

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) In a federal form of government separation of powers is not an essential element. A federal state is a political entity characterized by a union of partially self-governing states or regions under a central (federal) government in a single political system. So the federation is a form of government in which a division of powers between central govt. and regional govt. eg. India.
2. (a) 'Parliamentary Supremacy' is the definite feature of the political system in U.K.
3. (c) Federal Government-Division of powers between federal and state government.
4. (a) Government is classified as parliamentary and presidential on the basis of relations between legislature and executive.
5. (b) The presidential system operates on the principle of separation of powers. India follows a parliamentary system of government, which offers a clear separation of powers.
6. (d) Cabinet in Parliamentary system is accountable to legislature Presidential system is accountable to executive.
7. (a) A press in democracy must be free and impartial.
8. (d) The law that the British Parliament enacts, cannot be brought to the Judiciary for its review unlike the Indian Parliament, wherein the legislation that it passes, undergoes a judicial review. Any such legislation, as passed in the Indian Parliament can also be struck down in case the courts declare it to be violating the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
9. (a) Haryana state - Act 1966
Fourth Lok Sabha - 16th March 1967
Manipur Tripura and Meghalaya- Act, 1971
Karnataka - Act, 1973
10. (b)
11. (c) The ministers are collectively responsible to the parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75). The principle of collective

responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (Council of Ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence.

12. (d) The features of parliamentary government in India are:
 1. Nominal and Real Executive
 2. Majority Party Rule.
 3. Collective Responsibility
 4. Political homogeneity
 5. Double Membership
 6. Leadership of the Prime Ministers
 7. Dissolution of the Lower House
 8. Secrecy
 9. Fusion of Powers
13. (b)
14. (c) The concept of public Interest litigation (PIL) originated in the USA.
15. (d) The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution each contains a Due Process Clause. Due process deals with the administration of justice and thus the Due Process Clause acts as a safeguard from arbitrary denial of life, liberty, or property by the Government outside the sanction of law.
16. (a) The Mau Mau Rebellion took place in Kenya. The Mau Mau Uprising (also known as the Mau Mau Revolt, Mau Mau Rebellion and Kenya Emergency) was a military conflict that took place in Kenya between 1952 and 1960. It involved Kikuyu-dominated anti-colonial groups summarily called Mau Mau and elements of the British Army, the local Kenya Regiment mostly consisting of the British, auxiliaries and anti-Mau Mau Kikuyu. The capture of rebel leader Dedan Kimathi on 21 October 1956 signalled the ultimate defeat of Mau Mau, and essentially ended the British military campaign

17. (c) Panchsheel Agreement was signed between India and China (29 April 1954) on the following principles -
 - I. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - II. Mutual non-aggression
 - III. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
 - IV. Equality and mutual benefit and
 - V. Peaceful coexistence.
18. (d) Realists believe in self assistance. They think that no other country may be trusted for the survival.
19. (c) Immanuel Kant (22 April, 1724 - 12 Feb 1804), a great German philosopher proposed the theory of perpetual peace containing following points:-
 - (i) No standing army existence.
 - (ii) No any independent state will be interfered with any other dominion state.
 - (iii) No state will be interfered by another state constitutionally.
 - (iv) Existence of universal peace policy.
20. (c) Procedural democracy is a democracy in which the people or citizens of the state have less influence than in traditional liberal democracies. This type of democracy is characterized by voters choosing to elect representatives in free elections. Procedural democracy is quite different from substantive democracy, which is manifested by equal participation of all groups in society in the political process. Namibia, Angola, and Mozambique are examples of examples of procedural democracies.
21. (b) Power sharing helps in reducing the conflict between various social groups. Hence, power sharing is necessary for maintaining social harmony and peace. Power sharing helps in avoiding the tyranny of majority. The tyranny of majority not only destroys the minority social groups but also the majority social group. It decreases the possibility of arbitrary decision making. People's voice forms the basis of a democratic government (people's participation at different levels of government).

22. (b) The Commonwealth of Nations is an intergovernmental organisation of 53 member states that were mostly territories of the former British Empire. The membership only shows that the British ruled over India.
23. (b)
24. (c) A written constitution is one which is found in one or more than one legal documents duly enacted in the form of laws. It is precise, definite and systematic and codified. An unwritten constitution is one in which most of the principles of the government have never been enacted in the form of laws. It consists of customs, conventions, traditions and some written laws bearing different dates. It is not codified. It is unsystematic, indefinite and unprecise. So, Written constitution is the formal source of all constitutional laws and Unwritten Constitution is not the formal source.
25. (d) Political Theory deals with the study of political institutions as well as with theories of state, law, liberty, equality and representation.
26. (b) Democracy is a form of government that allows people to choose their rulers. In a democracy only leaders elected by the people can rule the country. A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing. Each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
27. (c)
28. (b) Popular participation is unmediated; the people are the government, there is no separate elite or ruling-class between the government and their people. This is an indirect and limited form of democracy where the people choose who shall make decisions on their behalf. In the responsible democracy, the government is responsible first to the parliament's lower house, which is more numerous, directly elected and thus more representative than the upper house. The people vote for their representative who speaks on behalf of their constituents.
29. (b)

30. (c) Nelson Mandela was the first black president of South Africa (1994-99). Mandela spent 18 years (From 1964 to 1982) in prison on Robben island.
31. (d) We have the system of Judicial Review in both states of India and U. S. A.

32. (d)

33. (b) The above states were formed in the following order –

1.	Sikkim	–	1975
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	1986
3.	Chattisgarh	–	Nov. 1-2000
4.	Jharkhand	–	Nov. 15, 2000

34. (a) The ascending chronological order will be as following :

A.	Nagaland	–	1961
B.	Haryana	–	1966
C.	Meghalaya	–	1972
D.	Sikkim	–	1975

35. (c)

36. (c) In India it was the provinces of Kerala where first Communist government was formed in 1957 led by E. Nambudbad.

37. (d) Uttarakhand has given to Sanskrit as the status of second official language of the state in January 2010.

38. (a) V.V. Giri served as President of India during 1969 to 1974. He was actively associated with trade union movement. He was President of All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) twice. He was also associated with All India Railway Workers' Federation.

39. (d) Dr. Zakir Hussain served as second Vice President of India. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first Vice President of India.

40. (c) The top three largest union territories are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Puducherry.
41. (a) Pivot to Asia was one of the United States of America's central foreign policy initiatives during the tenure of President Barack Obama.
42. (c) In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected.
43. (d) The public Interest Litigation (PIL) for granting NOTA was filed in supreme Court by the People's Union for Civil Liberties. The supreme Court Judgement was delivered on 27 September, 2013. The NOTA option is not at present effectively implemented in Indian elections as it does affect the outcome of elections.
44. (d) 'Balance of Power' is an important principle of Realist thought in international politics which suggests that national security is enhanced when military capability is distributed so that no one state is strong enough to dominate all others.
45. (a) According to Iris L Calude Jr. arms control is not a device for the management of power. He was a leading scholar in international relations and international organizations.
46. (c) The peace treaties of West phalia were signed in 1648, which led to the emergence of modern state system in international relations.
47. (a) The press in democracy must be free and impartial.
48. (b) Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state of the United Kingdom.
49. (c) The Vote on Account is the Special Provision given to the government to obtain the vote of Parliament to withdraw Money when the budget for the new financial year is not released or the elections are underway.
50. (d) Power sharing in a Democratic political System does not speed up the decision making process and improves the chances of unity of the country.
51. (d) The tools of good governance are social Audit, Separation of Power, Citizen's Charter, Right to Information.

Good Governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions, it describes how Public institution Conduct Public affairs and manage public resources.

52. (d) The presidential system is a system of government where an executive branch is led by a President who serves as both head of state and head of government. It operates most successfully in the USA because of Minor Contradictions in society.
53. (d) It is observed That British people are very conservative and have great regard for their historical institutions. Therefore, they continue to support historical institutions like Crown and House of Lords.
54. (d) The growth of Judicial Power over the last one hundred years in liberal democracies has taken place to protect Human rights.
55. (d) Electronic – governance is the application of information and communication technology for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions etc. It is cost efficient, transparent, time – saving and responsive.
56. (c) Methods of persuasion is not the technique of the balance of power.
57. (d) The question of withdrawal of Iraq from kuwait was an issue in 1991 Iraq war. This was not an issue during 2003 Iraq war.
58. (b) South Ossettia and Abkhazia republics were supported by Russia in Georgia war of 2008.
59. (d) As per United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS) States are entitled for Jurisdiction over Sea water under –
 - (i) three miles from sea shore as territorial waters
 - (ii) twelve miles from the shore for shipping
 - (iii) two hundred miles as Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
60. (a) The Bush Doctrine was laid down by the US President George W, Bush in 2001. It refers to foreign policy principles of the President of the united states, George W. Bush.

Charles Krathammer first used the phrase in June 2001. Generally, the Bush Doctrine was used to indicate a willingness to unilaterally Pursue U. S. military interests. Some of these policies were incorporated in a National Security Council proposals the National Security strategy of the United states, published on September 20, 2002.

61. (c)

List - I		List - II	
(a)	Uniting for Peace Resolution	(4)	1950
(b)	The Suez Crisis	(3)	1956
(c)	UN Security Council Resolution on Iraq Weapons	(2)	2002
(d)	UN Mission in Kosovo	(1)	1990

62. (b) The US stopped cultivating ties with Taliban Regime in Afghanistan after attack on US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998.

63. (c) Referendum is a general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision. It has an integral relationship with Direct Democracy.

64. (d) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) means litigation for the protection of the Public Interest. It is litigation introduced in a court of law, not by the aggrieved party but by the court itself or by any other private party. It has its origin in USA.

65. (a) NEW NCERT Class 8 Civics, Chapter 3, page 32

The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. the desire, approval and participation of people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning.

So, since democracy requires voters' decision making- hence intelligence and character are called in. hence answer "A"

66. (a) NEW NCERT Class 11, Political Science, page 45.
- First step towards bringing about equality is of course ending the formal system of inequality and privileges. The caste system in India prevented people from the 'lower' castes from doing anything except manual labour. In many countries only people from some families could occupy high positions. Attainment of equality requires that all such restrictions or privileges should be brought to an end.
67. (b) • The 2015 event was hosted by S.Africa and co-chair Tanzania. So first statement is wrong.
- In 2008, IONS was setup taking all the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean (IO) onboard to promote friendly relationship and...bear upon issues of regional maritime security and cooperation in the maritime domain. Second statement is right.
68. (c) In May 2016, India and Iran signed the "historic" Chabahar port agreement, which has the potential of becoming India's gateway to Afghanistan, Central Asia and Europe. So, C is the most fitting answer.
69. (d) President Obama had initiated NSS in 2010. so, first statement is wrong.
- The International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM), an independent group of arms-control and non-proliferation experts from 17 countries, has been keeping track of HEU and plutonium around the world. So second statement also wrong.