

No. of Pages. 24

Code No.

Y – 3082

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to Four Year Under Graduate
Programmes in the Teaching Departments, 2026**

CSS

POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



CORRECT METHOD



DO NOT WRITE HERE

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. “To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India” is a provision made in the
 - A. Preamble of the Constitution
 - B. Directive Principles of State Policy
 - C. Fundamental Rights
 - D. Fundamental Duties

2. The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its
- Fundamental Rights
 - Preamble
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Seventh Schedule
3. Consider the following statements :
- The Constitution of India has 40 parts
 - There are 390 Articles in the constitution of India
 - Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution Amendment Acts
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - All of the above
4. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order
- Adoption of Objective Resolution in the Constituent assembly
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the permanent President of Constituent Assembly
 - Cabinet Mission Plan
 - Formation of Interim government
- 3, 4, 2, 1
 - 3, 2, 4, 1
 - 3, 1, 4, 2
 - 3, 4, 1, 2
5. In the Indian Constitution the Right to Equality is granted by five articles. They are
- Articles 16 to 20
 - Articles 14 to 18
 - Articles 15 to 19
 - Articles 13 to 17

6. Match the following :

List I (Item in the Indian Constitution)	List II (Country from which it was borrowed)
a. Directive Principles of State Policy	1. Australia
b. Fundamental Rights	2. Canada
c. Concurrent List	3. Ireland
d. India as a union of states with greater powers to the Union	4. United States of America
A. a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2	B. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
C. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1	D. a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

7. Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money bill
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants
3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. 1 only | B. 1 and 2 only |
| C. 2 and 3 only | D. All of the above |

8. Which one of the following is the largest committee of the Parliament?

- A. The Committee on Public Accounts
- B. The Committee on Estimates
- C. The Committee on Public Undertakings
- D. The Committee on Petitions

9. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the

- A. Lok Sabha alone
- B. Either house of Parliament
- C. Joint Sitting of Parliament
- D. Rajya Sabha alone

10. Which one of the following bills must be passed by each house of the Indian Parliament separately, by special majority
- Ordinary bill
 - Money bill
 - Finance bill
 - Constitution Amendment bill
11. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its
- Original Jurisdiction
 - Appellate Jurisdiction
 - Advisory Jurisdiction
 - Writ jurisdiction
12. Which one of the following High Courts has territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
- Kerala
 - Madras
 - Calcutta
 - Orissa
13. Panchayati Raj was first introduced in India in October 1959 in which State
- Andhra Pradesh
 - Kerala
 - Rajasthan
 - Gujarat
14. The fundamental objective of Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following
- People's participation in Development
 - Political Accountability
 - Democratic Decentralization
 - Financial Mobilization
- 1, 2, 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - All of the above
15. Under which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, has the Supreme Court of India placed the Right to Privacy?
- Article 21
 - Article 16
 - Article 19
 - Article 15

16. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set-up?
- A. Single tier structure of local self-government at the village level
 - B. Two-tier system of local self-government at the village and block levels
 - C. Three tier structure of local self-government at the village, block and district levels
 - D. Four tier system of local self-government at the village, block, district and state levels
17. Which one of the following authorities recommends the principles governing the grants-in-aid of the revenues to the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India?
- A. Finance Commission
 - B. Inter-State Council
 - C. Ministry of Finance
 - D. Public Accounts Committee
18. Name the Writ used to transfer a case from a lower court to a higher court for review
- A. Prohibition
 - B. Mandamus
 - C. Quo Warranto
 - D. Certiorari
19. In India, the elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are based on
- A. First-past-the post system
 - B. Proportional Representation
 - C. Hare system
 - D. List system
20. The Election Commission of India gets the power to conduct elections from which of the following articles
- A. Article 324
 - B. Article 280
 - C. Article 356
 - D. Article 326
21. Who among the following does not participate in the election of the President of India?
- A. Elected members of both the houses of Parliament
 - B. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry
 - C. Nominated members of Parliament
 - D. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states

22. Residuary powers in India are vested in
- A. State government
 - B. Central government
 - C. Both State and Central government
 - D. Local government
23. Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced by which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act?
- A. 100
 - B. 101
 - C. 102
 - D. 103
24. Which of the following is not a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
- A. Supremacy of the Constitution
 - B. Bi-cameral legislature
 - C. Flexibility of the Constitution
 - D. Independent and impartial judiciary
25. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Parliamentary system in India?
- A. Executive is responsible to the legislature
 - B. Legislature is responsible to the executive
 - C. Executive is responsible to the people
 - D. Executive is responsible to the judiciary
26. Which political thinker distinguishes between “self-regarding action” and “other regarding action”?
- A. Rousseau
 - B. John Locke
 - C. J.S. Mill
 - D. Karl Marx

27. Which of the following statements is/are correct about 'Negative Liberty'?
1. It is primarily concerned with freedom from external restraint
 2. It defines anti defends the area of an individual's life where no external authority can interfere
 3. It is concerned with the enabling conditions of society
 4. It focuses on preventing government overreach and preserving individual autonomy
- A. 1, 2 and 3 only B. 1 and 4 only
 C. 1, 2 and 4 only D. 2 and 4 only
28. Match the Following :
- | List I | List II |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Republic | 1. Plato |
| b. Freedom from Fear | 2. Nelson Mandela |
| c. Long Walk to Freedom | 3. Aung San Suu Kyi |
| d. Hind Swaraj | 4. Mahatma Gandhi |
- A. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
 C. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 D. a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
29. Which Political System allows people to elect their representatives to govern on their behalf?
- A. Direct democracy B. Dictatorship
 C. Representative democracy D. Monarchy
30. What is the basic definition of a right?
- A. A want or desire
 - B. An entitlement or justified claim
 - C. A preference or choice
 - D. A legal obligation
31. Which organ of the Government interprets laws?
- A. Judiciary B. Legislature
 C. Media D. Executive

32. Which ideology supports the idea of collective ownership of resources?

- A. Capitalism
- B. Fascism
- C. Socialism
- D. Liberalism

33. The concept which ensures fairness and impartiality in society is

- A. Freedom
- B. Equality
- C. Law
- D. Justice

34. Liberalism focus on?

- A. Family
- B. Community
- C. Individual
- D. State

35. Match the following :

List I

List II

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| a. Political Equality | 1. Absence of social discrimination |
| b. Economic Equality | 2. Equal right to vote and participate |
| c. Social Equality | 3. Equal rights from birth |
| d. Natural Equality | 4. Fair wages, equitable access to education, health |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 | B. a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 |
| C. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1 | D. a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4 |

36. The concept of “difference principle” is given by

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. John Rawls
- D. Thomas Hobbes

37. Affirmative action in India mainly refers to which of the following

- A. Economic liberalization
- B. Reservation policies for disadvantaged groups
- C. Administrative decentralization
- D. Judicial Activism

75. Which of the following is an internal security challenge for India?

- A. Border disputes
- B. Naxalism
- C. Nuclear Proliferation
- D. Cold War

76. Match the following :

- | List I
(States) | List II
(Year of Formation) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Meghalaya | 1. 1960 |
| b. Gujarat | 2. 1963 |
| c. Nagaland | 3. 1987 |
| d. Arunachal Pradesh | 4. 1972 |
-
- A. a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
 - B. a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
 - C. a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
 - D. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

77. Which one of the following princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian union?

- A. Baroda
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Mysore
- D. Gwalior

78. Which of the following political party emphasized the idea of 'one country, one culture and one nation'?

- A. Communist Party of India
- B. Swatantra Party
- C. Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- D. Indian National Congress

79. Which of the following statement is/are correct with regard to Socialist Party?

1. The Congress Socialist party (CSP) was formed within the Congress party in 1934
 2. They believed in the ideology of democratic socialism
 3. It wanted the government to be less and less involved in controlling the economy
 4. Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Rammanohar Lohia, Achyut Patwardhan were its important leaders
- A. 1, 2 and 4 only
 - B. 2, 3 and 4 only
 - C. 2 and 4 only
 - D. All of these

85. Match the following :

List I

List II

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Narmada Bachao Anadolan | 1. Andhra Pradesh |
| b. Anti-Arrack movement | 2. Rajasthan |
| c. Chipko Movement | 3. Gujarat |
| d. Movement for Right to Information | 4. Uttarakhand |
| A. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 | B. a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4 |
| C. a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 | D. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 |

86. Which commission was appointed to investigate the excesses committed during the emergency?

- A. Mandal Commission
- B. Shah Commission
- C. Sarkaria Commission
- D. Kothari Commission

87. Which of the following statements about the 1967 elections is correct?

- A. Congress lost the majority in the Lok Sabha but formed a coalition government with the support of some other parties
- B. Congress lost both Lok Sabha and Assembly elections
- C. Congress retained power at the Centre with an increased margin
- D. Congress won the Lok Sabha elections but lost the Assembly elections in many states

88. What was the main reason for the 1969 split in the Congress party?

- A. Ideological differences over socialism
- B. The Presidential election and the power struggle between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate
- C. The decision to declare Emergency
- D. Differences over 1967 Election Manifesto

89. Which of the following statements about the 1975 Emergency is/are correct?
1. The Emergency declared in India in 1975 was primarily invoked under Article 352 of the constitution due to external aggression.
 2. It was triggered by increasing political unrest, including mass protests and strikes, following the Allahabad High Courts judgement that invalidated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election on charges of electoral malpractices.
 3. During this period, civil liberties were curtailed, press censorship was imposed and political opponents were detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA)
 4. This was one of the most controversial periods in Indian democracy and lasted from June 25, 1975 to March 21, 1978
- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
 - B. 2, 3 and 4 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. All of the above

90. Match the following :

List I

List II

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Railway Strike | 1. Jayaprakash Narayan |
| b. Twenty point Programme | 2. Charu Majumdar |
| c. Naxalbari Uprising | 3. George Fernandes |
| d. Total Revolution | 4. Indira Gandhi |

- A. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
- B. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- C. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
- D. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

91. In which year All India Kisan Sabha was established?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1940 | B. 1950 |
| C. 1936 | D. 1930 |

ROUGH WORK

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