IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- The maximum marks are 360. Time allotted is **120 MINUTES.**
- There are three sections in the question paper having total **90 questions:**
  - Section – A : Political Science (30 Questions)
  - Section – B : Psychology (30 Questions)
  - Section – C : History (30 Questions) **OR** Economics (30 Questions)
- Each question carries **4 marks.**
- **Negative Marking : ¼ (One-fourth) mark** will be deducted for every incorrect answer.
- **Use only BLUE / BLACK ball pen to fill the circles in bubble sheet.**
- Use of PENCIL is strictly **not allowed.**
- **Use of marker and correction pen is strictly prohibited.**

SECTION – A
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Choose the correct option.

1) Which of the following best reflects the purpose of political philosophy?
   a) To support a political party
   b) To analyze power politics only
   c) To critically examine ideas like justice, liberty, and equality
   d) To teach political campaigning

2) Who described politics as the study of 'who gets what, when, and how'?
   a) Aristotle
   b) David Easton
   c) Harold Lasswell
   d) Karl Marx

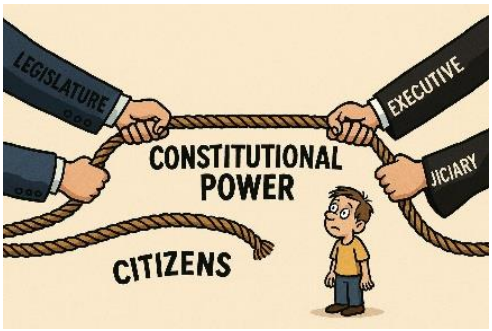
3) The term 'positive liberty' focuses on:
   a) Freedom from interference
   b) Freedom to achieve self-realization
   c) Freedom limited by state
   d) Freedom based on tradition

4) Which of the following represents the difference between political obligation and legal obligation?
   a) Political obligation is voluntary, legal obligation is enforceable
   b) Both are same
   c) Legal obligation is moral, political is constitutional
   d) None of these

5) According to Rawls, inequalities are justified only if they:
   a) Increase liberty for the majority
   b) Benefit the least advantaged
   c) Are accepted by the elite
   d) Support capitalist growth

6) Which democratic challenge is most clearly depicted in the image?

a) Constitutional morality
b) Power concentration & institutional conflict
c) Electoral malpractices
d) Accountability of civil society



7) Marx's view of a just society emphasizes:

a) Legal equality
b) Elimination of private property
c) Equal opportunity
d) Economic liberalization

8) Which principle is being violated in this image?

a) Equality before law
b) Economic justice
c) Federal supremacy
d) Constitutionalism



9) The idea that equality must account for differences in needs and circumstances aligns with:

a) Formal equality
b) Substantive equality
c) Natural equality
d) Political equality

10) The feminist critique of justice argues that traditional theories ignore:

a) Market structures
b) Family and care ethics
c) Political systems
d) Law enforcement

11) Rights can be said to exist when:

a) They are written in a constitution
b) They are protected by the state and respected by society
c) They are demanded by citizens
d) They are recognized internationally

12) The concept of 'Right to Development' combines:

a) Civil and political rights
b) Economic and collective rights
c) Cultural and religious rights
d) Private and public rights

13) Cosmopolitan citizenship promotes:

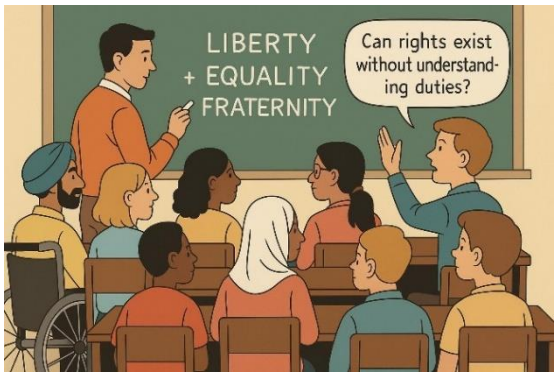
a) Global identity beyond nation-states
b) Restriction of migration
c) Nationalism
d) Military allegiance

14) The idea of multicultural citizenship emphasizes:

a) One national identity
b) Recognition of diverse cultural groups within citizenship
c) Economic status as a basis of rights
d) Exclusive nationalism

15) Which of the following is an example of collective rights?
   a) Freedom of speech
   b) Right to property
   c) Right to self-determination
   d) Right to vote

16) Which constitutional ideal does the picture represent?
   a) Enough focus on duties is essential for unity
   b) Rights and duties are co-dependent
   c) State must enforce equality strongly
   d) Social contract breaks without state power



17) Legitimacy in democracy primarily rests upon:
   a) Fear of punishment
   b) Military support
   c) Consent of the governed
   d) Religious sanction

18) The idea of separation of powers aims to:
   a) Centralize authority
   b) Prevent abuse of power
   c) Strengthen monarchy
   d) Reduce accountability

19) Which of the following thinkers believed in the 'withering away of the state'?
   a) Marx
   b) Rousseau
   c) Hobbes
   d) Locke

20) The term ‘soft power’ was introduced by:
   a) Joseph Nye
   b) Antonio Gramsci
   c) Michel Foucault
   d) Samuel Huntington

21) Realists in international politics emphasize:
   a) Cooperation and ethics
   b) Power and national interest
   c) Global morality
   d) Collective welfare

22) **Image A:** Parliament in session, full attendance, bills being debated.
Image B: Parliament empty except one minister passing a bill.
What democratic concern does this comparison highlight?

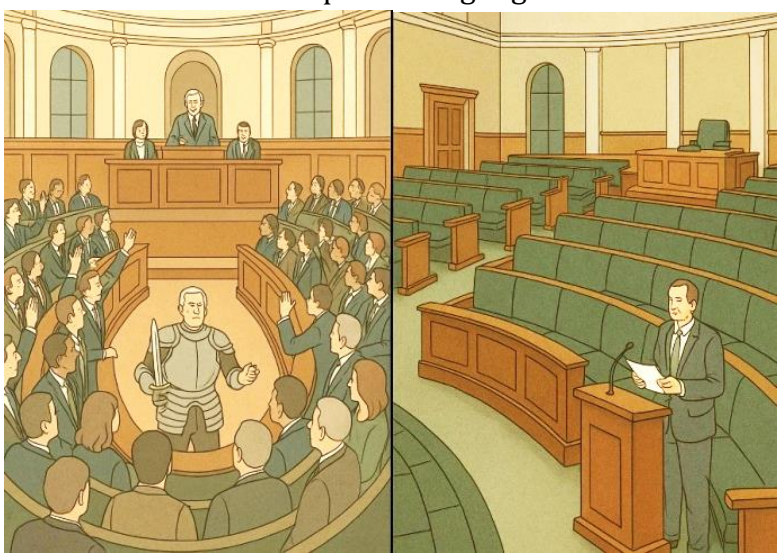


Image A **Image B**

   a) Bicameralism
   b) Decline of parliamentary deliberation
   c) Pressure groups influencing policy
   d) Constitutional amendment procedure

23) Structural violence refers to:
   a) Physical harm by the state
   b) Indirect social or economic oppression
   c) War between nations
   d) Media propaganda

24) Liberal institutionalism believes peace can be achieved through:
   a) Balance of power
   b) Military alliances
   c) International organizations and law
   d) Isolationism

25) Human security approach shifts focus from states to:
   a) Military forces
   b) Corporations
   c) Individuals
   d) Governments

26) Amartya Sen's 'capability approach' focuses on:
   a) Income equality
   b) Enhancing people's ability to lead lives they value
   c) Market efficiency
   d) Political control

27) Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the option given below:

	Column - A		**Column - B**
1)	Constituent Assembly	i)	Absence of external control in decision-making
2)	Liberty	ii)	Body responsible for framing the Constitution
3)	Justice	iii)	Ensuring fairness in social, economic and political sphere
4)	Sovereignty	iv)	Freedom of thought, expression and action

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

28) Environmental justice links:
   a) Ecology with equality
   b) Economy with growth
   c) Politics with diplomacy
   d) Law with governance

29) **Assertion (A):** Political equality ensures equal participation in political processes.
Reason (R) : Universal adult franchise is a major tool to achieve it.
   a) (A) and (R) both true, and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
   b) (A) and (R) both true, but (R) not correct explanation
   c) (A) true, (R) false
   d) (A) false, (R) true

30) **A futuristic image:** A humanoid robot sitting as Judge
AI screens showing "Algorithmic Decision"
Which philosophical debate does this relate to?
   a) Human rights vs technological rights
   b) Ethics of algorithmic governance
   c) AI replacing legislatures
   d) Digital capitalism



SECTION – B
PSYCHOLOGY

31) Psychology is formally defined as the scientific study of
   a) Mental illness and its treatment
   b) The brain and its functions
   c) Behaviour and mental processes
   d) Social groups and cultural norms

32) Who is considered the "Father of Experimental Psychology" for establishing the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879?
   a) Sigmund Freud
   b) William James
   c) Wilhelm Wundt
   d) Ivan Pavlov

33) The school of thought that emphasized the analysis of conscious experience into its basic elements (sensations, feelings, and images) using introspection was:
   a) Functionalism
   b) Structuralism
   c) Gestalt Psychology
   d) Behaviourism

34) Which approach in psychology focuses on how mental processes, like thinking, memory, problem-solving, and language, influence behaviour?
   a) Psychodynamic Approach
   b) Behavioural Approach
   c) Humanistic Approach
   d) Cognitive Approach

35) A Counselling Psychologist typically helps clients with:
   a) Severe mental disorders requiring medication
   b) Everyday problems and adjustments, such as stress or relationship issues
   c) Designing workplace environments for productivity
   d) The study of consumer behaviour and marketing

36) The ability of a psychological test to consistently produce the same result when administered repeatedly is known as:
   a) Validity
   b) Objectivity
   c) Reliability
   d) Standardisation

37) In an experiment, the variable that is manipulated by the researcher is the:
   a) Confounding variable
   b) Independent variable
   c) Dependent variable
   d) Controlled variable

38) A researcher studying the behaviour of students in a classroom by simply watching them without intervention is using which method of enquiry?
   a) Survey Method
   b) Case Study
   c) Experimental Method
   d) Naturalistic Observation

39) A detailed and in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, or a unique phenomenon is called a:
   a) Correlational Study
   b) Case Study
   c) Field Experiment
   d) Quasi-Experiment

40) A correlation coefficient of $r = -0.85$ indicates a:
   a) Weak positive relationship
   b) Weak negative relationship
   c) Strong negative relationship
   d) Strong positive relationship

41) The master gland which controls the secretion of other endocrine glands is the:
   a) Adrenal gland
   b) Thyroid gland
   c) Pancreas
   d) Pituitary gland

42) The structure in the brain primarily responsible for transferring new information from short-term memory to long-term memory is the:
a) Amygdala b) Cerebellum
c) Medulla d) Hippocampus

43) Which part of a neuron is specialized to receive messages from other neurons?
a) Axon b) Myelin Sheath
c) Terminal Buttons d) Dendrites

44) The two major divisions of the Nervous System are the Central Nervous System (CNS) and the:
a) Somatic Nervous System b) Autonomic Nervous System
c) Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) d) Sympathetic Nervous System

45) The process by which an individual learns the norms, customs, skills, and values of a culture is called:
a) Acculturation b) Enculturation
c) Socialisation d) Cultural Adaptation

46) Piaget's stage of cognitive development where the child understands the world through coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions is the:
a) Preoperational stage b) Concrete operational stage
c) Formal operational stage d) Sensorimotor stage

47) Erik Erikson's psychosocial stage associated with adolescence (roughly 12-18 years) is:
a) Trust vs. Mistrust b) Intimacy vs. Isolation
c) Identity vs. Role Confusion d) Generativity vs. Stagnation

48) The initial, momentary storage of sensory information, often lasting only a fraction of a second, is called:
a) Short-term memory b) Working memory
c) Long-term memory d) Sensory memory

49) The process by which we actively select, organise, and interpret information from the environment is known as:
a) Sensation b) Attention
c) Perception d) Adaptation

50) The psychological experience corresponding to the intensity of a light stimulus is:
a) Hue b) Saturation
c) Brightness d) Wavelength

51) In classical conditioning, the learned response to a previously neutral stimulus is the:
a) Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS) b) Unconditioned Response (UCR)
c) Neutral Stimulus (NS) d) Conditioned Response (CR)

52) Giving a child praise (a rewarding stimulus) immediately after they clean their room is an example of:
a) Negative reinforcement b) Punishment
c) Positive reinforcement d) Extinction

53) The learning process where a new behaviour is acquired by observing and imitating others is known as:
a) Trial-and-error learning b) Classical conditioning
c) Operant conditioning d) Observational learning

54) According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which needs must be met before an individual can pursue safety needs?
   a) Self-actualisation needs
   b) Esteem needs
   c) Belongingness and love needs
   d) Physiological needs

55) The motive that pushes an individual to seek and perform activities for their own sake, without any external reward, is called:
   a) Extrinsic motivation
   b) Intrinsic motivation
   c) Need for Affiliation
   d) Need for Achievement

56) Which type of long-term memory stores personal experiences and specific events (e.g., your last birthday)?
   a) Procedural memory
   b) Semantic memory
   c) Episodic memory
   d) Implicit memory

57) The method of solving a problem by trying every possible solution until a successful one is found is called:
   a) Insight
   b) Heuristic
   c) Algorithm
   d) Working backward

58) The phenomenon where old information hinders the recall of newly learned information is known as:
   a) Retroactive interference
   b) Proactive interference
   c) Decay
   d) Repression

59) Which is NOT a component of human thought?
   a) Images
   b) Concepts
   c) Language
   d) Reflexes

60) Mental short-cuts or 'rules of thumb' that allow us to make quick, but sometimes biased, judgments are called:
   a) Algorithms
   b) Heuristics
   c) Concepts
   d) Cognitive maps

SECTION – C
HISTORY

61) Which feature most accurately distinguished the Mongol army from other contemporary armies?
   a) Dependence on heavy infantry
   b) Strict recruitment from noble families only
   c) High mobility supported by horse-archery
   d) Use of war elephants

62) The term Yasa under Genghis Khan referred to:
   a) A religious text
   b) A collection of administrative regulations
   c) A military code adopted from China
   d) A democratic charter of tribes

63) Which strategy did the Mongols use to overcome fortified cities?
   a) Religious negotiations
   b) Gunpowder artillery used for the first time
   c) Psychological warfare and siege engines
   d) Naval blockades

64) The major cause behind the rapid expansion of Mongol power was:
   a) Political unity of Central Asian tribes
   b) Genghis Khan's personal wealth
   c) Use of diplomatic marriages
   d) Decline of settled empires around them

65) The Mongol postal system Yam primarily served to:
   a) Collect taxes
   b) Spread religion
   c) Maintain quick communication across the empire
   d) Provide shelter to traders

66) Which region did the Mongols fail to conquer despite repeated attempts?
   a) Persia b) Russia
   c) China d) Japan

67) Which Mongol ruler completed the conquest of China and founded the Yuan dynasty?
   a) Genghis Khan b) Ögedei
   c) Möngke d) Kublai Khan

68) Which among the following correctly describes the social structure of the Mongols?
   a) Highly caste-based b) Rigidly feudal
   c) Tribal and egalitarian within clans d) Based on land ownership

69) The major contribution of Mongols to world integration was:
   a) Complete eradication of trade networks
   b) Creation of global isolation
   c) Promotion of Silk Road trade under Pax Mongolica
   d) Complete adoption of settled agriculture

70) The picture shows a famous ruler on a throne identify him.
   a) Attila the Hun
   b) Alexander Nevsky
   c) Kublai Khan
   d) Ögedei Khan



71) The term Quriltai referred to:
   a) A war strategy manual b) A tribal assembly for electing leaders
   c) A tax collection bureau d) A trading post

72) Why were artisans highly valued in the Mongol Empire?
   a) They could be easily taxed
   b) They produced weapons and luxury items
   c) They worked as soldiers
   d) They maintained pasturelands

73) The Mongols adopted administrative methods from:
   a) Romans b) Chinese and Persians
   c) Turks only d) Arabs only

74) The title “Genghis Khan” means:
a) Priest of the gods
b) Universal ruler
c) Prince of peace
d) Son of heaven

75) The Mongol empire encouraged trade by:
a) Charging high trade taxes
b) Providing security and safe routes
c) Banning foreign merchants
d) Destroying all markets

76) The major source for reconstructing Mongol history is:
a) Marco Polo’s writings
b) Secret History of the Mongols
c) Chinese dynastic chronicles
d) Persian court poetry

77) The Mongols used relationships to:
a) Train horses
b) Create fictive brotherhood ties
c) Impose taxes
d) Expand farms

78) Which factor strengthened Mongol cavalry?
a) Agricultural surplus
b) Use of multiple horses per warrior
c) Armoured elephants
d) Naval support

79) The Mongol approach to religious policy was:
a) Strictly Buddhist
b) Highly intolerant
c) Tolerant toward all religions
d) Exclusively Islamic

80) Which of the following was a major long-term impact of Mongol rule?
a) Decline of Europe
b) End of Silk Road contact
c) Increased Afro-Eurasian cultural exchange
d) Decline of Chinese civilization

81) The medieval European society described by Georges Duby was divided into:
a) Four economic classes
b) Three orders based on function
c) Five religious groups
d) Tribal clans

82) Which empires is represented by this map?
a) Roman Empire
b) Mongol Empire
c) Ottoman Empire
d) Gupta Empire



83) Feudalism emerged due to:
a) Strong centralized monarchy
b) Collapse of the Roman Empire and need for protection
c) Industrial revolution
d) Spread of Islam

84) What was the main service provided by the “second order”?
a) Maintaining law courts
b) Collection of taxes
c) Protection and warfare
d) Teaching literacy

85) Serfs were different from slaves because:
   a) They could be bought and sold individually
   b) They had legal rights and were tied to land, not owners
   c) They earned salaries
   d) They served in monasteries

86) Which innovation transformed agriculture during the medieval period?
   a) Bronze tools
   b) Heavy iron plough and three-field system
   c) Water clocks
   d) Terracing

87) Tithes were:
   a) Taxes paid to kings
   b) One-tenth of produce paid to the Church
   c) Fees for using machines
   d) Guild payments

88) Knights received land called:
   a) Fiefs
   b) Manors
   c) Sacraments
   d) Communes

89) Manorial economy was characterized by:
   a) Highly industrial production
   b) Self-sufficient agricultural estates
   c) Overseas trade
   d) Urban taxation

90) The rise of towns challenged feudalism because:
   a) Towns paid no taxes
   b) Towns created wealthy merchants independent of lords
   c) Towns were dominated by clergy
   d) Towns had no markets

OR

SECTION – B
ECONOMICS

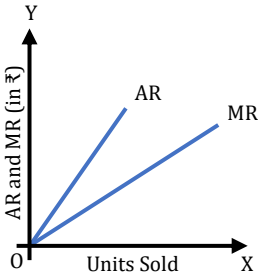
61) If quantity supplied increases by 60% due to a 50% increase in price, then Elasticity of Supply is
   a) (−) 1.2
   b) + 1.2
   c) (−) 0. 83
   d) + 0.83

62) If the demand for a good is made by a rich consumer, it's demand is generally :
   a) Less elastic
   b) Highly elastic
   c) Unitary elastic
   d) Perfectly elastic

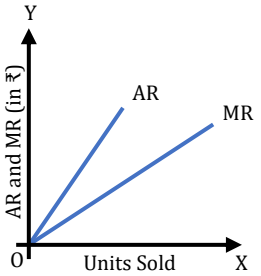
63) The Indian government imposed heavy taxes on commodity to reduce its consumption by the public, such heavy taxes will decrease the demand of the commodity only when:
   a) Ed = 0
   b) Ed > 1
   c) Ed < 1
   d) Ed = 1

64) Which of the following diagram correctly depicts the relation between AR and MR when price falls with rise in output ?

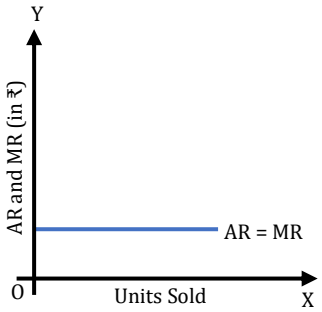
a)



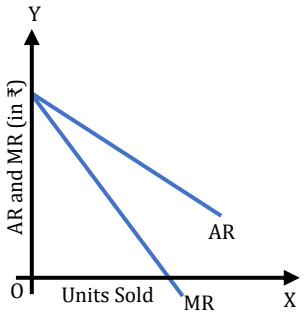
b)



c)



d)



65) **Assertion (A):** The state of producers equilibrium either reflex maximum profits or minimum losses.

Reason (R): When MC > MR after equilibrium, it means producing more will lead to rise in profits.

a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

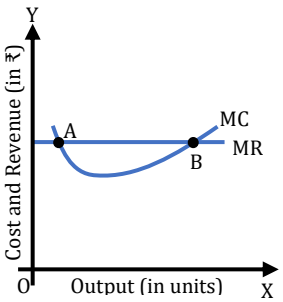
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false

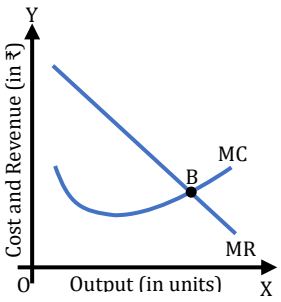
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

66) Which of the following diagram correctly depicts the producer equilibrium in case of constant prices?

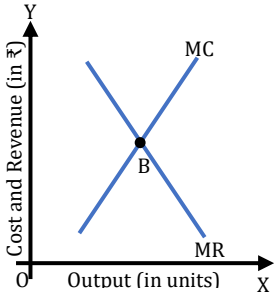
a)



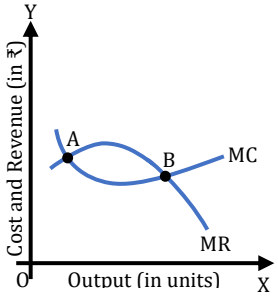
b)



c)



d)



67) Percentage bar diagram is a:

a) One dimensional diagram

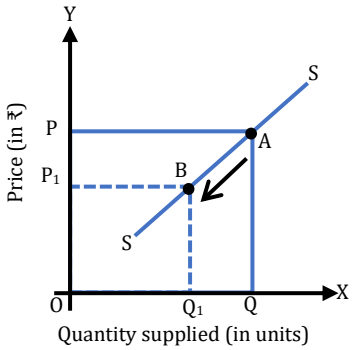
b) Two dimensional diagram

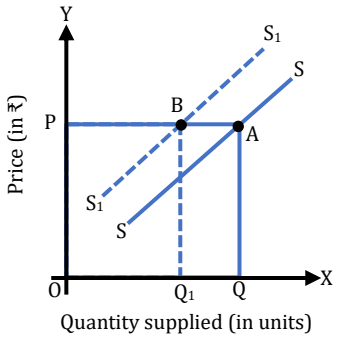
c) Three dimensional diagram

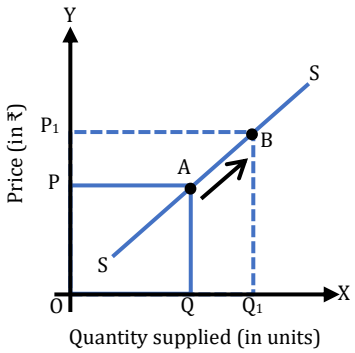
d) None of these

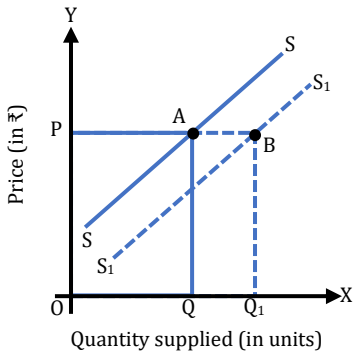
68) **Assertion (A):** In a non-viable industry, demand and supply curves never intersect each other in the positive range of both the axis.
Reason (R): Supply curve lies above the demand curve in case of non-viable industry as price is too high for the consumers
a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

69) Degradation of technology will have the following effect on the supply curve:

a)


b)


c)


d)


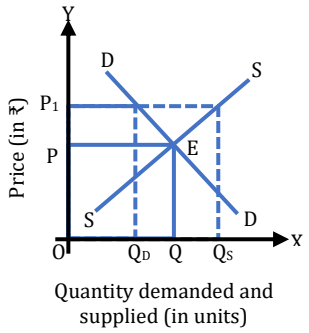
70) **Statement 1:** When price falls with rise in output and then both AR and MR curve slope upwards
Statement 2: When firm can increase their volume of sales only by decreasing the price, then AR curve is steeper than the MR curve
a) Both statements are true
b) Both statements are false
c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
d) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true

71) **Statement 1:** Under perfect competition share of each seller is insignificant in the total supply
Statement 2: In perfectly competitive market, MR is less than AR.
a) Both statements are true
b) Both statements are false
c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
d) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true

72) The mean weight of students in class of 40 students is 50 kg. If the weight of the teacher be included, the average rises by $\frac{1}{2}$ kg, the weight of the teacher is
a) 50.5 kg
b) 70.5 kg
c) 41 kg
d) 70 kg

73) The following diagram depicts the situation of:

a) Excess supply
b) Excess demand
c) Equilibrium condition
d) None of these



74) Ishan, Piyush and Bhavya are 3 friends talking about the relationship between marginal cost (MC) and the average cost (AC).
Ishan says," MC curve intersect AC curve from above."
Bhavya says," MC curve does not intersect AC curve at all "
Piyush says," MC curve intersects AC curve from below"
Out of three, who is correct?

a) Piyush
b) Ishan
c) Bhavya
d) All of these

75) Which of the following is an example of Implicit cost?

a) Interests that could have been earned on retained earnings used by the firm to finance expansion
b) Payment of rent by the Firm
c) Interest payment made by the firm for funds borrowed from a bank
d) Payment of wages by the firm

76) Which of the following statements accurately describes the relationship between AP and MP

a) AP rises when MP is above it and falls when MP is below it.
b) AP and MP are always parallel to each other.
c) MP intersects AP at its minimum point.
d) AP is always rising when MP is falling and vice versa.

77) **Statement 1:** Substitute goods have competitive demand.
Statement 2: Change in the price of substitutes directly affects the demand for a given commodity.

a) Both statements are true
b) Both statements are false
c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
d) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true

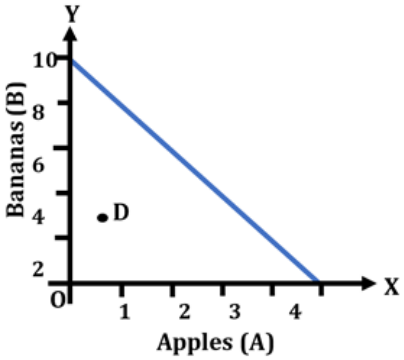
78) **Assertion (A) :** Budget line is a narrower concept as compared to Budget Set
Reason (R) : The bundles of budget set lie only on the budget line.

a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

79) For a symmetrical distribution, mean is equal to 40. It's mode and median are respectively

a) 40, 36
b) 36, 40
c) 36, 36
d) 40, 40

80) In the following diagram of budget line point "D " represents:



a) Bundle which cost equal to money income of consumer.
b) Bundle which cost less than money income of consumer
c) Bundle which cost greater than money income of consumer.
d) None of these

81) Stratified sample is preferred where:
a) Population is perfectly homogeneous.
b) Population is non homogeneous.
c) Random sampling is not possible.
d) Small samples are required

82) **Assertion (A) :** Statistical data should be uniform and homogeneous
Reason (R) : Homogeneous data is not comparable.
a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

83) **Assertion (A) :** Classification is a method of statistical analysis and tabulation is a process of presenting data.
Reason (R) : Classification and tabulation are one and the same thing.
a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

84) **Statement 1:** Histograms can also be used to determine the value of Median
Statement 2: Histogram is a one dimensional diagram.
a) Both statements are true.
b) Both statements are false.
c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.

85) Which of the following statement is correct
a) Sum of deviations of the observations from their Arithmetic mean is always zero.
b) Sum of squares of the deviations of the items from them Arithmetic mean is minimum.
c) Weighted mean is less than simple Arithmetic mean when larger weights are assigned to the larger items and smaller weights to the smaller items.
d) Both a) and b)

86) The best average for constructing index number is
a) Harmonic mean
b) Arithmetic mean
c) Geometric mean
d) None of these

87) **Assertion (A) :** Mode of a frequency distribution can be located graphically with the help of histogram.

Reason (R) : Mode is preferable to mean and median where it is desired to know the most typical value.

a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

88) In an office there are 70% clerks, 20% assistants and 10% executives. On average, the salary of a clerk is Rs. 12000 per month, of the assistant Rs. 14000 per month and that of an executive Rs. 20000 per month. The average salary of an employee in the office is :

a) Rs. 14000 per month
b) Rs. 15500 per month
c) Rs. 13200 per month
d) None of these

89) Karl Pearson ‘s coefficient is defined from:

a) Ungrouped data
b) Grouped data
c) Both a) and b)
d) None of these

90) **Assertion (A) :** Karl Pearson 's method of calculating coefficient of correlation is based on covariance of the concerned variables.

Reason (R) : The coefficient of correlation between two variables X and y will be zero if they are independent.

a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.