

B.A./ B. Voc. (SEM/CR) CBCS Part-I Semester-I Examination: Oct/Nov.-2023**Political Science (Non Credit) Paper-I****DEGG: Democracy, Elections and Good Governance****Day and Date: Wednesday, 06/12/2023****Total Marks: 50****Time: 2.30 PM To 4.30 PM****Instructions:**

1. All Questions are Compulsory.
2. Each Question carries two marks.
3. Write your answer in the given box

Student Signature	Junior Supervisor Signature	Marks Obtained
		Sign. of the Examiner

Q. Choose the Correct alternatives from the following.

15

- 1 Which is the important rule in the democracy?
1. Minority 2. Majority 3. Uniformity 4. Sovereign

- 1 लोकशाहीतील महत्वाचा नियम कोणता ?

1. अल्पमत 2. बहुमत 3. एकमत 4. सक्तीचे

Answer		
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- 2 Which type of democracy is existed in India?
1. Parliamentary 2. Monopoly 3. Direct 4. Presidential

- 2 भारतात कोणत्या प्रकारची लोकशाही आहे?

1. संसदीय 2. एकाधिकार 3. प्रत्यक्ष 4. अध्यक्षीय

Answer		
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- 3 Democracy means, a government runs by -----.

1. People 2. Government officers 3. Rules of Government 4. None of these

- 3 लोकशाही म्हणजे ने चालणारे शासन होय.

1. लोक 2. शासन अधिकारी 3. शासन नियम 4. यापैकी नाही.

Answer		
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- 4 How many years tenure of Lok Sabha?

1. 3 Years 2. 4 Years 3. 5 Years 4. 6 Years

- 4 लोकसभा सभागृहाचा कार्यकाळ किती?

1. 03 वर्षे 2. 04 वर्षे 3. 05 वर्षे 4. 06 वर्षे

Answer		
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- 5 Ashok Mehta Committee was related to -----.

1. Economical improvements 2. Reservation 3. Panchayat Raj 4. None of these

5 अशोक मेहता समिती संबंधी होती.

- 1.आर्थिक सुधारणा 2.आरक्षण 3.पंचायतराज 4.यापैकी नाही

Answer		
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6 When the Right to Information Act was passed?

1. 2002 2. 2003 3. 2004 4. 2005

6 माहितीचा अधिकार कायदा कधी संमत झाला?

- 1.२००२ 2.२००३ 3.२००४ 4.२००५

Answer		
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7 The Panchayat Raj System was originated by the recommendations of which committee?

1. K. P. Bhungan 2. Thul 3. Balawantray Mehata 4. Vasantdada Patil

7 कोणत्या समितीच्या शिफारशीनुसार पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेचा उदय झाला?

- 1.के. पी. भुंगन 2.थूल 3.बलवंतराय मेहता 4.बलवंतराय मेहता

Answer		
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8 When the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented?

1. 2002 2. 2003 3. 2004 4. 2005

8 महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना केंव्हापासून अंमलात आली?

1. २००२ 2. २००३ 3. २००४ 4. २००५

Answer		
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9 When Indian citizen has obtained right to vote after the completion of his age by ----- Years.

1. 20 2.19 3.18 4.22

9 भारतात किती वर्षे पूर्ण केल्यानंतर मतदानाचा अधिकार प्राप्त होतो?

1. २० 2.१९ 3.१८ 4.२२

Answer		
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10Who appoints Chief Election Commissioner of Election Commission?

1. Law Minister 2. Chief Justice 3. Prime Minister 4. President

10निवडणूक आयोगाच्या मुख्य आयुक्ताची नेमणूक कोण करते?

1. कायदामंत्री 2. मुख्य न्यायाधिश 3. पंतप्रधान 4. राष्ट्रपती

Answer		
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11Which is the lower tier in Local Self Government ?

1. Zilla Parishad 2. Panchayat Samiti 3. Grampanchayat 4. None of these

11 स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील कनिष्ठ स्तर कोणता?

1. जिल्हा परिषद 2. पंचायत समिती 3. ग्रामपंचायत 4. वरील पैकी नाही

Answer		
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12 ----- is the important principle of parliamentary government.

1. Responsibility 2. Stable 3. Non-Responsible 4. None of these

12संसदीय शासनपध्दतीमध्ये ----- हे महत्वाचे तत्व असते.

1. जबाबदारी 2. स्थैर्य 3. बेजबाबदारी 4. यापैकी नाही

Answer		
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13 Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) is a ----- house.

1. Lower 2. Upper 3. Permanent 4. None of these

13 विधानसभा ----- सभागृह आहे?

1. कनिष्ठ 2. वरिष्ठ 3. स्थायी 4. यापैकी नाही

Answer		
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14 Who is the President of Gram Sabha?

1. President of Zill Parishad 2. Talathi 3. Gramsevak 4. Sarpanch

14 ग्रामसभेचा अध्यक्ष कोण असतो?

1. जिल्हा परिषद अध्यक्ष 2. तलाठी 3. ग्रामसेवक 4. सरपंच

Answer		
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15 Who is the secretary of Grampanchayat?

1. Kotawal 2. Gramsevak 3. Sarpanch 4. deputy Sarpanch

15 ग्रामपंचायतीचा सचिव ----- असतो.

1. कोतवाल 2. ग्रामसेवक 3. सरपंच 4. उपसरपंच

Answer		
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16 The concept of good governance was originated in the year -----.

1. 1990 2. 1980 3. 2000 4. 2005

16 सुशासन संकल्पनेचा उदय साली झाला

1. १९९० 2. १९८० 3. २००० 4. २००५

Answer		
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17 Krates means -----

1. People 2. Government 3. Power 4. Administration

17 केटस (Krates) म्हणजे..... होय.

1. लोक 2. शासन 3. सत्ता 4. प्रशासन

Answer		
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18 Following ----- is not the fundamental Right.

1. Right to Equality 2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against exploitation 4. Right to Property

18 खालीलपैकी ----- अधिकार हा मूलभूत अधिकार नाही.

1. समतेचा अधिकार 2. स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार
3. शोषणाविरुद्धचा अधिकार 4. मालमत्तेचा अधिकार

Answer		
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19 How many members are in the Rajyasabha?

1. 250 2. 78 3. 288 4. 545

19 राज्यसभेत किती सदस्य संख्या आहे.

1. २५० 2. ७८ 3. २८८ 4. ५४५

Answer		
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20----- is the tenure of the Zilla Parishad.

1. Two Years 2. Five Years 3. Four Years 4. Six Years

20जिल्हा परिषदेचा कार्यकाल ----- वर्षाचा असतो.

1. दोन वर्ष 2. पाच वर्ष 3. चार वर्ष 4. सहा वर्ष

Answer		
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21Which type of Democracy existed in India?

1. Direct 2. Indirect or Representative 3. Presidential 4. Communist

21भारतात कोणती लोकशाही अस्तित्वात आहे.

1. प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही 2. अप्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही 3. अध्यक्षीय लोकशाही 4. साम्यवादी

Answer		
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22Which type of state India is concern?

1. Religion Based 2. Religious 3. Secular 4. Religion less

22भारत हे कोणत्या प्रकारचे राज्य आहे.

1. धर्माधिष्ठीत 2. धार्मिक 3. धर्मनिरपेक्ष 4. धर्मविरहीत

Answer		
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23.....is a lower house of Parliament.

1. State legislative Assembly 2. State legislative Council 3. Loksabha 4. Rajyasabha

23संसदेचे हे कनिष्ठ सभागृह आहे.

1. विधानसभा 2. विधानपरिषद 3. लोकसभा 4. राज्यसभा

Answer		
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24Implementation of comprehensive Good Governance is very necessary.

1. Democratic Centralization 2. Liberalization 3. Privatization 4. Democratic Decentralization

24सुशासनाच्या व्यापक अंमलबजावणीसाठी ही बाब महत्वाची ठरते.

1. लोकशाही केंद्रीकरण 2. उदारीकरण 3. खाजगीकरण 4. लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरण

Answer		
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25How many members are in the Loksabha?

1. 252 2. 78 3. 288 4. 545

25लोकसभेत किती सदस्य संख्या आहे.

1. २५२ 2. ७८ 3. २८८ 4. ५४५

Answer		
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Model Answer Paper
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Total Marks: 50

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Option 2

- 2 Which type of democracy is existed in India?
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Option 1
- 3 Democracy means, a government runs by -----.
1. People 2. Government officers 3. Rules of Government 4. None of these
Option 1
- 4 How many years tenure of Lok Sabha?
1. 3 Years 2. 4 Years 3. 5 Years 4. 6 Years
Option 3
- 5 Ashok Mehta Committee was related to -----.
1. Economical improvements 2. Reservation 3. Panchayat Raj 4. None of these
Option 3
- 6 When the Right to Information Act was passed?
1. 2002 2. 2003 3. 2004 4. 2005
Option 4
- 7 The Panchayat Raj System was originated by the recommendations of which committee?
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Option 3
- 8 When the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented?
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Option 4
- 9 When Indian citizen has obtained right to vote after the completion of his age by ----- Years.
1. 20 2.19 3.18 4.22
Option 3
- 10 Who appoints Chief Election Commissioner of Election Commission?
1. Law Minister 2. Chief Justice 3. Prime Minister 4. President
Option 4
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Option 4
- 15 Who is the secretary of Grampanchayat?
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Option 2
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Option 3

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Option 4

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1. 250 2. 78 3. 288 4. 545

Option 4

20 ----- is the tenure of the Zilla Parishad.

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21 Which type of Democracy existed in India?

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Option 2

22 Which type of state India is concern?

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Option 3

23is a lower house of Parliament.

1. State legislative Assembly 2. Sate legislative Council 3. Loksabha 4. Rajyasabha

Option 3

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1. Democratic Centralization 2. Liberalization 3. Privatization 4. Democratic Decentralization

Option 4

25 How many members are in the Loksabha?

1. 252 2. 78 3. 288 4. 545

Option 1
