



# 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 eachSection 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							
Student's Name							

# Section-A (1 Mark each)

- 1. Which among the following is not the member states of the European state?
  - (a) Denmark

(b) Sweden

(c) Germany

- (d) South Africa
- 2. Who was the first elected President of Russia?
  - (a) Boris Yeltsin
  - (b) Mikhail Gorbachev
  - (c) Leonid Brezhnev
  - (d) Nikita Khrushchev
- 3. Complete the given analogy.

Unification of Germany: 1990:: The Lisbon Treaty came into force:?

(a) 2001

(b) 2002

(c) 2005

(d) 2009

4. What does the circle of gold stars in the given picture depict?



- (a) The circle of gold stars stands for solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe.
- (b) The circle of gold stars stands for solidarity and harmony between the peoples of America.
- (c) The 12 founding members states of European Union.
- (d) None of the above
- **5.** Identify the incorrectly matched pair.
  - (a) India and Pakistan sign the Indus Waters Treaty in

- 1960

(b) India and Pakistan sign the Tashkent Agreement in

- 1970

(c) India and Pakistan sign the Shimla Agreement in

- 1972

- (d) None of the above
- 6. What is/are the effects of Shock Therapy in post-communist regimes?
  - (a) The trade alliances among the countries of the erstwhile Soviet bloc broke up.
  - (b) Develop started to be envisaged as increase in trade and free trade became essential.
  - (c) Economies were opened for foreign investment, de-regulation and currency convertibility.
  - (d) All of the above

- 7. What is/are the features of traditional concept of security?
  - (a) Under this concept the greater danger is from terrorist threats.
  - (b) Under this concept the greater danger is from military threats.
  - (c) International security is a traditional conception of security.
  - (d) All of the above
- 8. In which year, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was formed?
  - (a) 1989

(b) 1980

(c) 1985

- (d) 1976
- 9. The given 'logo' is associated with which among the following organisations?



(a) United Nations

(b) UNDP

(c) World Bank

- (d) European Union
- **10.** Trygve Lie was the United Nations first Secretary-General. He belonged to which among the following countries?
  - (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Norway
- (d) Sweden
- 11. Under which leader, the first military rule in Pakistan took place.
  - (a) General Yahya Khan

(b) Liaqat Ali Khan

(c) Ayub Khan

- (d) None of these
- 12. Consider the following statements associated with IAEA (The International Atomic Energy Agency ) and choose the correct option.
  - (a) IAEA was established in 1957.
  - (b) It came into being to implement the proposal of 'Atoms for Peace' of the US President.
  - (c) It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.
  - (d) All of the above
- 13. The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in 1972 tried to stop the United States and ...... from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.
  - (a) China

(b) England

(c) Soviet Union

(d) Germany

14.	Which among th	e following is the econd	omic consequences o	of globalisation ?					
		a more minimalist state of law and order, and the	-	n core functions such as the s.					
	(b) State capacity technologies.	has received boost as a	consequence of globa	alisation, with enhanced					
	• •	nas involved greater trad nposing of restrictions or		_					
	(d) None of the ab	oove							
15.	The Global pover	rty suffers from which a	mong the following	elements?					
	<ul><li>(a) Low per capita</li><li>(c) High populatio</li></ul>		(b) Economic growth (d) All of these	า					
16.	the following cou	untries?		ny belongs to which among					
	(a) USA	(b) Australia	(c) UK	(d) New Zealand					
17.	(a) All the people	improved the living str	ructure of which of the (b) People living in d (d) None of these	_					
18.	The Government (a) Scheduled Trib (c) Other Backwar		ous people as (b) Refugee people (d) None of these						
19.	(a) Technology is a (b) Globalisation is	cause(s) of globalisation an important cause of gl s caused by a particular or rdependence alone caus e	obalisation. community of people	•					
20.	In which year, the	e World Council of indig							
	(a) 1980	(b) 1975	(c) 1990	(d) 1998					
<b>21.</b>	is also known as .	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		-Western Frontier Province					
	<ul><li>(a) Frontier Gandh</li><li>(c) Patriot of Pakis</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) Father of Pakistan</li><li>(d) None of these</li></ul>						
22.	What was/were t industries?	the fear of tribal popula	ation of Odisha abou	t the setting up of					
		placed from their home							
		dustry would pollute the d set a bad example and e		nts in the country.					

<i>23</i> .	The First-Five Year Plan (1951-1956) addre	essed mainly the
	(a) agrarian sector	(b) industries sector
	(c) technology sector	(d) All of these
24.	Choose the incorrect statement about the (a) China annexed Tibet in 1970. (b) China occupied the Aksai Chin area beted (c) China also claimed over the (NEFA) Nor (d) None of the above	tween 1957 to 1959.
<i>25</i> .	Choose the correct chronological order of (a) Punjab, Assam, Jharkhand (c) Assam, Jharkhand, Punjab	of the states as per their year of formation. (b) Assam, Punjab, Jharkhand (d) Jharkhand, Punjab, Assam
26.	In which year, the Planning Commission (a) 1950 (c) 1970	of India was formed? (b) 1969 (d) 1980
<b>27.</b>	The given picture best depicts about wh	ich of the following?
	(a) Dalai Lama enters India with his follower (b) Mao Tse Tung comes India to discussed (c) Jawaharlal Nehru visited Tibet (d) None of the above	
28.	1947?	nvened the Asian Relations Conference in March
	(a) VV Giri (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri	<ul><li>(b) Jawaharlal Nehru</li><li>(d) None of these</li></ul>
29.	In March 1974, students came together in (a) rising price (c) unemployment and corruption	n Bihar to protest against (b) food scarcity (d) All of these
<i>30</i> .	Complete the given analogy.  Goa was liberated: 1961:: Sikkim was me (a) 1966 (c) 1960	erged with India : ? (b) 1975 (d) 1965

31.	•	e informal name given organisation. It was lec		-
<i>32</i> .	· •	uprising took place in ship of CPI (M), headed ar		
33.		andhi's election to the nha		ement on 12th June, 1975,
34.	When did the Cor (a) April 1967 (c) June 1967	ngress Working Comm	ittee adopt a Ten Poi (b) May 1967 (d) July 1967	nt Programme?
<i>35</i> .	Who among the f (a) Balraj Madhok (c) Shyama Prasad	following initiate the co	oncept of integral hui (b) Deen Dayal Upad (d) Ram Manohar Lol	hyaya
36.		idents' Union (AASU), a movement in		affiliated to any party, led
<i>37</i> .	(a) Mizo Hills area (b) A great famine	ok place after independ was made an autonomo took place in Mizo Hills Front (MNF) was formed	ous district within Assa in 1959.	
38.	In which year, the	recommendations of (b) 1990	Mandal Commission (c) 1970	were implemented? (d) 1975
39.	Who is the origina (a) VD Savarkar (c) LK Advani	ator of the concept of H	lindutva? (b) Atal Bihari Vajpay (d) Morarji Desai	vee
40.	In which year, the (a) 1989 (c) 1991	Prime Minister Rajiv (	Gandhi was assassina (b) 1990 (d) 1992	ited?

# Section-B (2 Marks each)

## 41. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Chinese invasion over India	1.	1961
B.	Bangladesh War	2.	1971
C.	First Nuclear Explosion	3.	1974
D.	China took over control of Tibet	4.	1950

### Codes

Α	В	С	D		А В	С	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b)	4 3	2	1
(c) 2	1	4	3	(a)	3 4	1	2

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

**Assertion** (A) The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi was clearly visible when the post of President of India was vacated in 1969 after the death of Zakir Hussain.

**Reason** (R) Indira Gandhi announced the nationalisation of 14 leading private banks and the abolition of the 'privy purse' which removed differences between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.

#### 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

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

- I. Ayodhya issue was started with the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in December, 1992.
- II. In coalition government, several political parties cooperate to reduce the dominance of any one party within that coalition.
- III. The Mandal Commission was set-up to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society.
- IV. Regional parties played an important role in the United Front Government that came to power in 1996.

#### Codes

1	Ш	Ш	IV		1	П	Ш	IV
(a) T	Т	Т	Т	(b)	Т	Т	Т	F
(c) T	F	Т	F	(d)	F	F	Т	Т

- 44. Arrange the following in chronological order.
  - I. Afghanistan joins SAARC
  - II. India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga Waters
  - III. South Asian leaders sign the SAARC Charter at the first summit in Dhaka

#### Codes

(a) | || || ||

(b) III II I

(c) | | | | | |

- (d) | | | | | |
- 45. Name the country which is marked on the map of European Union.



(a) Sweden

(b) Finland

(c) Denmark

- (d) Germany
- 46. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
  - I. In 1974, Indira Gandhi reached an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah and he became the Chief Minister of the state.
  - II. Faroog Abdullah succeeded after death of his father as Chief Minister in 1982.
  - III. Farooq Abdullah was soon dismissed by the Governor. His dismissal due to the intervention of the centre generated a feeling of resentment in Kashmir.

#### Codes

(a) Only I

(b) Both I and III

(c) Both I and II

(d) All of these

**Directions** (Q. No. 47-48) Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

The World Bank provides loans and grants to the member-countries. In this way, it exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of developing countries. It is often criticised for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

- 47. In which year, the World Bank was created?
  - (a) 1944 (b) 1945
  - (c) 1946 (d) 1947
- 48. Why was the World Bank established?
  - (a) To promote the international trade.
  - (b) To reconstruct the economies damaged during the Second World War.
  - (c) To improve the adverse balance of payment situation of the non-member countries.
  - (d) None of the above
- 49. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
  - I. The non-traditional views of security include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the condition of human existence.
  - II. Non-traditional views of security have been called 'human security' or 'global security'.
  - III. By human security, we mean the protection of people more than the protection of states.

#### Codes

- (a) Only I (b) Both I and III
- (c) Both I and II (d) All of these
- **50.** There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

**Assertion** (A) The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry, and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.

**Reason** (R) The Antarctic and the Arctic polar regions are subjected to special regional rules of environmental protection.

#### 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

## **OMR SHEET**

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

## **Answers**

- 1. (d) South Africa
- 2. (a) Boris Yeltsin
- **3.** (d) 2009
- 4. (a) The circle of gold stars stands for solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe.
- 5. (b) India and Pakistan sign the Tashkent Agreement in 1970
- 6. (d) All of the above
- **7.** (a) Under this concept the greater danger is from terrorist threats.
- **8.** (c) 1985
- 9. (a) United Nations
- 10. (c) Norway
- 11. (a) General Yahya Khan
- 12. (d) All of the above
- 13. (c) Soviet Union
- **14.** (c) Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe as it has reduced the imposing of restrictions on the imports of one country on another.
- 15. (d) All of these
- 16. (b) Australia
- 17. (b) People living in developing countries
- 18. (a) Scheduled Tribes
- **19.** (a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation.
- **20.** (b) 1975
- 21. (a) Frontier Gandhi
- 22. (a) They were displaced from their home and livelihood
- 23. (a) agrarian sector
- 24. (a) China annexed Tibet in 1970.
- 25. (a) Punjab, Assam, Jharkhand
- **26.** (a) 1950
- **27.** (a) Dalai Lama enters India with his followers
- 28. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 29. (d) All of the above
- **30.** (b) 1975
- **31.** (a) K Kamraj

- **32.** (a) Charu Majumdar
- 33. (a) Jagmohanlal Sinha
- **34.** (b) May, 1967
- 35. (b) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
- **36.** (d) 1979
- 37. (d) All of the above
- **38.** (b) 1990
- 39. (a) VD Savarkar
- **40.** (c) 1991
- **41.** (a) 1234
- 42. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- **43.** (a) TTTT
- **44.** (b) || || |
- **45.** (a) Sweden
- 46. (d) All of these
- **47.** (a) 1944
- **48.** (b) To reconstruct the economies damaged during the Second World War.
- **49.** (d) All of these
- 50. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A