

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS OF UGC NET Political Science- 06 JAN 2026 SHIFT 1

Q1. In 2017 which Country prime minister abruptly announced his resignation while he was in Saudi Arabia on 4 November ?

- a) Jordan
- b) Lebanese
- c) Saudi Arabia
- d) Kuwait

Ans 1. The Prime Minister who abruptly announced his resignation while in Saudi Arabia on November 4, 2017, was **Saad Hariri of Lebanon**.

Key Details of the Event:

- **The Announcement:** In a televised address broadcast from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Hariri cited threats to his life and criticized Iran and its Lebanese ally Hezbollah for destabilizing the region.
- **The Context:** The resignation shocked the international community and Lebanese officials, many of whom—including Lebanese President Michel Aoun—believed Hariri was being held against his will by Saudi authorities.
- **The Outcome:** The resignation was not immediately accepted by President Aoun. After intervention by French President Emmanuel Macron, Hariri left Saudi Arabia for France and eventually returned to Lebanon weeks later, where he suspended and later officially rescinded his resignation.

Q2. Which article of American Constitution talks about judiciary ?

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 3
- c) Article 4
- d) Article 5

Ans 2. The correct answer is **b) Article 3**.

Article III of the U.S. Constitution establishes the Judicial Branch of the federal government.

Here is a quick breakdown of the Articles you mentioned for context:

- **Article 2:** Establishes the **Executive Branch** (the Presidency).
- **Article 3:** Establishes the **Judicial Branch** (the Supreme Court and lower courts).
- **Article 4:** Outlines the duties states have to each other and the federal government (e.g., recognizing other states' laws).
- **Article 5:** Describes the process for **amending** the Constitution.

Q3. Which of the following are post cold war events ?

- 1) korean war
 - 2) cyprus revolution
 - 3) six day war
 - 4) GATT Formation
- a) 1,2 & 3
 - b) 2,3 & 4
 - c) 4 only
 - d) 1,3 & 4

Ans 3. The correct answer is **c) 4 only**.

The **Post-Cold War era** is the period of history following the collapse of the Soviet Union in **December 1991**. To identify which events are "post-Cold War," we must look at their dates:

1. Chronology of the Events

- **1) Korean War (1950–1953):** A major "hot war" within the **Cold War** era where the US and Soviet/Chinese interests clashed on the Korean Peninsula.
- **2) Cyprus Revolution (1955–1959):** The Greek Cypriot struggle against British colonial rule (EOKA) occurred during the height of the **Cold War**.
- **3) Six-Day War (1967):** A pivotal Middle Eastern conflict involving Israel and its Arab neighbors, heavily influenced by US-Soviet proxy tensions during the **Cold War**.
- **4) WTO Formation (1995):** The World Trade Organization was established on **January 1, 1995**, following the Uruguay Round of negotiations. Since this happened after 1991, it is a **Post-Cold War** event

Q4. Book *Systems Analysis of Political Life* is written by :

- a) David Easton
- b) Robert Cox
- c) David Holmes
- d) Karl Marx

Ans 4. *A Systems Analysis of Political Life* was written by **David Easton**, a prominent Canadian-born American political scientist.

Published in **1965**, this book is considered a seminal work in the field of political science. It expanded on his earlier ideas and established what is known as **Systems Theory** in politics.

Core Concepts of the Book

Easton's work transformed how politics was studied by viewing it as a dynamic "system" rather than just a set of legal institutions. He introduced a flow model that consists of four main components:

- **Inputs:** These consist of **Demands** (what people want from the government) and **Supports** (the loyalty or obedience people give to the system).
- **The Political System (The "Black Box"):** This is the process where the government or authorities process those inputs.
- **Outputs:** These are the actual **Decisions and Actions** (laws, policies, taxes) made by the authorities.
- **Feedback Loop:** This is the response of the people to the outputs, which then creates new demands or supports, starting the cycle over again.

Q5. Which British leader (who later became Prime Minister) condemned the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in the House of Commons as "unutterably monstrous"?

- a) David Lloyd George
- b) Winston Churchill
- c) Neville Chamberlain
- d) Ramsay MacDonald

Ans 5. **b) Winston Churchill**

Key Context of the Quote

- **The Speech:** During the parliamentary debate on July 8, 1920, Churchill stated: *"The crowd was unarmed, except with bludgeons. It was not attacking anybody or anything... It was a monstrous event, an event which stands in singular and sinister isolation."*
- **The Purpose:** Churchill was arguing in favor of the government's decision to discipline General Dyer and retire him from service, asserting that such "frightfulness" was not the British way of governing.
- **Other Critics:** Former Prime Minister **H.H. Asquith** also criticized the event during the same debate, calling it "one of the worst outrages in the whole of our history."

Q6 Who has the final authority to certify or decide whether a particular bill is a "Money Bill" or not?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Ans. 6 **C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

Key Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 110(3):** Specifically states that if any question arises whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha shall be final.
- **Certification:** When a Money Bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and later to the President for assent, the Speaker must endorse it with a certificate signed by them, stating that it is a Money Bill.
- **Definition:** A bill is only considered a Money Bill if it deals *exclusively* with matters like taxation, government borrowing, or expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India (Article 110).

Q7. Which of the following Acts provided for the creation of a "Federal Railway Authority" to exercise the executive authority of the Federation in respect of railways?

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- b) Government of India Act, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1935**
- d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Ans 7. **c) Government of India Act, 1935**

Key Facts:

- **Purpose:** The Federal Railway Authority (FRA) was intended to be a seven-member body designed to keep the administration of the railways free from political interference by the newly formed federal legislature.
- **Authority:** Under the 1935 Act, the FRA was to be responsible for the regulation, construction, maintenance, and operation of railways in India.
- **Status:** Although many parts of the Government of India Act 1935 (like Provincial Autonomy) were implemented in 1937, the "Federal" portion of the Act—including the Federal Railway Authority—was never fully operationalized due to the outbreak of World War II and opposition from Indian Princely States.

Q8. Arrange the following events in the life of Swami Vivekananda in the correct chronological order:

1. First visit to the United Kingdom (London).
2. Establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission.
3. Historic Speech at the Parliament of World's Religions in Chicago.
4. First visit to New York

- a) 3,4,1,2
- b) 1,2,3,4
- c) 2,1,3,4
- d) 2,3,4,1

Ans 8. The correct answer is **a) 3, 4, 1, 2.**

To arrange these events correctly, we can look at the timeline of his first journey to the West and his return to India:

1. **Historic Speech in Chicago (September 1893):** This was his debut on the world stage at the Parliament of World's Religions.

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2. **First visit to New York (1894):** Following his success in Chicago, he traveled across the US and founded the Vedanta Society of New York in November 1894.
 3. **First visit to the United Kingdom (1895):** He sailed from New York to London in August 1895 to spread his message in Europe.
 4. **Establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission (1897):** After returning to India, he formally founded the Mission in Calcutta on May 1, 1897.

Q9. Who argued that "women, considered not only as moral, but rational creatures, ought to endeavour to acquire human virtues by the same means as men"?

- a) Simone de Beauvoir
- b) Emmeline Pankhurst
- c) **Mary Wollstonecraft**
- d) Virginia Woolf

Ans 9. c) **Mary Wollstonecraft**

Key Context of the Quote:

- **The Argument:** Wollstonecraft was responding to 18th-century thinkers like Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who believed women should only be educated to be pleasing and obedient to men.
- **Universal Virtue:** She believed that since both men and women have souls and the capacity for reason, they should both strive for the same "human" virtues—such as courage, honesty, and wisdom—rather than women being restricted to "feminine" virtues like docility or "gentle softness."
- **Legacy:** This idea formed the philosophical foundation for the modern demand for equal education and rights.

Q10. Who was the Chairman of the High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora constituted by the Government of India in 2000?

- a) Sam Pitroda
- b) Yashwant Sinha
- c) **Dr. L.M. Singhvi**
- d) I.K. Gujral

Ans 10. c) **Dr. L.M. Singhvi**

Major Recommendations of the Committee

The committee submitted its comprehensive report in January 2002. Its key recommendations led to several landmark initiatives:

- **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas:** Recommended celebrating January 9th every year to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community (commemorating Mahatma Gandhi's return from South Africa).
- **OCI Card Scheme:** Suggested the concept of "Dual Citizenship" in a restricted form, which eventually led to the **Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)** scheme.
- **Pravasi Bharatiya Samman:** Proposed an award to honor exceptional contributions by NRIs and PIOs.
- **Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs:** The report eventually paved the way for a dedicated ministry (later merged back into the Ministry of External Affairs).

Q11. Who defined politics/political science as the "authoritative allocation of values for a society"?

- a) Harold Lasswell
- b) **Max Weber**

c) David Easton

d) Gabriel Almond

Ans 11. **c) David Easton**

Understanding the Terms

Easton's definition can be broken down into three key parts:

- **Allocation:** The distribution of things (who gets what).
- **Values:** Not just moral values, but anything society finds important—wealth, power, status, or services.
- **Authoritative:** The decisions are made by an authority (like a government) and are considered binding or "must-be-obeyed" by the people.

This concept is the foundation of his **Systems Theory**, where he views politics as a "Black Box" that takes in demands from the public and turns them into authoritative decisions (outputs).

Q12.

Which university is considered the first educational institution to raise its voice and organize a protest against the 1975 Emergency in India?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
- b) Delhi University (DU)
- c) Patna University
- d) Gujarat University

Ans 12. **b) Delhi University (DU)**

Key Context & Student Movements

While Delhi University was the first to react *after* the Emergency was declared, several other universities played critical roles in the lead-up and during the period:

- **Gujarat University (Navnirman Movement):** In late 1973 and early 1974, a student protest here against hostel food fee hikes sparked a massive movement that eventually led to the resignation of the state government. This is considered the "prelude" to the Emergency.
- **Patna University (JP Movement):** Following Gujarat's lead, students at Patna University launched the Bihar Movement in 1974, inviting **Jayaprakash Narayan (JP)** to lead them. This movement directly challenged Indira Gandhi's central government.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU):** JNU became a hub of "underground" resistance. On July 8, 1975, the campus saw a major police raid where numerous students were arrested. Student leaders like **D.P. Tripathi** and **Sitaram Yechury** (who famously read out a memorandum to Indira Gandhi herself) emerged from this struggle.

Q13.

The recommendations of the H.N. Sanyal Committee (1963) served as the basis for which of the following important Indian legislations?

- a) The Right to Information Act
- b) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
- c) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
- d) The Prevention of Corruption Act

Ans 13.

c) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

Key Contributions and Recommendations

The Sanyal Committee is responsible for the modern framework of how we deal with court dignity today:

- **Categorization:** It suggested clearly defining and separating **Civil Contempt** (disobeying court orders) from **Criminal Contempt** (scandalizing or lowering the authority of the court).
- **Balancing Freedom of Speech:** It recommended that the law should allow for "**Fair and Reasonable Criticism**" of judicial acts so that the media and public could discuss judgments without fear of punishment.
- **Limiting Powers:** It proposed setting clear limits on the punishment that could be handed out (currently up to 6 months in jail or a ₹2,000 fine).
- **Procedure:** It recommended that criminal contempt proceedings should generally be initiated on the motion of a Law Officer (like the Attorney General), rather than the courts always acting on their own (*suo motu*), to ensure a check on the power.

Q14.

Who is the author of the book titled The India Way: Strategies for an Uncertain World?

- a) Shashi Tharoor
- b) Narendra Modi
- c) S. Jaishankar
- d) Shivshankar Menon

Ans 14.

c) S. Jaishankar

Key Highlights of the Book

- **The "Krishna Choice":** Jaishankar draws parallels between the diplomacy of Lord Krishna in the Mahabharata and India's current need to make strategic choices in a world of shifting alliances.
- **The Three Ghosts:** He identifies three major historical issues that have hampered Indian foreign policy: the 1947 Partition, the delayed start of economic reforms (compared to China), and the prolonged exercise of the nuclear option.
- **Strategies for the Future:** He suggests that India should "engage America, manage China, cultivate Europe, reassure Russia, and bring Japan into play" to secure its interests.
- **Sequel:** Dr. Jaishankar recently released a follow-up book titled **Why Bharat Matters** (2024), which further explores these themes.

Q15.

Arrange the following United Nations Secretaries-General in the correct chronological order of their terms in office:

1. Kurt Waldheim
2. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
3. U Thant
4. Trygve Lie

Options:

- a) 4, 3, 1, 2
- b) 4, 1, 3, 2
- c) 3, 4, 1, 2
- d) 1, 3, 4, 2

Ans 15.

Correct Answer: a) 4, 3, 1, 2

Detailed Timeline and Explanation

The correct sequence is determined by the years they held office:

Order	Name	Country	Term	Key Context
1st	4. Trygve Lie	Norway	1946–1952	The first UN Secretary-General; resigned during the Korean War era.
3rd	3. U Thant	Burma (Myanmar)	1961–1971	First non-European SG; served during the Cuban Missile Crisis and Vietnam War.
4th	1. Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1972–1981	Served two terms; his later legacy was clouded by his wartime record in the Wehrmacht.
6th	2. Boutros Boutros-Ghali	Egypt	1992–1996	The first African SG; oversaw the UN during the post-Cold War era and the Rwandan Genocide.

Q16.

Match the Following

Column A (Organization)	Column B (Year of Establishment)
1. ASEAN	i. 1985
2. SAARC	ii. 1967
3. NAFTA	iii. 1993
4. European Union (EU)	iv. 1994

- a) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
b) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv
c) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv
d) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

Ans 16.

a) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

Chronological Breakdown:

- **ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations):** Established on **August 8, 1967**, with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration.
- **SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation):** Established on **December 8, 1985**, in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- **European Union (EU):** Although its roots go back to the 1950s, it was formally established under its current name by the Maastricht Treaty on **November 1, 1993**.
- **NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement):** Came into effect on **January 1, 1994**, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America. (Note: This has since been replaced by the USMCA in 2020).

Q17.

On which date was Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) 9 December 1946
b) 11 December 1946

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- c) 13 December 1946
d) 26 January 1947

Ans 17.

b) 11 December 1946

Key Timeline of the Constituent Assembly

To help you remember the sequence of events during that historic first week:

- **9 December 1946:** The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly. **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** was elected as the temporary President (following the French practice of electing the oldest member).
- **11 December 1946:** **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the permanent President. **H.C. Mookerjee** and **V.T. Krishnamachari** were elected as Vice-Presidents.
- **13 December 1946:** Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic '**Objectives Resolution**', which laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.

Q18.

The Peace of Westphalia, which established the modern system of sovereign nation-states and ended the Thirty Years' War, was signed on ?

- a) 24 october 1648
- b) 16 july 1648
- c) 6 august 1648
- d) 8 november 1648

Ans 18.

The correct answer is **a) 24 October 1648**.

While the negotiations took place over several years in the cities of Münster and Osnabrück, the final instruments of peace—the Treaty of Münster and the Treaty of Osnabrück—were signed on October 24, 1648.

Key Facts about the Date:

- **The Conflict:** This date marks the official end of the **Thirty Years' War** (1618–1648), which was primarily fought in Central Europe over religious and political control.
- **A New Era:** In International Relations (IR), this is known as the birth of the "**Westphalian System**." It established that every state, regardless of size, has the same right to sovereignty and non-interference.
- **Territorial Changes:** The treaties officially recognized the independence of the **Dutch Republic** and the **Swiss Confederation**.

Q19 .

Which philosopher famously defined Postmodernism as "incredulity toward metanarratives"?

- a) Michel Foucault
- b) Jean Baudrillard
- c) Jean-François Lyotard
- d) Jacques Derrida

Ans 19.

c) Jean-François Lyotard

Key Concepts Explained

- **Metanarratives (Grand Narratives):** These are "big stories" or overarching ideologies that try to explain all of history, society, and knowledge. Examples include:
 - **The Enlightenment:** The belief that reason and science will lead to inevitable human progress.
 - **Marxism:** The belief that history is a series of class struggles leading to a classless society.
 - **Religion:** Universal spiritual explanations for human existence.
- **Incredulity:** This means a state of disbelief or skepticism. Lyotard argued that in the "postmodern condition," people no longer believe that any single "grand story" can represent the absolute truth for everyone.
- **Petit Récits (Small Narratives):** Lyotard proposed that we should focus on "small narratives"—localized, diverse, and fragmented stories—rather than trying to force everything into one universal explanation.

Related Exam Context

- **Book Title:** *The Postmodern Condition* (1979).
- **Context:** He was originally commissioned by the Council of Universities of the Government of Quebec to write a report on the influence of technology on knowledge.
- **Key Phrase:** "War on totality" (Lyotard argued that totalizing systems of thought are inherently violent because they silence minority perspectives).

Q20.

On which date did the Triple Entente (Britain, France, and Russia) issue a joint declaration condemning the Ottoman Empire's actions against Armenians as "crimes against humanity"?

- a) 28 July 1914
- b) 29 October 1914
- c) 24 May 1915
- d) 10 August 1920

Ans. 20

c) 24 May 1915

Key Context of the Declaration

- **The Content:** The declaration stated that the Allied governments would hold all members of the Ottoman government personally responsible for the massacres.
- **The Catalyst:** The statement was prompted by the systematic massacres and deportations of the Armenian population that began in April 1915.
- **International Law:** This specific wording—"crimes against humanity"—set a major legal precedent that eventually led to the development of international criminal law and the Nuremberg Trials after World War II.

Q21.

Who among the following members of the Constituent Assembly mockingly called the Drafting Committee a "Drifting Committee" due to the delay in framing the Constitution?

- a) K.M. Munshi
- b) T.T. Krishnamachari
- c) Naziruddin Ahmed
- d) H.V. Kamath

Ans 21.

c) Naziruddin Ahmed

Key Context & Ambedkar's Response

- **The Criticism:** Naziruddin Ahmed believed that the committee was making too many last-minute changes and "drifting" from the decisions already taken by the Assembly. He pointed out that the American Constitution was drafted in less than four months, while India's process took nearly three years.
- **Dr. Ambedkar's Rebuttal:** In his final speech on November 25, 1949, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar defended the time taken, stating that the American Constitution was much shorter and that the Indian Drafting Committee had to deal with far more complex issues, including 2,473 amendments that were actually moved and discussed.
- **Member Contribution:** T.T. Krishnamachari also defended the committee, noting that of the seven members, some had resigned, some were away in the US, and others were busy with state affairs, leaving the heavy burden of drafting largely on Dr. Ambedkar alone.

Q22

The first Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) of India, which submitted 20 reports with 537 recommendations, was established on which date?

- a) 26 January 1950
- b) 15 August 1947
- c) 5 January 1966
- d) 31 August 2005

Ans 22

c) 5 January 1966

Key Information about the 1st ARC

- **Purpose:** To examine the public administration of the country and make recommendations for its reform and reorganization to make it a fit instrument for social and economic goals.
- **Chairmanship:** * **Initial:** Morarji Desai (Jan 1966 – March 1967).
 - **Successor:** K. Hanumanthaiah (March 1967 – 1970).
- **Major Recommendation:** The 1st ARC is most famous for recommending the establishment of the **Lokpal and Lokayukta** (Ombudsman) institutions to address citizens' grievances against corruption.
- **Reports:** It submitted **20 reports** in total, covering everything from Centre-State relations to Personnel Administration.

Q23.

Who was the Chairman of the Committee on Police Reforms set up by the Government of India in the year 2000, often regarded as the third major national initiative on police reform?

- a) J.F. Ribeiro
- b) Soli Sorabjee
- c) K. Padmanabhaiah
- d) Dharma Vira

Ans 23.

c) K. Padmanabhaiah⁴

Key Context: The "Three Waves" of Reforms

Order	Committee/Commission	Year	Lead/Chairman	Key Focus
1st	National Police Commission (NPC)	1977	Dharma Vira	Comprehensive reform after the Emergency.
2nd	Ribeiro Committee	1998	J.F. Ribeiro	Implementation of NPC recommendations.
3rd	Padmanabhaiah Committee	2000	K. Padmanabhaiah	Recruitment, training, and political interference.

Major Recommendations of the Padmanabhaiah Committee:

- **Recruitment:** Suggested that recruitment should be done at the Sub-Inspector level rather than the Constable level to improve the "teeth-to-tail" ratio.⁵
- **Political Interference:** Proposed a **Police Establishment Board** to handle transfers and postings to reduce political pressure on officers.
- **Specialization:** Recommended separating the investigation wing from the law and order wing.⁶
- **Code of Conduct:** Emphasized a strict code of conduct and better training to improve the "police-public" relationship.

Q24.

Which influential political theorist is the author of the book Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory?

- a) Will Kymlicka
- b) Charles Taylor
- c) Bhikhu Parekh
- d) Tariq Modood

Ans 24.

c) Bhikhu Parekh

Key Concepts from the Book:

- **The "Parekh Report":** Bhikhu Parekh also chaired the "Commission on the Future of Multi-Ethnic Britain" (the Parekh Report), which significantly influenced UK policy.
- **Pluralist Perspective:** He criticizes "monism" (the idea that there is only one right way to live) and advocates for a society that values cultural diversity as a source of richness.
- **Human Rights:** He argues that while universal human rights are important, they must be interpreted and applied in a way that is sensitive to different cultural contexts.
- **The "Dialogue":** A central theme is that different cultures should engage in a continuous conversation to understand each other and build a shared sense of belonging.

Q25.

During which period did the famous philosopher and economist John Stuart Mill serve as a Member of the British Parliament?

- a) 1841–1847
- b) 1859–1861
- c) 1865–1868
- d) 1870–1873

Ans 25.

c) 1865–1868

Key Highlights of His Parliamentary Career

Mill's time in Parliament was brief but highly influential, as he used the House of Commons as a platform for radical reforms:

- **Women's Suffrage:** In 1867, Mill moved an amendment to the Second Reform Bill to replace the word "man" with "person." This was the **first time** the demand for women's right to vote was formally raised in the British Parliament.
- **Proportional Representation:** He was a strong advocate for the "Hare System" (now known as the Single Transferable Vote), arguing that it was the only way to protect minority opinions in a democracy.
- **The "Saint of Rationalism":** He was known for his extreme honesty during his campaign; he famously told a crowd of working-class voters that he had previously written that they were "mostly liars," and they cheered him for his bluntness.
- **Defeat:** He lost his seat in the **1868 General Election**, partly due to his controversial support for secularism and his public defense of unpopular causes, such as the prosecution of Governor Eyre for his brutal suppression of a rebellion in Jamaica.

Q26.

With which of the following intellectual movements or ideologies is "Deconstruction" most fundamentally associated?

- a) Structuralism
- b) Liberalism
- c) Post-modernism
- d) Marxism

Ans 26

c) Post-modernism

Why is it linked to Post-modernism?

- **Rejection of Grand Narratives:** Like other post-modernist theories, Deconstruction rejects the idea of a single, objective "Truth." It suggests that truth is constructed through language.
- **The Linguistic Turn:** Post-modernism shifted focus away from material reality (like economics in Marxism) toward how language and signs shape our world. Deconstruction is the primary method used to analyze this.
- **Decentralization:** Post-modernism seeks to "decenter" authority. Deconstruction does this by showing that every text has multiple, often conflicting, meanings, so no single author or authority has the final word.

Q27

What is the total number of members (Senators) in the French Senate?

- a) 577
- b) 250
- c) 348
- d) 435

Ans 27

c) 348

Detailed Composition Breakdown

The 348 seats are distributed to ensure representation for all French territories and citizens:

- **328** represent Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments (like Guadeloupe, Martinique, etc.).
- **8** represent Overseas Collectivities (like French Polynesia).
- **12** represent French nationals living outside of France.
-
-
- **Two houses of the French Parliament:**

Feature	National Assembly (Assemblée nationale)	Senate (Sénat)
Total Members	577	348
How Elected	Direct Universal Suffrage	Indirect (by "Grand Electors")
Term Length	5 Years	6 Years
Minimum Age	18 Years	24 Years
Location	Palais Bourbon	Luxembourg Palace

Q28

Which Amendments are useful in empowerment of women

1. 9th
 2. 73th
 3. 74th
 4. 104th
 5. 106th
- a) 1, 2 & 3
 - b) 2, 3 & 4
 - c) 2, 3 & 5
 - d) 1, 4 & 5

Ans 28.

The correct answer is **c) 2, 3 & 5**.

Here is the breakdown of why these specific amendments are the ones that empowered women through political reservation:

- **73rd Amendment (1992):** Mandated **33% reservation** for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (Rural Local Bodies) at all three levels (Gram, Block, and District).
- **74th Amendment (1992):** Mandated **33% reservation** for women in Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies).
- **106th Amendment (2023):** Also known as the *Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*, it provides **33% reservation** for women in the **Lok Sabha** and **State Legislative Assemblies**.

Why the others are incorrect:

- **9th Amendment (1960):** Dealt with the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan (Berubari Union) following the Indo-Pakistan agreement.
- **104th Amendment (2020):** Extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies for another 10 years, but it did **not** introduce women's reservation.

Q29

On what date did the systematic genocide of the Yezidi population begin with the ISIS invasion of the Sinjar region in Iraq?

- a) 15 March 2011
- b) 29 June 2014
- c) 3 August 2014
- d) 10 December 2017

Ans 29

c) 3 August 2014

Understanding the Options (Context):

- **15 March 2011:** Often cited as the start of the Syrian Civil War.
- **29 June 2014:** The date ISIS declared the establishment of a "caliphate."
- **10 December 2017:** The date the Iraqi government declared final victory over ISIS in Iraq

Q30.

In which year did Prime Minister Indira Gandhi advise the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, effectively breaking the tradition of simultaneous elections in India for the first time?

- a) 1967
- b) 1969
- c) 1971
- d) 1975

Ans 30

c) 1971

Key Details for Exams

- **Reason for Early Polls:** After the Congress split in 1969, Indira Gandhi led a minority government. She wanted a fresh and direct mandate from the people to implement her socialist policies (like *Garibi Hatao*).
- **The Shift:** Before 1971, voters would cast two votes at the same time—one for the MP and one for the MLA. By holding the Lok Sabha election in 1971 while many states were not due for elections, the two processes became separate.
- **Impact:** Since then, the cycles have remained erratic due to frequent use of Article 356 (President's Rule) and premature dissolutions of houses.

Q31.

The famous resolution which is considered the "Magna Carta" of local self-government in India was passed by Lord Ripon in which year?

- a) 1870
- b) 1882
- c) 1919
- d) 1935

Ans 31

b) 1882

Timeline of Local Self-Governance Resolutions

- **1870 (Lord Mayo's Resolution):** Aimed at administrative efficiency and financial decentralization, but did not focus on popular representation.
- **1882 (Lord Ripon's Resolution):** Recommended the formation of local boards with a **majority of non-official (elected) members** and a non-official chairman.
- **1907 (Royal Commission on Decentralization):** Chaired by C.E.H. Hobhouse, it emphasized the importance of village panchayats.
- **1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms):** Made "Local Self-Government" a **Transferred Subject** under the system of Dyarchy.
- **1935 (Government of India Act):** Declared local self-government as a **Provincial Subject**.
- **1992 (73rd & 74th Amendments):** Finally gave **Constitutional Status** to local bodies.

Key Fact for Exam

Lord Ripon is known as the "**Father of Local Self-Government in India**" because of his 1882 resolution.

Q32.

On which date did U.S. President Woodrow Wilson outline his "Fourteen Points" program for world peace during a speech to Congress?

- 11 November 1918
- 28 June 1919
- 8 January 1918
- 2 April 1917

Ans 32

c) 8 January 1918

Key Highlights of the 14 Points

The points can be categorized into three main areas:

- General Principles for a New World Order: * Open Covenants:** No more secret international agreements.
 - **Freedom of the Seas:** Navigation outside territorial waters.
 - **Removal of Economic Barriers:** Promotion of free trade.
 - **Disarmament:** Reducing national armaments.
- Territorial Adjustments: *** Adjusting colonial claims based on the interests of the populations.
 - Restoration of French territory (Alsace-Lorraine).
 - Independence for Poland with access to the sea.
- The League of Nations (Point 14): *** The creation of a "general association of nations" to provide mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.