

Bloom Political Science Olympiad Sample Paper

Maximum Time : 60 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are 50 Multiple Choice Questions in this paper divided into two sections :

Section A 40 MCQs; 1 Mark each

Section B 10 MCQs; 2 Marks each

2. Each question has Four Options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. There is no negative marking.
5. No electric device capable of storing and displaying visual information such as calculator and mobile is allowed during the course of the exam.

Roll No.

Student's Name

Section-A (1 Mark each)

1. The first sitting of the Constituent Assembly took place in which year?
(a) 9th December, 1946 (b) 13th December, 1946
(c) 9th November, 1946 (d) 16th August, 1946
2. The Motilal Nehru Committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in
(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1932
3. The electoral system, First Past the Post is also known as
(a) Proportional representation
(b) Direct election
(c) Separate electorate
(d) Plurality system
4. Which among the following is/are the provision(s) of the Constitution?
(a) It gives everyone in society some reason to go along with its provisions.
(b) Allowed permanent majorities to oppress minority groups within society.
(c) The more a Constitution preserves the freedom and equality of all its members, the more it is to succeed.
(d) All of the above
5. Complete the given analogy.
Right to Freedom : Reside and settle in any part of India :: Cultural and Educational Rights : ?
(a) Right of minorities to establish educational institutions
(b) Freedom to manage religious affairs
(c) Freedom to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion
(d) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
6. Under whose supervision the votes are counted after the polling has finished?
(a) Election Commission
(b) Polling Officer
(c) Returning Officers and Observers
(d) Delimitation Officer
7. Identify the incorrect statement, about Constitution.
(a) Constitution does not express the fundamental identity of a people.
(b) Constitution sets authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do.
(c) Constitution defines the fundamental values that we may not trespass.
(d) None of the above

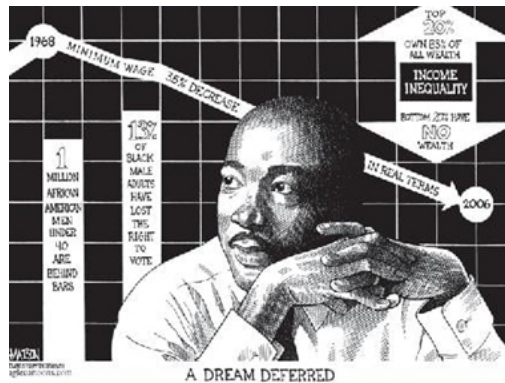
8. Before the , the size of the Council of Ministers was determined according to exigencies of time and requirements of the situation.
- (a) 91st Amendment Act, 2003 (b) 69th Amendment Act, 1991
(c) 97th Amendment Act, 2011 (d) 95th Amendment Act, 2009
9. Which among the following countries have two houses in legislature known as Federal Assembly (Bundestag) and Federal Council (Bundesrat)?
- (a) USA (b) Germany
(c) India (d) Myanmar
10. In 1991, the first-ever motion to remove a Supreme Court Justice was signed by 108 members of Parliament against which among the following?
- (a) AN Ray (b) MH Beg
(c) HR Khanna (d) V Ramaswami
11. Complete the given analogy.
- Presidential System : USA :: Parliamentary System : ?
- (a) Canada (b) Bhutan
(c) Brazil (d) Kenya
12. What does the picture depict?



- (a) Need of a confidence vote by the members of the Legislative Assembly for the Chief Minister at the state level.
- (b) Chief Minister gets the confidence vote of the members.
- (c) The Chief Minister is not happy after winning the confidence motion.
- (d) None of the above
13. Which among the following is not the powers of the Lok Sabha ?
- (a) It makes Laws on matters included in State List.
- (b) It can introduce and enact money and non-money bills.
- (c) It approves proposals for taxation, budgets and annual financial statements.
- (d) It controls the executive by asking questions, supplementary questions, resolutions and motions and through no confidence motion.

- 14.** Identify the article which is associated with 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States', mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- (a) Article 1 (b) Article 2
(c) Article 5 (d) Article 3
- 15.** What is/are the powers of the Governor?
- (a) The Governor has certain powers to recommend dismissal of the state government and the dissolution of the Assembly.
(b) The Governor has the power to reserve a bill passed by the State Legislature, for the assent of the President.
(c) Actions of the Governor are often viewed as interference by the Central government in the functioning of the State government.
(d) All of the above
- 16.** In 1989, PK Thungon Committee recommended the constitutional recognition of
- (a) local government bodies
(b) consumer courts
(c) Planning Commission
(d) Financial Commission for states
- 17.** Complete the given analogy.
Supreme Court of India : Can move cases from any court to itself :: High Court : ?
- (a) Can issue writs for restoring Fundamental Rights
(b) Decides cases involving serious criminal offences
(c) Consider cases of civil and criminal nature
(d) None of the above
- 18.** The Cauvery water dispute is a major issue between, which among the following Indian states?
- (a) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
(b) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
(d) Andhra Pradesh and Kerala
- 19.** Choose the correctly matched pair.
- (a) PK Thungon Committee - 1988
(b) Community Development Programme - 1952
(c) Adoption of local bodies in Gujarat - 1964
(d) All of the above
- 20.** Which of the following is not an institution of rural local government?
- (a) Panchayat (b) Zila Parishad
(c) Municipal Corporation (d) Gram Sabha

21. Who among the following gave the concept of 'Separation of Powers' ?
- (a) Plato (b) Rousseau
(c) Aristotle (d) Montesquieu
22. Which among the following associated with the meaning of negative liberty?
- (a) Liberty without restraints
(b) Liberty with some restraints
(c) Liberty with many restraints
(d) Liberty with a few restraints
23. Choose the correct statement(s) related to traditional view of politics.
- (a) Politics is the study of state and the government.
(b) Politics is class struggle between haves and have nots.
(c) Politics is the relationship between environment and the political system.
(d) All of the above
24. Identify the person in the image given below.



- (a) Nelson Mandela (b) Martin Luther King Jr
(c) Karl Marx (d) John Stuart Mill
25. Complete the given analogy.
- 'Long Walk to Freedom' : ? :: Hind Swaraj : Mahatma Gandhi.
- (a) Nelson Mandela
(b) Aung San Suu Kyi
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Dr Radhakrishnan
26. acknowledges the role of welfare state and accepts the need for measures to reduce both social and economic inequalities.
- (a) Citizens
(b) Liberalism
(c) Local government
(d) None of the above

- 27.** The concept of implies that all people, as human beings, are entitled to the same rights and opportunities to develop their skills and talents and to pursue their goals and ambitions.
- (a) equality (b) development
(c) freedom (d) growth
- 28.** Identify the incorrect statement(s) about social justice.
- (a) To achieve social justice in society, governments might have to only ensure that laws and policies treat individuals in a fair manner.
(b) Social justice is concerned with the just distribution of goods and services, whether it is between nations or between different groups and individuals within a society.
(c) The Constitution of India abolished the practice of untouchability to promote social equality.
(d) All of the above
- 29.** Which rights enable the individual to participate in the process of governance?
- (a) Social rights
(b) Economic rights
(c) Political rights
(d) Civil rights
- 30.** Identify the inequality created by society.
- (a) Economic inequality
(b) Linguistic inequality
(c) Social inequality
(d) Religious inequality
- 31.** State's failure to provide individuals with basic necessities of life such as; food and housing an example of
- (a) political injustice (b) economic injustice
(c) social discrimination (d) gender inequality
- 32.** Who among the following philosophers believed that the human beings who possess dignity are valuable?
- (a) Jean-Jacques Rousseau (b) Immanuel Kant
(c) Aristotle (d) Plato
- 33.** Civil liberties and political rights form the basis of which
- (a) democratic government
(b) monarchical rule
(c) totalitarian government
(d) dictator rule

- 34.** The book 'Citizenship and Social Class' is written by which among the following writers?
 (a) Nelson Mandela
 (b) Aung San Suu Kyi
 (c) John Stuart Mill
 (d) TH Marshall
- 35.** The Germany and Italy states were formed through a process of and consolidation in 19th century.
 (a) separation (b) unification
 (c) dispersal (d) None of these
- 36.** Choose the incorrect statement(s) related to nation and nationalism, from the given option.
 (a) A nation is an 'imagined' community, held together by the collective beliefs, aspirations and imaginations of its members.
 (b) A nation exists when its members believe that they belong together.
 (c) A nation is strengthened when its people do not accept their obligations to their fellow members.
 (d) All of the above
- 37.** In which year, a national policy on urban street vendors was framed?
 (a) 2000 (b) 2001
 (c) 2002 (d) 2004
- 38.** Identify the correctly matched pair.
- | Separatist Movements | | Country |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| (a) Quebecois | – | Germany |
| (b) Basques | – | Spain |
| (c) Kurds | – | Turkey and Iraq |
| (d) Tamils | – | Sri Lanka |
- 39.** is first and foremost a doctrine that opposes all such forms of inter-religious domination.
 (a) Secularism (b) Liberalism
 (c) Capitalism (d) None of these
- 40.** Which among the following is/are incorrect about the Indian Model of Secularism?
 (a) Indian secularism is fundamentally similar from Western secularism.
 (b) Indian secularism deals not only with religious freedom of individuals, but also with religious freedom of minority communities.
 (c) The Indian Constitution grants all religious minorities the right to establish and maintain their own educational institutions which may receive assistance from the state.
 (d) All of the above

Section-B (2 Marks each)

41. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.

- I. No society can exist without some form of political organisation and collective decision-making.
- II. A society that wants to sustain itself needs to take into account the multiple needs and interests of its members.

Codes

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) None of these

Directions (Q. No. 42-43) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Martin Luther King Jr was a black leader of the movement against these laws. King gave many arguments against the prevailing laws of segregation. First, in terms of self-worth and dignity every human person in the world is equal regardless of one's race or colour. Second, King argued that segregation is like 'social leprosy' on the body politic because it inflicts deep psychological wounds on the people who suffer as a result of such laws.

42. Martin Luther King Jr belonged to which among the following countries?

- (a) USA
- (b) Netherland
- (c) Kenya
- (d) South Africa

43. Name the law of America through which the black people were denied many civil and political rights.

- (a) Segregation Laws
- (b) Separation Law
- (c) Black Law
- (d) None of these

44. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) The notion of universal human rights has been used by oppressed people all over the world to challenge laws which segregate them and deny them equal opportunities and rights.

Reason (R) The list of human rights which people have claimed has expanded over the years as societies face new threats and challenges.

Codes

- (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

45. Read the following statements and select identifies which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F).

- I. England had an established Anglican religion, which was the official religion of the state.
- II. There is little scope for community-based rights or minority rights.
- III. The secular state does not have to treat every aspect of every religion with equal respect.

Codes

- | | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | T | T | T |
| (b) | T | T | F |
| (c) | T | F | F |
| (d) | F | F | T |

46. Identify the Fundamental Rights from the given information.

It provides for equal access to public places like shops, hotels, places of entertainment, wells, bathing ghats and places of worship. There cannot be any discrimination in this access on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion

47. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

- I. In Israel, once the votes are counted, each party is allotted the share of seats in the Parliament in proportion to its share of votes.
- II. In Proportional Representation (PR) system, a party gets the same proportion of seats as its proportion of votes.
- III. In some countries, like Israel or Netherlands, the entire country is divided into several constituencies and seats are allocated to each party according to its share of votes in the national election.

Codes

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Only I | (b) I and III |
| (c) II and III | (d) All of these |

48. Match the following.

List I (Form of Government)	List II (Head)
A. Parliamentary	1. Head of the government is usually known as Prime Minister
B. Semi – President	2. Has a President as head of the state
C. Presidential	3. President is head of the State

Codes

	A	B	C
(a)	1	2	3
(c)	3	2	1

	A	B	C
(b)	2	3	1
(d)	2	1	3

49. Read the following statements and select which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F).

- I. The judiciary is not financially dependent on either the executive or legislature.
- II. The Constitution of India provides for a single integrated judicial system.
- III. The functions and responsibilities of the Supreme Court are defined by the Constitution.
- IV. The chief instrument through which judicial activism has flourished in India is Public Interest Litigation (PIL) or Social Action Litigation (SAL).

Codes

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	T	T	T	F
(b)	T	F	T	F
(c)	F	F	T	T
(d)	T	T	T	T

50. There are two statements marked as Assertion ((a) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) The provisions of the 73rd amendment were not made applicable to the areas inhabited by the Adivasi populations in many states of India.

Reason (R) In 1996, a separate act was passed extending the provisions of the Panchayat system to these areas.

Codes

- (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

OMR SHEET

1	a	b	c	d	2	a	b	c	d	3	a	b	c	d	4	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	6	a	b	c	d	7	a	b	c	d	8	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	10	a	b	c	d	11	a	b	c	d	12	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	14	a	b	c	d	15	a	b	c	d	16	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	18	a	b	c	d	19	a	b	c	d	20	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	22	a	b	c	d	23	a	b	c	d	24	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	26	a	b	c	d	27	a	b	c	d	28	a	b	c	d
29	a	b	c	d	30	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d
33	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d
37	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d
41	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d
45	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d
49	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d										

Answers

1. (a) 9th December, 1946
2. (a) 1928
3. (d) Plurality system
4. (d) All of the above
5. (a) Right of minorities to establish educational institutions
6. (c) Returning Officers and Observers
7. (a) Constitution does not express the fundamental identity of a people.
8. (a) 91st Amendment Act, 2003
9. (b) Germany
10. (d) V Ramaswami
11. (a) Canada
12. (a) Need of a confidence vote by the members of the Legislative Assembly for the Chief Minister at the state level.
13. (a) It makes Laws on matters included in State List.
14. (a) Article 1
15. (d) All of the above
16. (a) local government bodies
17. (a) Can issue writs for restoring Fundamental Rights
18. (a) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
19. (b) Community Development Programme - 1952
20. (c) Municipal Corporation
21. (d) Montesquieu
22. (a) Liberty without restraints
23. (a) Politics is the study of state and the government.
24. (b) Martin Luther King Jr
25. (a) Nelson Mandela
26. (b) Liberalism
27. (a) equality
28. (a) To achieve social justice in society, governments might have to only ensure that laws and policies treat individuals in a fair manner.
29. (c) Political rights
30. (c) Social inequality
31. (b) economic injustice

- 32.** (b) Immanuel Kant
- 33.** (a) democratic government
- 34.** (d) TH Marshall
- 35.** (b) unification
- 36.** (c) A nation is strengthened when its people do not accept their obligations to their fellow members.
- 37.** (d) 2004
- 38.** (a) Quebecois – Germany
- 39.** (a) Secularism
- 40.** (a) Indian secularism is fundamentally similar from Western secularism.
- 41.** (b) Both I and II
- 42.** (a) USA
- 43.** (a) Segregation Laws
- 44.** (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 45.** (a) T T T
- 46.** (a) Right to Equality
- 47.** (b) I and III
- 48.** (a) 1 2 3
- 49.** (d) T T T T
- 50.** (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A