11th Political Science Book Back Questions - New Book

1. Introduction of Political Science

I. Choose the correct answer.

1) The term ‘Politics’ is closely related to the Greek word ‘Polis’ meaning,
   a) City-state    b) Police Forces
   c) Politics      d) Police state

2) Who told the central theme of politics is ‘Who gets What, When and How?’
   a) Harold Laski    b) Harold Laswell
   c) Charles E Merriam d) Franck Goodnow

3) According to David Easton Politics is
   a) ‘The authoritative allocation of values’
   b) ‘The authoritative allocation of resources’
   c) ‘The authoritative allocation of authority’
   d) ‘The authoritative allocation of power’

4) In the Indian context, who are all considered as the ancient political thinker?
   a) Kautilya and Thiruvalluvar b) Valmiki and Varahamihira
   c) Charaka and Susrutha     d) Viyasar and Aryabatta

5) The Concept ‘Legitimacy’ is closely related to
   a) Study of Law
   b) State and Government
   c) Legitimate ownership of Property   d) **Power and Authority**

6) Who told that ‘Power breeds power and this form the central tenet of elitism’?
   a) Robert Michel   b) Harold Laski
   c) David Easton    d) Charles E Merriam

7) Who can be called as the Father of Political Science?
   a) Aristotle  b) Socrates
   c) Plato      d) Machiavelli

8) Who told that ‘Man is by nature a Political Animal’?
   a) Plato           b) Jean Bodin
   c) Aristotle       d) Socrates

9) Who changed the subject matter of politics from the religious approach to the empirical observation with secular Perspectives?
   a) Thomas Hobbes b) **Niccolò Machiavelli**
   c) John Locke     d) J.J. Rousseau

10) Who gave the famous quotation, ‘History is past Politics and Politics is present History’?
    a) Harold Laswell b) **Freeman**
    c) Charles E Merriam d) John Marshall

**2. State**

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Name the Political Thinker who first used the word State
   a) Niccolò Machiavelli b) Plato
   c) Aristotle          d) Locke

2. Who authored the book ‘Leviathan’?
I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who is known to be the father of sovereignty?
   a) Bodin  b) Austin  c) Plato  d) Aristotle

2. Monistic theory of sovereignty propounded by
   a) Austin  b) Hegel  c) Merriam  d) Willoughby

3. In democracy sovereignty resides with
   a) State  b) Government  c) People  d) Media

4. Who said “I am the state”?
   a) James II  b) Napoleon I  c) Louis XIV  d) Bismarck

5. Double citizenship exists in
   a) USA  b) China  c) Japan  d) Australia

6. “Sovereignty resides with General Will” said by

3. Basic Concepts Of Political Science
Political Science

a) Rousseau   b) T.H. Green
c) Austin     d) Bodin

   a) J.S. Mill  b) Locke
c) Rousseau    d) Bodin

8. The main objective of rule of law is to ensure:
   a) Freedom of Press    b) Liberty of citizens
   c) Independence of Judiciary    d) All the above

9. Fundamental rights of India drawn from?
   a) USA   b) France
c) Britain   d) Russia

10. “Religion is opium” stated by
    a) Marx   b) Galileo
c) Russell   d) Bagat Singh

11. “Das Capital” book written by?
    a) Marx   b) Kropotkin
c) Owen    d) Netaji

4. Basic Concepts Of Political Science - Part-II

I Choose the correct answer

1. Which right is the one that entitles an individual to voice their opinions publicly?
   a. Right to liberty  c. Right to free expression
   b. Right to education  d. Right to religion

2. The right to life, liberty and equality are called as
   a. Political Rights  c. Legal Rights
   b. Civil Rights  d. Natural Rights

3. The rights that are protected and supported by international and national laws and treaties are
   a. Fundamental Rights  c. Natural Rights
   b. The Bill of Rights  d. Human Rights

4. The drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly was under the chairmanship of
   a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar   c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
   b. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru   d. Rajendra Prasad

5. Equality and freedom of liberty are the two kinds of rights necessary for
   a. Communism  c. Monarchy
   b. Democracy  d. Communalism

6. The detention of a person to protect the law and security of the nation is called as
   a. Habeas Corpus   c. Preventive Detention
   b. Mandamus   d. Prohibition

7. Which Article provides the Constitutional Remedies to the citizens at Supreme Court?
   a. Article 21   c. Article 15
   b. Article 32   d. Article 18

8. A uniform civil code can be obtained through
b. Fundamental Rights
d. Human Rights

5. Democracy

I. Choose and write the correct Answer

1. The term democracy means
   a) Rule by People
c) Revolution
   b) Power of People
d) Polyarchy

2. Democracy is a _________________
   a) Form of Government
c) Political System
   b) Rule by Law
d) Power of People

3. Democracy underlines the Principle of
   a) Rule by the people
c) Election
   b) Rule of Constitution
d) Governing principle

4. Social Democracy believes strongly in
   a) Equality of opportunity and freedom
c) Socialism
   b) Human rights
d) Liberty

5. Direct Democracy is practiced in the
   a) Federal Republic of Switzerland
c) United States of America
   b) Russia
d) China

6. Economic democracy is based on the importance of
   a) economic rights and social equality
c) Workplace democracy
   b) Labour Rights
d) Employment Guarantee

7. The leading Indian political thinker who Proposed Radical Democracy was
   a) M.N.Roy
c) Gandhi
   b) Nehru
d) Ambedkar

8. Radical Democracy is believed to be the
   a) Power of the people
c) Rule of Law
   b) Local Community Rule
d) Participatory Democracy

9. Protective democracy is based on
   a) Equality
c) Rights
   b) Liberty
d) Social security

10. The Marxist theory views the democracy in the social context of
    a) Community
c) Class analysis
    b) Social Group
d) Capitalist Class

11. Which was the theory of Democracy favoured the collapse of capitalism and calls for the
    revolutionary transformation of the society?
    a) Classical Theory
c) The Marxist theory
    b) Egalitarian Theory
d) The Elitist Theory

12. Pluralism leads to defend their particular interests through government by creating
    a) Social Equilibrium
c) Economic Equilibrium
    b) competitive equilibrium
d) Political Equality

13. One of the salient features of Indian Democracy is
    a) Citizen’s Participation
c) Secret Ballot

Learning Leads To Ruling
6. Forms of Government

I. Choose the correct answer

1. “Parliamentary form of Government” is also known as
   (a) Cabinet Government  (b) Responsible Government
   (c) Westminster forms of government  (d) All of the above

2. Which of the following characteristics is not related to the federal government?
   (a) Written Constitution  (b) Flexible Constitution
   (c) Supremacy of the Constitution  (d) Independent Judiciary

3. The Federal System in India is based on the model of which country?
   (a) Canada  (b) UK
   (c) America  (d) Japan

4. Which three indicators are used in the Human Development Index (HDI)?
   I. Standard of living
   II. Education
   III. Life expectancy
   IV. Condition of environment
   (a) Only I, II & IV  (b) Only I, II, & III
   (c) Only I & II  (d) All of the above

5. Which of the following are the features on the basis of which the parliamentary system of government in India operates?
   a. Nominal and real executives  b. Executive responsible to lower house
   c. Prime Minister is the real executive  d. All of the above

6. Due to which of following reasons the founding fathers preferred the British parliamentary system?
   1) Familiarity with system.
   2) More responsibility.
   3) Separation of power.
   4) Heterogeneous Indian Society.
   a. Only 1, 2, 4  b. Only 1, 2, 3  c. Only 2, 3, 4  d. All of the above

7. Which federal institution oversees the implementation of Constitutional provisions and procedures?
   A) Legislature  B) Executive
   C) Judiciary  D) Cabinet

8. In U.S.A. The form of government is:
   A) Parliamentary  B) Presidential
   C) Absolute monarchy  D) Limited monarchy

9. Which major country does not have a single, written constitution?
   A. Russia  B. Iran
   C. Germany  D. United Kingdom

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Name the philosopher who wrote “The Republic”
   a) Marx  b) Aristotle
   c) Plato  d) St. Thomas Aquinas

2. Whose real name was “Aristocles”?  
   a) Socrates  b) Plato
   c) Aristotle  d) Xenophon

Learning Leads To Ruling
3. Who is called the father of Political Science?
   a) Socrates  
   b) Plato  
   c) Aristotle  
   d) Xenophon

4. Who is famously known as the Doctor of the Church?
   a) St. Thomas Aquinas  
   b) Plato  
   c) Aristotle  
   d) Xenophon

5. Who is the author of “Discourses on Livy”?
   a) St. Thomas Aquinas  
   b) Machiavelli  
   c) Aristotle  
   d) Xenophon

6. Who is the father of philosophical liberalism?
   a) St. Thomas Aquinas  
   b) Machiavelli  
   c) Marx  
   d) John Locke

7. Who said “It was a condition which, however free, is full of tears, and continual dangers”?
   a) John Locke  
   b) St. Thomas Aquinas  
   c) Thomas Hobbes  
   d) Marx Evaluation

8. Who is the author of the work “Principles of Political Economy”?
   a) St. Thomas Aquinas  
   b) Thomas Hobbes  
   c) John Stuart Mill  
   d) Plato

9. Which work is called as the “Bible of the working class”?
   a) Principles of Political Economy  
   b) Das Kapital  
   c) Theory of Surplus Value  
   d) Class Struggle of France

10. Who promulgated the idea of “Dictatorship of the Proletariat”?
    a) Marx  
    b) St. Thomas Aquinas  
    c) Thomas Hobbes  
    d) John Stuart Mill

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**TERM - II**

8. **Political Ideologies – Part-I**

**I. Choose the Correct Answer:**

1. Which ideology considered the state as a necessary evil?
   a) Negative Liberalism  
   b) Positive Liberalism  
   c) Marxism  
   d) Anarchism

2. Positive Liberalism viewed the state as an instrument of
   a) Law and Order  
   b) Exploitation  
   c) Social Welfare  
   d) Revolution

3. Libertarianism was supported by
   a) Nock  
   b) Nozick  
   c) F.A. Hayek  
   d) All the Above Thinkers

4. The concept of Hegemony was advocated by
   a) Karl Marx  
   b) Lenin  
   c) Antonia Gramsci  
   d) Mao

5. The perspective that the communist party must be the vanguard of the communist revolution was propagated by
   a) Karl Marx  
   b) Lenin
6. The major contribution of Mao to the communist ideology is found in the form of
   a) Sinification of Communism  b) **Historical Materialism**
   c) Surplus Value     d) None of the Above

7. Match the following
   1. Bernard Shaw - A. Utopian Socialism
   2. Robert Owen - B. Evolutionary Socialism
   3. Eduard Bernstein - C. Guild Socialism
   4. D.H. Cole - D. Fabian Socialism
   a) 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-D
   b) **1-D 2-A 3-B 4-C**
   c) 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B
   d) 1-C 2-B 3-D 4-A

8. Fabian Socialism was named after
   a) **Roman General**
   b) Russian General
   c) English General
   d) Indian General

9. Guild Socialism advocated
   a) Modernized Medieval Guild System
   b) State Performing Functions Like Education
   c) Peaceful Methods of Change
   d) **All the Above**

10. Who among the following is not a communist thinker?
    a) **Karl Popper**
    b) Karl Marx
    c) Louis Althusser
    d) Antonio Gramsci

11. The Indian variety of Socialism is
    a) Syndicalism
    b) Fabian Socialism
    c) **Socialistic Pattern of Society**
    d) Guild Socialism

12. Who described Nationalism in terms of Imagined Communities?
    a) Karl Deutsch
    b) Benedict Anderson
    c) Michael Mann
    d) Anthony Giddens

13. Who said “The Proletariat has no fatherland”.
    a) Benedict Anderson
    b) Karl Deutsch
    c) Aristotle
    d) **Karl Marx**

14. Who authored the book Mein Kempf?
    a) Karl Marx
    b) Plato
    c) **Adolf Hitler**
    d) Adam Smith

15. Nazism believed in
    a) **Aryan Racial Supremacy**
    b) National Equality
    c) Jewish Supremacy
    d) European Supremacy

16. Assertion: Gramsci advocated hegemony.Reason: The developed nations can exercise control and
domination over the developing counties.
   (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.

9. Political Ideologies – Part-II
I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Find out the false statement about Anarchism
   a) It strives for Anarchy
   b) It supports order
   c) It argues for co-operation among human beings
   d) It is against the state

2. Among the following who believed in Anarchism?
   a) Karl Marx  b) Joseph Proudhon
   c) Adam Smith  d) John Locke

3. Which institution was opposed by Anarchism as exploitative in nature?
   a) State  b) Private Property
   c) Religion  d) All the Above

4. Feminism seeks to promote the empowerment of
   a) Women  b) Children
   c) Minorities  d) Tribes

5. The meaning of the statement “Personal is Political” is
   a) We should discuss the personal life of leaders
   b) We should expect political honesty
   c) We should speak about the political rights of women in family and politics
   d) We should ignore the personal life of politicians

6. Who is called the Father of Postmodernism?
   a) Jacques Derrida  b) Michel Foucault
   c) Fredrick Nietzsche  d) Karl Marx

7. Who coined the term “Deep Ecology”?
   a) Michel Foucault  b) Robert D Putnam
   c) Audre Lorde  d) Arne Naess

8. Find out the wrong statement of Post Modernism
   a) It repudiates modernity
   b) It says that the truth is not singular but plural
   c) It opposes universalism
   d) It rejects particularism

9. Post Modernism is linked with
   a) Identity Politics
   b) National Politics
   c) International Politics
   d) Class Politics

10. Communitarianism believes in
    a) Religion  c) Community
    d) Class  e) Language

11. According to Communitarianism man is
    a) Atomistic
    b) Selfish
    c) Religious
    d) Embedded in Community

12. Communitarianism propagates
    a) Natural Rights
    b) Moral Rights
    c) Positive Rights
    d) Economic Rights

13. Match the following
1. Modernist Ecology - A. Biocentric Equality
2. Deep Ecology - B. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse
3. Shallow Ecology - C. Hug the Trees Movement
4. Chipko Movement - D. Sustainable Development

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

14. Appiko Movement meant a movement
   a) Hug the trees to save them  b) Serve the poor by feeding them
   c) **Educate the less privileged people**  d) Cure the illness of the people

15. The school of Feminism more apt for the women of countries like India, Namibia is
   a) **Post-Colonial Feminism**  b) Liberal Feminism
   c) Radical Feminism  d) Marxian Feminism

   Reason: Man is not superior to other biological forms in this planet. All forms of life including man are equal
   (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.


I. Choose the correct answer:

1. A group of people who come close to each other to attain their common aim of power is known as
   a) **Political party**  c) Interest group
   b) Factional group  d) Political leadership

2. Which of these is the main component of political party?
   (a) Leaders  (b) Followers
   (c) Active members  (d) **All of these**

3. Which of these are a function of political party?
   (a) To contest election  (b) To form and run government
   (c) To form public opinion  (d) **All of these**

4. Political party that runs the government is ….
   (a) **Ruling party**  (b) Interest group
   (c) Opposition party  (d) Factional group

5. The rise of political parties is directly linked to….
   (a) Emergence of representative democracies  (b) Large scale societies
   (c) Mechanism of restrain and support the government  (d) **All of these**

6. System with one party is known as….
   (a) **Single party system**  (b) Multi-party system
   (c) Bi-party system  (d) None of these

7. System of two parties is known as….
   (a) Single party system  (b) Multi-party system
   (c) **Bi-party system**  (d) None of these

8. Which of these countries have Uni-party system?
(a) China  (b) North Korea
(c) Cuba  (d) **All of these**

9. Which of these countries have Bi-party system?
   (a) India  (b) **England**
   (c) France  (d) Pakistan

10. What is the symbol of Congress Party?
(a) Symbol of Lotus  (b) **Symbol of Hand**
(c) Symbol of elephant  (d) Symbol of clock

11. Lotus’ is the symbol of which party?
   (a) Indian National Congress  (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
   (c) **Bhartiya Janata Party**  (d) CPI (M)

12. Public Opinion plays a vital role in:
   (a) Democratic system
   (b) Dictatorial system
   (c) Both democratic as well as dictatorial systems
   (d) The smooth working of all types of political systems

13. The two major political parties of U.S.A. are
   (a) Independent and Democratic  (b) **Republican and Democratic**
   (c) Democratic and Socialist  (d) Republican and Communist

14. Psephology deals with
   (a) statistical analysis of elections and polls  (b) Opinion Polls and Exit Polls
   (c) Public opinion  (d) **All the above.**

15. Assertion: Political parties mobilize public opinion.
   Reason: Public opinion influences election results.
   Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements which 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.

**11. Election and Representation**

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The word ‘Franchise’ is of _____ origin.
   a. Anglo-French  b. Anglo-Indian
   c. Anglo-German  d. Anglo-Italian

2. Part XV of the Indian Constitution deals with ________.
   a. Elections  b. Citizenship
   c. Fundamental rights  d. DPSP

3. Psephology is the study of ________.
   a. Elections  b. Constitution
   c. State  d. Rights

4. ________ is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral systems.
1. FPTP  
2. Block vote  
3. Party block vote  
4. Limited vote system  
5. The first delimitation commission act was passed in the year ______.
   a. 1952  
   b. 1963  
   c. 1973  
   d. 2002  
6. The list of eligible voters is called as ______.
   a. Electoral roll  
   b. Campaign roll  
   c. Polling roll  
   d. Nomination roll  
7. Which Amendment Act reduced the voting age of Indian citizens from 21 to 18?
   a. 61st  
   b. 42nd  
   c. 91st  
   d. 73rd  
8. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for a single Election Commission in India?
   a. Art 324  
   b. Art 256  
   c. Art 370  
   d. Art 360  
9. The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 deals with ______.
   a. Anti-Defection Law  
   b. Election Methods  
   c. Electoral Reforms  
   d. Election Campaign  
10. Election due to death or resignation of a member is ______.
    a. By-Election  
    b. Re-election  
    c. Null-Election  
    d. Ward-Election  
11. ______ seats are reserved for women in Panchayat bodies.
    a. 1/3rd  
    b. 1/4th  
    c. 2/3rd  
    d. 3/4th  
12. The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by the ______.
    a. President of India  
    b. Chief Justice of India  
    c. Prime Minister of India  
    d. Chief Secretary of India  
13. The Indrajit Gupta Committee 1998 deals with________.
    a. Electoral Reforms  
    b. Anti-Defection  
    c. FPTP system  
    d. Secret ballot  
14. First general elections in India took place in the year ______.
    a. 1952  
    b. 1951  
    c. 1950  
    d. 1947  
15. State funding of elections was backed by ______ committee.
    a. Indirajit Gupta Committee  
    b. Vohra Committee  
    c. Tarkunde Committee  
    d. Tanka Committee  
16. Assertion: Indian Parliament has a bicameral legislature.
    Reason: Loksabha is the lower house and Rajya sabha is the upper house.
    (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.
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. When was the Madras (Chennai) Municipal Corporation established?
   (a) 1870  (b) 1882  
   (c) **1687**  (d) 1992

2. When was the Lord Rippon’s Resolution adopted?
   (a) 1992  (b) 1858  
   (c) **1882**  (d) 1870

3. The dyarchy system was established for the first time under
   (a) Government of India Act, 1909  
   (b) **Government of India Act, 1919**  
   (c) Government of India Act, 1935  
   (d) Government of India Act, 1958

4. The Nagarpalika Bill was passed in the year
   (a) **1989**  (b) 1990  
   (c) 1991  (d) 1992

5. What is the percentage of reservation of seats in local bodies for women under 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts?
   (a) 45  (b) 50  
   (c) **Proportionate to the percentage of population** of women in the constituencies  
   (d) 20

6. State Finance Commission is the organ responsible for
   (a) **Recommend to the state government about sharing of taxes between state and the local bodies**  
   (b) Recommend to the state governor on the issue of elections  
   (c) Recommend to the President of India on issues connected with financial emergencies  
   (d) Recommend to the chief Minister about the law and financial situations in the state

7. District Planning Committee is provided under
   (a) 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act  
   (b) **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act**  
   (c) 89th Constitutional Amendment Act  
   (d) 94th Constitutional Amendment Act

8. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a programme
   (a) **To provide employment guarantee**  
   (b) To get loan from Public sector banks  
   (c) To construct housing units  
   (d) To get employment abroad

9. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was set up on 30 December 1957 under
   (a) An act of Delhi Assembly  
   (b) An executive order of the President of India  
   (c) **An Act of the Parliament**  
   (d) The order of the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.

10. Which of the following election has no place for political parties?
    (a) Municipal Corporation Mayor Election
11. Who is considered as the father of Local self Government in India?
   (a) Lord Mayo       (b) Robert Clive
   (c) Warren Hastings (d) Lord Rippon

12. Who conducts Local body elections in states?
   (a) State Election commission  (b) Election commission of India
   (c) Chief election commissioner (d) The State Government

13. Which are the Articles in the Constitution of India that deals with Local Government?
   (a) Art. 40, Art. 243 to 243 O, Art. 243 p to 243 ZG
   (b) Art. 300, Art. 300A
   (c) Art. 3A, Art. 43 A
   (d) Art. 31, Art. 117 (1)

   (a) Village Panchayat – Intermediate Panchayat – District Panchayat
   (b) Panchayat Union – District Panchayat – Village Panchayat
   (c) District Panchayat – village Panchayat – Intermediate Pachayat
   (d) Village Panchayat – Town Panchayat – District Pachayat – Intermediate Panchayat

15. Assertion: 73rd Amendment Act brought rural local bodies
    Reason: Democracy reached grass root level through local governments
    Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of
    the two statements, which 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.

13. Social Justice

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Survival of the fittest theory was coined by
   a) Denim       b) Roosevelt
   c) Darwin      d) All the above

2. Slave Trade means
   a) Women trafficking  b) Child trafficking
   c) Men trafficking   d) All

3. Apartheid regime means
   a) One race suppressing other  b) Blacks suppressing whites
   c) Torture              d) Affluent society

4. A change effected by the social movement from capitalistic to socialistic is
   a) Structural change       b) Organizational change
   c) Both A & B               d) None

5. “Nothing to lose except blood and sweat” is a clarion call by
Political Science

a) Marx  b) Mao
c) Stalin  d) Lenin

6. Narayana Guru belongs to which state?
a) Andhra Pradesh  b) West Bengal
c) Maharashtra  d) Kerala

7. “Vaikom Movement” was spearheaded by
a) Periyar  b) Rajaji
c) Nehru  d) Gandhi

8. "An inquiry into Wealth of Nations" was written by
a) Keynes  b) Adam Smith
c) Rousseau  d) Bodin

9. “It is not by ballots, but by bullets” exclaimed
a) Castro  b) Mao
c) Netaji  d) Bagatsingh

10. "I have a dream" was a famous speech by
a) Lincoln  b) Thoreau
c) Gandhi  d) Martin Luther King

11. Reservation policy is to
a) Upliftment  b) Advancement
c) Justice  d) All

12. Caste system is at high level in
a) Hinduism  b) Islam
c) Christianity  d) Zoroastrianism

13. Ambedkar at the end phase converted to
a) Christianity  b) Hinduism
c) Buddhism  d) Jain

14. Just society means
a) No discrimination  b) Casteless
c) Religion less  d) All

15. Mandal Commission uplifted
a) SC  b) ST
c) OBC  d) OC

16. Assertion: Non-brahmins were appointed to government services in British India. Reason: Communal Representation Decree was passed in the year 1921.
(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.

14. Political Developments in Tamilnadu

1. In which year the Madras State was renamed as Tamilnadu?
a) 1969  b) 1975
c) 1950  d) 1965
2. The Madras Native Association was established in the year. **ANSWER: 1852**
   a) 1947  b) 1849  
   c) 1862  d) 1860
3. Who introduced the kulakalvi scheme in Tamilnadu?
   a) Rajaji  b) Ramsamy  
   c) Kamaraj  d) Karunanithi
4. In which year, University of Madras was established?
   a) 1885  b) 1947  
   c) **1857**  d) 1965
5. In terms of population, Tamil Nadu is the ______ largest state in India.
   a) 5  b) 7  c) 3  d) 4
6. The First Premier of the Justice Party was
   a) **Subbarayalu Reddiar**  b) Sir Theagaraya  
   c) P.T. Rajan  d) Bobbili Raja
7. The leader who was called Vaikom Hero.
   a) K. Kamaraj  b) Rajaji  
   c) Varadarajulu Naidu  d) Periyar E.V.R.
8. Founder of the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu is
   a) Rajaji  b) Thiru-Vi-Ka  
   c) Kamaraj  d) **Periyar E.V.R.**
9. Matching items
   A  B
   a) Anti- Hindi Agitation  -  1949
   b) Birth of D.M.K  -  1937
   c) States Reorganization Act  -  1919
   d) Dyarchy  -  1956
   **ANSWERS: A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3**
10. The Non-Brahmin Manifesto was issued by
   a) C.Natesan  b) **Pitty Theyagarayar**  
    c) T.M.Nair  d) Raja of Panagal
11. The South Indian Liberal Federation was later known as
   a) **Justice Party**  b) Dravida Kazhagam  
    c) Tamil Kazhagam  d) Dravidian Party
12. Assertion: Karunanidhi entered the Tamil Nadu assembly by winning the Kulithalai seat in the 1957 election.
    Reason : Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of the State.
    Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which 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.
13. Assertion - E.V. Ramasamy started the Self-Respect Movement. Reason - The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving a society where Non-Brahmin castes have equal human rights.

Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which 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.

15. Tamil Nadu Political Thought

I. Choose the Correct Answer:
1. In Arathupal of Thirukkural, Valluvar says about?
   a) Ideals and morals   b) poet
   c) political philosopher d) Welfare state
2. How many Parts are in Porutpal?
   (a) 5  (b) 4  (c) 7  (d) 6
3. Bharathiyar was the editor of
   (a) India   (b) Young India
   (c) Kesari   (d) Dravidan
4. Who wrote ‘Panchali Sabatham’?
   (a) Bharathiyar   (b) Thiru. V. Ka
   (c) Kambar   (d) Bharathidasan.
5. Who is regarded as the best political thinker in Tamil Nadu?
   (a) J.C.Kumarappa   (b) Periyar
   (c) Thiruvalluvar   (d) Maraimalai Adigal
6. E.V. Ramasamy was born in the year
   (a) 1879   (b) 1877
   (c) 1878   (d) 1876
7. Who wrote “The caste feeling, thus divided the Dravidian race and Dravidians became slaves for Aryans”?
   (a) C.N. Annadurai   (b) E.V. Periyar
   (c) Singaravelar   (d) Maraimalai Adigal
8. In 1923, First Indian ‘May Day’ meeting was arranged in Chennai by
   (a) Ilangovadigal   (b) E.V.R. Periyar
   (c) Singaravelar   (d) Maraimalai Adigal
9. Periyar passed away in the year
   (a) 1971   (b) 1972  (c) 1973   (d) 1974
10. Bharathiyar was born in
    (a) Ettayapuram   (b) Trichy
    (c) Tirunelveli   (d) Chennai
11. Who started the self respect movement in Tamil Nadu?
    (a) Annadurai   (b) E.V.R. Periyar
12. Who said that “Tamilnadu for Tamils and Dravida nation for Dravidians.”?
   (a) Ilangojadigal  
   (b) E.V.R. Periyar  
   (c) Singaravelar  
   (d) Maraimalai Adigal

13. In which year a labour protective law was passed in British India?
   (a) 1914  
   (b) 1924  
   (c) 1926  
   (d) 1928

14. Why did Periyar leave Indian National Congress?
   (a) Ahimsa  
   (b) Varnahrama Dharma  
   (c) Personal differences  
   (d) None of them

15. Assertion: Bharathiyar went to Pondicherry and hide himself. Reason: Bharathiyar was the editor of 'India' a Tamil daily spreading Nationalism.
   Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which 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.

II. Match the following:
   Cholas - Madurai  
   Cheras - Kongunadu  
   Pandyas - Kanchipuram  
   Pallavas - Uraiur  
   ANSWERS: 1-4, 2-2, 3-1, 4-3