indira Gandhi
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. Vallabhbhai Patel

278. In which city the Afro-Asian conference held?

- A. Belgrade
- B. Indonesia
- C. Bandung
- D. Africa

279. Where was the first Summit of NAM held?

- A. Indonesia
- B. Bandung
- C. Belgrade
- D. Dutch

280. Who was the co-founder of NAM?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Lal Bahadur Shastri

281. Which country made earnest efforts for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia?

- A. Pakistan
- B. India
- C. Dutch
- D. Belgrade

Directions (Qs. No. 282-286): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.

Foreign policy is always dictated by ideas of national interest. In the period after 1990, Russia, though it continues to be an important friend of India, has lost its global pre-eminence. Therefore, India's foreign policy has shifted to a more pro-US strategy.

282. Which of the following nuclear treaties were rejected by India?

- A. NPT, CTBT
- B. Kyoto Protocol
- C. Panchsheel Agreement
- D. None of the above

283. When did India conduct series of nuclear tests?

- A. June 1998
- B. May 1998
- C. April 1998
- D. March 1998

284. Why India's foreign policy shifted to become more pro-US?

- A. Because Russia betrayed India
- B. Because Russia attacked India
- C. Because US derived more profit to India
- D. Because Russia lost its global pre-eminence

285. Which one of the following is India's stand for the use of nuclear weapon?

- A. No use of nuclear weapon at all
- B. No first use of nuclear weapon
- C. Use nuclear weapon in case of war
- D. None of the above

286. In which year India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT.

- A. In 1996
- B. In 1995
- C. In 1994
- D. In 1993

Directions (Qs. No. 287-293): The following questions consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by Selecting the appropriate option given below.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

287. Assertion (A) : The first UN General Assembly Resolution of 1946 called for elimination of atomic weapons and weapons of mass destruction.

Reason (R) : In 1948 India called for elimination of all nuclear weapons and use of nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

288. Assertion (A) : India opposes the NPT (1968) because the treaty is unequal.

Reason (R) : In 1974 India had carried out underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes.

289. Assertion (A) : In 1964 China conducted its nuclear test. In 1962 China had attacked India.

Reason (R) : The decision to go ahead and manufacture the atomic bomb given by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1974.

290. Assertion (A) : Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.

Reason (R) : The cold war has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.

291. Assertion (A) : The Indo-Pak war of 1965 was the culmination of a series of disputes between India and Pakistan. Within the first year of independence both the countries witnessed tension over the issue of Kashmir and refugee exchange due to partition.

Reason (R) : In 1965 Soviet Union started developing close relations with Pakistan. Despite the efforts of Shastri, Indian Prime Minister, Soviet Union was not convinced. Using this opportunity, on 5th August, 1965 Pakistan stationed troops along the LOC.

292. Assertion (A) : Since 1947, India has been following an independent foreign policy of non-alignment and this policy is in perfect accord with the policy of friendly relations with all the countries of the world.

Reason (R) : The term 'Panchsheel' is related to the five moral principles of Lord Buddha. Lord Buddha made the five principles obligatory for the life of an individual. In international life, the term Panchsheel was used in 1954 when India recognised the sovereignty of China over Tibet.

293. Assertion (A) : Six-point proposal of Sheikh Mujib – ur Rehman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.

Reason (R) : India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters in 1996.

Directions (Qs. No. 294-298): Read the passage and answer the questions.

From this perspective of democracy, representation can help or hurt democracy, even if representation cannot be democratic since it cannot replicate the *demos*. But the phenomenon of representation reflects an emotional roller - coaster - great hopes during an election campaign, great disappointment from the work of governments in office. This problem stems in part from the fact that representative government and, the *demos* potentially operate at cross - purposes. The office of a representative results from elections, which elevate a set of political rulers above the ruled in order to make the laws. In office, they make compromises to get legislative business done. Representatives may feel proud of what they accomplished, because they made the decisions that led to the compromise. But citizens can't take pride in legislative work, and they mostly suffer the consequences required by the compromise. That doesn't mean representatives always will be scorned, as mentioned above, their office-enables them to undertake political initiatives not viable during an election campaign or to protect minorities whose needs may have been neglected. That said, the necessary activity of legislative compromise takes place above the heads and behind the backs of the people. As such, it contradicts the 'Athenian and Aristotelian understanding of democracies as political orders that depend on the deliberative and decisive power of citizens (i.e., the *demos*) acting with authoritative power. Citizens of the Athenian democracy were said to rule and be ruled in turn, but in every case their power required the political presence and deliberative action of citizens.

294. Which of the following is reflected in the phenomenon of representation?

- A. Great hopes during an election campaign
- B. Great appreciation for the work of government in office
- C. Great promises from the representative democracy
- D. Great challenges from liberalization, privatisation and globalisation

- 295.** What is the obvious outcome of an election?
- Career of a leader
 - Ministerial birth of a politician
 - Office of a representative
 - Future prospects of a budding activist
- 296.** Athenian and Aristotelian understanding of democracies means:
- Political orders depending on the deliberative powers of citizens
 - Political system rooted in grassroot politics
 - System of government prevalent in Greek city states
 - Western conceptualization of democracy
- 297.** What takes place above the heads and behind the backs of the people?
- Executive arrogance
 - Judicial activism
 - Parliamentary sovereignty
 - Legislative compromise
- 298.** Why could have representatives felt proud of what they accomplished?
- They made the decisions for their followers
 - They made the decisions that led to the compromise
 - They made a level jump in their career progression
 - They made their adversaries compromise with their core values

Directions (Qs. No. 299-303): Read the passage and answer the questions.

Ronald Dworkin's thesis is that some of the rights people have fundamental, but many are not. They are fundamental because they are 'the rights against the state'. Dworkin says that the notion of rights as trumps "marks the distinctive concept of an individual right against the state which is the heart ... of constitutional theory in the United States." In the special supplement, Dworkin argued that the concept of right against the government becomes most useful particularly when the society is divided on racial lines into majority and minority. The right to freedom of speech and religious freedom belong to this category. Therefore, they are strong rights. He asserts that these rights should be permitted and they should not be interfered or banned. These freedoms are to be allowed even if the welfare of the collectivity is infringed.

On the contrary, he also presupposes a large area of rights where the state can make legislations curtailing those rights to achieve common welfare. They can be called weak rights. Right to liberty for example becomes a weak right against right to equality, a strong right. This at the outset may look contradictory, but it is not. For example, restraining the movement on the roads for safety and smooth

traffic movement does not mean restraining the rights, on the other hand, putting a restriction on publication or restraining the freedom of speech will infringe the rights even if it enhances general welfare. Thus, even though in both cases rights are involved, curtailment of one is justified, whereas the other is not.

- 299.** The rights claimed against the state are considered as:
- Fundamental rights
 - Human rights
 - Natural rights
 - Legal rights
- 300.** The idea of right against the government becomes very useful when the society is divided into majority and minority on the basis of:
- Caste
 - Class
 - Race
 - Religion
- 301.** The strong rights need to be:
- inferred
 - permitted
 - borrowed
 - ordained
- 302.** Which of the following is a weak right?
- Right to property
 - Right to equality
 - Right to liberty
 - Right to religious freedom
- 303.** The rights that can be curtailed to achieve common welfare may be called as:
- Strong rights
 - Fundamental rights
 - Human rights
 - Weak right
- 304.** 'All aspects of luck, including natural ability, should be irrelevant to distributive justice'— This statement refers to the concept of:
- Meritocracy
 - Plutocracy
 - Luck egalitarianism
 - Aristocracy
- 305.** Which among the following is NOT a salient feature of 'individualist anarchism'?
- Private property
 - Ultra liberalism
 - Civil disobedience
 - Organicism
- 306.** The theory that 'the Earth is best understood as a living entity that acts to maintain its own existence' is known as:
- Tragedy of commons
 - Sustainability
 - Social ecology
 - Gaia hypothesis
- 307.** Which among the following countries have no written constitution?
- Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Spain
 - France
- 308.** Which among the following forms of government is ideal for Machiavelli?
- Republic
 - Aristocracy
 - Democracy
 - Hereditary Monarchy

- 309.** Which of the following thinkers did not believe in women equality?
 A. Plato and Mill
 B. Aristotle and Hegel
 C. Mill and Mary Wollstonecraft
 D. Plato and Mary wollstonecraft
- 310.** In "The Considerations on Representative Government", J.S. Mill did not elaborate upon:
 A. Ideal government based on proportional representation
 B. Protection of minorities
 C. Institutions of self-government
 D. Political Economy
- 311.** Aristotle's "ideal state is always Plato's second best:" Who said this?
 A. G.H. Sabine B. W. Ebenstein
 C. J.A. Dunning D. C.L Wayper
- 312.** Which one of the following is not the function of State, according to Kautilya?
 A. Acquisition of that which is not under its control and possession
 B. Preservation of what has been acquired
 C. Accentuation of what has been preserved
 D. Empire building only
- 313.** 'Agganasutta' is related with:
 A. Hindu Philosophy B. Buddhist Philosophy
 C. Jain Philosophy D. Vedanta Philosophy
- 314.** Which one of the following party firstly joined by E.V. Ramasami Periyar?
 A. Bharatiya Janata Party
 B. Indian National Congress
 C. Justice Party
 D. Communist Party of India
- 315.** The concept of 'credible minimum deterrent' relates to which of the follwing types of weapons?
 A. Chemical B. Biological
 C. Nuclear D. Space-based
- 316.** Who gave the idea of 'the New Northern Concert of Power' (NNCP) to analyse the relevance of non-aligned movement in post-cold war era?
 A. M.S. Rajan
 B. S.D. Muni
 C. A.P. Rana
 D. Muchkund Dubey
- 317.** In which of the following subjects, Rajya Sabha has got more power than Lok sabha?
 A. Ratification of President's rule in a state
 B. Creation of a new All India Service
 C. Creation of Legislation Council in a state
 D. Alteration in the boundary of a state
- 318.** Which article of the Indian Constitution is associated with judicial activism?
 A. 14 B. 18
 C. 21 D. 25
- 319.** Who among the following was strongly opposed to the idea of Panchayati Raj system in India?
 A. B.R. Ambedkar
 B. Jaya Prakash Narayan
 C. Ram Manohar Lohia
 D. Mahatma Gandhi
- 320.** Which of the following statement is false about the Indian federalism?
 A. it is a good example of 'holding together' federation
 B. it has a tendency of strong Central Government
 C. it reflects the spirit of 'coming together' federation
 D. it has been referred to as 'quasi federal' system
- 321.** Who has given originally the idea of 'Hindu Rashtra'?
 A. V.D. Savarkar B. K.B. Hedgewar
 C. B.S. Moonje D. M.S. Golwalkar
- 322.** Who among the following characterized the Indian polity as being stable not in the sense of a stationary unresponsive state but in terms of a 'regulated movement'?
 A. Myron Weiner B. W.H. Morris Jones
 C. James Manor D. Atul Kohli
- 323.** Who among the following was not a member of the 'Syndicate' group of the Congress party?
 A. M.N. Nijalingappa
 B. Morarji Desai
 C. K. Kamaraj
 D. Y.V. Chavan
- 324.** A formal organization, according to Chester Bernard, comes into existence when:
 A. There are persons who are willing to contribute action
 B. There are persons with different goals and purpose
 C. There are prsons willing to communicate through informal channels only
 D. Executive is unwilling to handle the economy of incentives within an organisation
- 325.** The concept of 'traditional' authority involves:
 A. Use of authority by virtue of their inherited status by persons
 B. The exercise of power subject to rules and regulations
 C. The use of power based on the basis of magical qualities by a person
 D. The use of power/authority as per inherited status as well as extraordinary contribution to the history of advanced business organisation

326. Which of the following factors did not contribute to the evolution of the scientific management theory?
- lack of effective standards of work
 - lack of clear understanding of worker-management responsibilities
 - rule-of-thumb based decisions by the management
 - proper job design and economic incentives to workers
327. Which of the following statements about the 'Consumer Protection Act 2019' is NOT true?
- It has widened the definition of consumer
 - It provides for E-filing of complaints
 - It establishes Central Consumer Protection Authority
 - It ignores mediation as an alternate disputes resolution mechanism
328. 'Consumer Protection Bill 2019' was passed by the Indian Parliament on:
- 13th July 2019
 - 25th July 2019
 - 6th August 2019
 - 9th August 2019
329. 'Hegemony' refers to:
- economic exploitation
 - structural inequality
 - the capacity of bourgeoisie to displace rival views and become, in effect, the common sense of the age
 - military domination
330. Who among the following rejected 'scientific determinism' and advocated political and intellectual struggle?
- Antonio Gramsci
 - Karl Marx
 - V.I. Lenin
 - Friedrich Engels
331. Which of the following indicates the nature of planning in India in Contemporary times?
- Annual Planning
 - Centralised Planning
 - Perspective Planning
 - Five year Planning
332. Who among the following was/is the first chairman of NITI Aayog in India?
- Amitabh Kant
 - Arvind Pangariya
 - Narendra Modi
 - Manmohan Singh
333. Who among the following has presented the incremental model of public policy?
- Henry Fayol
 - Charles E. Lindblom
 - Fred W. Riggs
 - David Easton
334. Which one of the following is not a theory or model of representation?
- Trusteeship
 - Delegation
 - The Mandate
 - Consensus
335. According to Greek system of classification of regimes, the degenerative form of rule by many is known as:
- Tyranny
 - Aristocracy
 - Anarchic democracy (mob rule)
 - Oligarchy
336. Who among the following is often portrayed as the 'father' of cultural nationalism?
- Giusseppe Mazzini
 - Charles Maurras
 - Frantz Fanon
 - Johann Gottfried Herder
337. Which one of the following is NOT a cause of Democratic Shift in the context of Democratisation?
- Crisis of import-substitution
 - Loss of popularity and legitimacy by military regimes
 - Social change
 - Media
338. Who among the following reformulated Hans Morgenthau's 'six principles of political realism' from a feminist perspective?
- Judith Butler
 - J. Ann Tickner
 - Helen M. Kinsella
 - Betty Friden
339. 'The combination of liberal democracy and the market had drawn a finishing line in the history of political and social development'. Who made this statement?
- Samuel P. Huntington
 - Benjamin Barber
 - Francis Fukuyama
 - Alexander Wendt
340. Which of the following is the executive-bureaucratic arm of the European Union?
- The European Council
 - The European Commission
 - The Council
 - The European Parliament
341. Which of the following is not a principle of jus ad bellum (just recourse to war)?
- just cause
 - legitimate authority
 - proportionality
 - humanity
342. Who among the following is NOT a key figure of 'Conservatism'?
- T.H. Green
 - Edmund Burke
 - Michael Oakshott
 - Friedrich Von Hayek
343. In which one of the following countries, 'consociationalism' as a power-sharing mechanism is not practiced?
- Germany
 - Netherlands
 - Switzerland
 - Belgium

- 344.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides power to the President to promulgate ordinances?
 A. Article 123 B. Article 221
 C. Article 222 D. Article 223

- 345.** Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
 (a) John Rawls – Egalitarian
 (b) Plato – Idealist
 (c) Mary Wollstonecraft – Communist
 (d) Gramsci – Feminist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- 346.** Who had formed the “Society for right to die with dignity”?

- A. Jai Prakash Narayan B. Minoo Masani
 C. Krishna Ayyar D. Medha Patkar

- 347.** Arrange the following four reports of Second Administrative Reforms Commission in their sequential order:

- (a) Right to Information

- (b) Unlocking Human capital
 (c) Crisis Management
 (d) Ethics in Governance

Choose the correct option:

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

- 348.** Who is not a supporter of Libertarianism?

- A. Robert Nozick B. Milton Friedman
 C. Robert Dahl D. F.A. Hayek

- 349.** Who defined leadership as “the ability of a manager to induce subordinates to work with zeal and confidence”?

- A. Koontz and O'Donnell
 B. Chester Bernard
 C. M.P. Follet
 D. Peter Drucker

- 350.** When did International Labour Organization become a specialized agency of the United Nations Organization?

- A. 1945 B. 1946
 C. 1947 D. 1948

ANSWERS

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

121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
C	C	D	A	D	C	B	B	B	C
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
C	A	D	D	D	B	A	B	C	B
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
C	A	C	A	A	A	B	B	D	D
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
D	A	C	B	A	A	B	A	D	D
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
D	C	B	D	B	D	A	B	B	D
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A	A	B	C	D	B	C	D	A	D
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
C	A	C	D	B	C	B	A	B	A
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
A	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	B	A
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
B	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	D
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
D	D	A	A	C	C	B	A	B	B
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
A	A	A	B	D	D	B	D	A	A
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
B	C	C	C	B	C	A	C	B	C
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
A	D	A	A	A	B	D	D	A	C
251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
B	C	A	D	D	C	A	B	B	A
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	D	D
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
B	D	B	A	D	B	C	C	C	D
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
B	A	B	D	B	B	B	B	A	C
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
A	B	B	A	C	A	D	B	A	C
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
B	C	D	C	D	D	B	A	B	D
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
A	D	B	B	C	C	B	C	A	C
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
A	B	D	A	A	D	D	C	C	A
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
C	C	B	D	C	D	D	B	C	B
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
D	A	A	A	A	B	A	C	A	B