

CUET UG Political Science Sample Paper - 10

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. The "Trial of the Century" in the context of international justice refers to the:

- (A) Nuremberg Trials
- (B) Tokyo Trials
- (C) Shimla Agreement
- (D) Yugoslav Tribunal

Q2. Which among the following was the primary reason for the "Cuban Missile Crisis" of 1962?

- (A) USA's attempt to invade Cuba.
- (B) USSR placing nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- (C) Cuba's declaration of independence.
- (D) The assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Q3. The "Two-Nation Theory" was formally proposed by the Muslim League in which session?

- (A) Lahore Session 1940
- (B) Karachi Session 1943
- (C) Dhaka Session 1906



(D) Calcutta Session 1924

Q4. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) Sukumar Sen
- (B) K.V.K. Sundaram
- (C) T.N. Seshan
- (D) Sunil Arora

Q5. The "Grand Alliance" of 1971 was formed by:

- (A) Congress (O) and non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties.
- (B) Congress (R) and CPI.
- (C) BJP and Shiv Sena.
- (D) Janata Party and Akali Dal.

Q6. The "Brezhnev Doctrine" was a policy of the Soviet Union to:

- (A) Promote peaceful coexistence with the West.
- (B) Intervene in any socialist country where capitalism threatened to take over.
- (C) Withdraw troops from Afghanistan.
- (D) De-Stalinize the Soviet society.

Q7. Which country's transition from Communism was marked by a violent conflict in the Balkan region?

- (A) Poland
- (B) Yugoslavia
- (C) Bulgaria
- (D) Romania



Q8. The "Marshall Plan" (1948) was aimed at:

- (A) Rebuilding the economy of South Asia.
- (B) Providing financial aid to rebuild Western Europe.
- (C) Countering the Soviet influence in Cuba.
- (D) Unifying the German states.

Q9. In the UN, the "Power of Veto" is exercised by:

- (A) All members of the General Assembly.
- (B) Only the 5 Permanent members of the Security Council.
- (C) The Secretary-General of the UN.
- (D) The International Court of Justice.

Q10. The "NITI Aayog" replaced the Planning Commission in:

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2017

Q11. The "Tashkent Agreement" (1966) was signed between:

- (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
- (B) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif

Q12. The "Syndicate" in the context of the Congress party in the 1960s referred to:

- (A) A group of young socialist leaders.



- (B) A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress.
- (C) The opposition alliance.
- (D) The military wing of the party.

Q13. Which movement was launched by the "Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation" (BAMCEF)?

- (A) Anti-Caste movement
- (B) Dalit Panther movement
- (C) Farmers movement
- (D) Tribal movement

Q14. The "Helsinki Accords" of 1975 were primarily concerned with:

- (A) Trade relations.
- (B) Human rights and security in Europe.
- (C) Nuclear disarmament.
- (D) Space exploration.

Q15. Who gave the slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan"?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Q16. The "Sardar Sarovar Project" is built on which river?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Narmada
- (C) Yamuna



(D) Godavari

Q17. Which year is known as the "Year of Africa" because 17 African nations gained independence?

(A) 1950

(B) 1960

(C) 1970

(D) 1980

Q18. The "Amnesty International" was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in:

(A) 1971

(B) 1977

(C) 1985

(D) 1992

Q19. The "Single Party Dominance" in India was different from the dominance in China because:

(A) Indian dominance was based on military force.

(B) Indian dominance happened within a democratic framework.

(C) The opposition in India was illegal.

(D) There was no election in India.

Q20. The "Global War on Terror" was initiated by the US after:

(A) The Gulf War

(B) The 9/11 attacks

(C) The invasion of Kuwait

(D) The Vietnam War



- Q21.** Which article of the Indian Constitution was used to declare the Emergency in 1975?
- (A) Article 352
 - (B) Article 356
 - (C) Article 360
 - (D) Article 370
- Q22.** The "Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty" (CTBT) was adopted by the UN in:
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1996
 - (C) 2000
 - (D) 2005
- Q23.** The "SAARC" (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was established in:
- (A) 1980
 - (B) 1985
 - (C) 1990
 - (D) 1995
- Q24.** **Assertion (A):** The Green Revolution led to regional inequalities in India.
Reason (R): It was initially implemented only in areas with assured irrigation like Punjab and Haryana.
- (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.



Q25. The "Mikhail Gorbachev" policy of 'Perestroika' means:

- (A) Openness
- (B) Restructuring
- (C) Acceleration
- (D) Freedom

Q26. Which country is not a member of G-7?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Germany
- (C) India
- (D) Canada

Q27. The "Panchsheel" agreement was signed between India and:

- (A) Pakistan
- (B) China
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Nepal

Q28. The "Bolshevik Revolution" occurred in which year?

- (A) 1914
- (B) 1917
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1921

Q29. Who was the leader of the "Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People" (MOSOP)?



- (A) Ken Saro-Wiwa
- (B) Nelson Mandela
- (C) Kofi Annan
- (D) Wangari Maathai

Q30. The "Operation Desert Storm" was launched to:

- (A) Invade Afghanistan.
- (B) Liberate Kuwait from Iraq.
- (C) Stop the civil war in Syria.
- (D) Capture Osama bin Laden.

Q31. In which state did the "Navnirman Movement" start in 1974?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Punjab

Q32. The "Agenda 21" of the Rio Summit is related to:

- (A) Military disarmament.
- (B) Sustainable development.
- (C) Population control.
- (D) Space research.

Q33. Which PM of India took the "Bus Journey" to Lahore in 1999?

- (A) I.K. Gujral
- (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (C) P.V. Narasimha Rao



(D) Manmohan Singh

Q34. The "European Coal and Steel Community" (ECSC) was a precursor to the:

(A) NATO

(B) European Union

(C) Warsaw Pact

(D) ASEAN

Q35. The "Anti-Sikh Riots" occurred in which year?

(A) 1980

(B) 1984

(C) 1989

(D) 1992

Q36. "Vandana Shiva" is a prominent leader associated with:

(A) Dalit rights.

(B) Ecofeminism and seed sovereignty.

(C) Trade unions.

(D) Nuclear energy.

Q37. The "National Human Rights Commission" (NHRC) of India was set up in:

(A) 1991

(B) 1993

(C) 1995

(D) 1998

Q38. The "Shanghai Cooperation Organisation" (SCO) was founded in:



- (A) 1996
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2010

Q39. The "First Non-Aligned Summit" was held in:

- (A) Cairo
- (B) Belgrade
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Jakarta

Q40. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the "Anti-Defection Law"?

- (A) 8th Schedule
- (B) 9th Schedule
- (C) 10th Schedule
- (D) 11th Schedule

Q41. The "Right to Information" (RTI) Act was passed in:

- (A) 2002
- (B) 2004
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2006

Q42. Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Rajendra Prasad



(C) Vallabhbhai Patel

(D) B.N. Rau

Q43. The "Look East Policy" was replaced by "Act East Policy" by which government?

(A) UPA Government

(B) NDA Government

(C) National Front Government

(D) United Front Government

Q44. The "Coalition of the Willing" was a term used for the invasion of:

(A) Afghanistan

(B) Iraq

(C) Vietnam

(D) Korea

Q45. Which environmental agreement focuses on the "Protection of the Ozone Layer"?

(A) Kyoto Protocol

(B) Montreal Protocol

(C) Paris Agreement

(D) Rio Declaration

Q46. The "Indira Sawhney vs Union of India" case is related to:

(A) Fundamental Rights

(B) OBC Reservations

(C) Environmental protection

(D) Gender equality



Q47. The "Medha Patkar" is the primary leader of:

- (A) Chipko Movement
- (B) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (C) Anti-Tehri Movement
- (D) Appiko Movement

Q48. The "Commonwealth of Independent States" (CIS) was formed after the collapse of:

- (A) British Empire
- (B) Soviet Union
- (C) Ottoman Empire
- (D) French Empire

Q49. "Structural Adjustment Programs" (SAP) are often associated with:

- (A) UNICEF
- (B) IMF and World Bank
- (C) UNESCO
- (D) International Labour Organization

Q50. The "United Progressive Alliance" (UPA) was formed in:

- (A) 1999
- (B) 2004
- (C) 2009
- (D) 2014



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

The Nuremberg Trials (1945–1946) were a series of military tribunals held by the Allied forces after World War II. They are historically significant as they established the foundations of modern international criminal law, holding leaders accountable for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Solution:

1. After the defeat of Nazi Germany, the four major Allied powers (USA, USSR, Britain, and France) established the International Military Tribunal. 2. The trials were held in Nuremberg, Germany, because it was the site of major Nazi propaganda rallies and remained relatively intact after the war. 3. High-ranking Nazi officials were prosecuted for three types of crimes: Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes against Humanity. 4. It was the first time in history that a formal international court was used to judge the leaders of a sovereign state for state-sponsored atrocities. 5. Due to its unprecedented nature, legal complexity, and the gravity of the evidence presented (including documentation of the Holocaust), it is often referred to as the "Trial of the Century."

Final Answer: Nuremberg Trials

Answer: (A)

Q2.**Solution****Concept:**

The Cuban Missile Crisis was the most dangerous point of the Cold War, bringing the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear conflict. It was triggered by the strategic military moves made by the USSR in response to US activities in the region.

Solution:

1. In the early 1960s, the Soviet Union was concerned that the United States would attempt to invade Cuba or overthrow its communist leader, Fidel Castro. 2. In 1962, the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev decided to convert Cuba into a Russian military outpost. 3. The Soviet Union secretly began placing nuclear missiles in Cuba, which significantly reduced the flight time of missiles aimed at major US cities. 4. When the US discovered the missile sites through aerial reconnaissance, President John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade (quarantine) of Cuba to prevent further Soviet shipments. 5. The direct cause of the crisis was the Soviet decision to place nuclear-capable missiles on Cuban soil, which the US viewed as an unacceptable security threat.

Final Answer: USSR placing nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

The Two-Nation Theory argued that Hindus and Muslims in India were not just two different religious communities but two distinct nations with their own cultures, traditions, and political interests.

Solution:

1. While the idea of separate political representation had been growing for decades, the demand for a separate state became formal and organized in the 1940s. 2. The All India Muslim League held its historic session in Lahore in March 1940. 3. During this session, the "Lahore Resolution" (also known as the Pakistan Resolution) was passed. 4. The resolution demanded that geographically contiguous regions in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India, where Muslims were in a majority, should be grouped to constitute independent states. 5. This marked the point where the Two-Nation Theory became the official goal of the Muslim League, leading eventually to the Partition of 1947.

Final Answer: Lahore Session 1940

Answer: (A)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

The Election Commission of India was established in January 1950 to conduct free and fair elections in the newly independent democratic republic. The role of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) was critical in setting up the administrative machinery for the world's largest democratic exercise.

Solution:

1. India faced the massive challenge of organizing its first general elections in 1951–52, with a largely illiterate population and a lack of previous experience in universal adult franchise. 2. Sukumar Sen, an Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer, was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner in March 1950. 3. He had to supervise the preparation of electoral rolls, the training of polling officers, and the logistics of setting up polling booths across the country. 4. His meticulous planning ensured the success of the first two general elections (1952 and 1957). 5. While T.N. Seshan is famous for radical reforms in the 1990s, Sukumar Sen was the pioneer who built the institution from the ground up.

Final Answer: Sukumar Sen

Answer: (A)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1971 General Elections in India saw a unique political alignment. After the 1969 split in the Congress party, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi faced a challenge from both within and outside her party.

Solution:

1. Following the split, the Congress party was divided into Congress (R), led by Indira Gandhi, and Congress (O), led by the senior leaders of the "Syndicate." 2. For the 1971 elections, almost all major non-communist and non-Congress opposition parties joined hands to defeat Indira Gandhi. 3. This electoral alliance was known as the "Grand Alliance." 4. It included parties like the Congress (O), the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Swatantra Party, the Samyukta Socialist Party, and the Praja Socialist Party. 5. Despite the formation of this formidable-looking alliance, Indira Gandhi's "Garibi Hatao" slogan resonated more with the voters, leading her to a massive victory.

Final Answer: Congress (O) and non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties.

Answer: (A)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The Brezhnev Doctrine was a Soviet foreign policy outline introduced by Leonid Brezhnev in 1968. It justified the use of military intervention by the Soviet Union within its satellite states in Eastern Europe to maintain the stability of the socialist bloc.

Solution:

1. The doctrine was formulated after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces to crush the "Prague Spring" liberalization movement. 2. It stated that when forces that are hostile to socialism try to turn the development of some socialist country towards capitalism, it becomes not only a problem of the country concerned, but a common problem and concern of all socialist countries. 3. Effectively, it meant that the Soviet Union reserved the right to intervene in any member of the Eastern Bloc that attempted to deviate from strict Communist orthodoxy or pro-Soviet policies. 4. This policy remained in effect until the late 1980s, when Mikhail Gorbachev replaced it with the "Sinatra Doctrine," which allowed Eastern European countries to determine their own internal affairs.

Final Answer: Intervene in any socialist country where capitalism threatened to take over.

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

While most of the transitions from Communist rule in Eastern Europe in 1989 were peaceful (like the Velvet Revolution), the Balkan region faced a catastrophic disintegration characterized by ethnic nationalism and military conflict.

Solution:

1. Yugoslavia was a federation of six republics: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. 2. After the death of Josip Broz Tito and the decline of Communist control, internal ethnic tensions between Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks, and Albanians flared up. 3. When republics like Slovenia and Croatia declared independence in 1991, it led to a series of wars involving the Yugoslav People's Army and various ethnic militias. 4. The most brutal conflict occurred in Bosnia-Herzegovina, involving massacres and ethnic cleansing. 5. Unlike Poland, Hungary, or East Germany, where the transition was relatively smooth, the dissolution of Yugoslavia was defined by violent conflict and the intervention of NATO.

Final Answer: Yugoslavia

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

After World War II, Europe was economically devastated. The United States feared that economic misery would lead to the rise of Communist parties in Western Europe, prompting a massive economic aid package.

Solution:

1. Formally known as the European Recovery Program, it was named after US Secretary of State George Marshall. 2. The plan involved providing over 13 billion dollars in economic assistance to help rebuild the infrastructure and industrial capacity of Western European countries. 3. The strategic goal was to create stable, democratic, and capitalist economies that could resist the spread of Soviet influence. 4. It played a crucial role in the "Economic Miracle" of West Germany and the rapid recovery of nations like France and Britain. 5. The Soviet Union and its satellite states declined the aid, viewing it as a tool of American imperialism, which further solidified the division of the Iron Curtain.

Final Answer: Providing financial aid to rebuild Western Europe.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

The Power of Veto is a special voting privilege granted to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. It allows any one of these five members to block a "substantive" resolution, regardless of how many other countries support it.

Solution:

1. The UN Security Council consists of 15 members, but only 5 are permanent (P5): USA, Russia (formerly USSR), China, France, and the United Kingdom. 2. For a resolution to pass, it needs 9 out of 15 votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. 3. If any one of the P5 members casts a "negative" vote, the resolution fails; this is the Veto power. 4. The General Assembly members do not have veto power; they follow a "one state, one vote" system where decisions are made by majority. 5. The Veto was designed to ensure that the UN does not take action against the core interests of the world's most powerful nuclear states, which could lead to a global conflict.

Final Answer: Only the 5 Permanent members of the Security Council.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

The Planning Commission was an extra-constitutional body established in 1950 to formulate India's Five-Year Plans. In 2014, the new government decided to move toward a more "cooperative federalism" approach to development.

Solution:

1. The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was created to serve as a policy "Think Tank" for the government. 2. Unlike the Planning Commission, which followed a top-down approach (Center to States), NITI Aayog emphasizes a bottom-up approach with greater participation from state governments. 3. Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the dissolution of the Planning Commission in his Independence Day speech in 2014. 4. The NITI Aayog was formally established by a cabinet resolution on January 1, 2015. 5. It focuses on strategic and technical advice, monitoring and evaluation of programs, and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.

Final Answer: 2015

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The Tashkent Agreement was a peace treaty signed between India and Pakistan to resolve the 1965 Indo-Pak War. It was mediated by the Soviet Union, which sought to play a constructive role in South Asian diplomacy during the Cold War.

Solution:

1. The war of 1965 ended with a United Nations-mandated ceasefire, but a formal peace settlement was required to withdraw troops to pre-war positions. 2. The Soviet Premier, Alexei Kosygin, invited the leaders of both nations to Tashkent (then part of the USSR). 3. On January 10, 1966, the agreement was signed by the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the President of Pakistan, Muhammad Ayub Khan. 4. The agreement stipulated that both sides would exert all efforts to create good neighborly relations and withdraw their armed personnel to the positions held prior to August 5, 1965. 5. Tragically, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away in Tashkent just hours after signing the agreement.

Final Answer: Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The term "Syndicate" became prominent in Indian political discourse during the 1960s. It represented an internal power structure within the Congress party that played a decisive role in the succession of Prime Ministers after Nehru.

Solution:

1. The Syndicate was an informal group of powerful, senior leaders within the Congress party who controlled the party organization. 2. Prominent members included K. Kamaraj (Tamil Nadu), S.K. Patil (Bombay), N. Sanjiva Reddy (Andhra Pradesh), and Atulya Ghosh (West Bengal). 3. This group was instrumental in the appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister, expecting her to follow their advice. 4. However, Indira Gandhi soon challenged their authority, leading to a sharp division between the "Syndicate" (Congress O) and her faction (Congress R). 5. The conflict eventually led to the formal split of the Indian National Congress in 1969.

Final Answer: A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) is a socio-political organization that emerged as a significant force in articulating the interests of oppressed communities through the mobilization of government employees.

Solution:

1. BAMCEF was established in 1978 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. 2. It was unique because it did not function as a traditional trade union but as an organization of educated employees from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and Minorities. 3. The organization's primary objective was to fight against the caste system and the social hierarchies that marginalized these groups. 4. It provided the ideological and organizational groundwork for the later formation of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP). 5. Because it focused on mobilizing against the traditional caste-based social order, it is categorized as an Anti-Caste movement.

Final Answer: Anti-Caste movement

Answer: (A)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

The Helsinki Accords were the final act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) held in 1975. They represented a major effort to reduce tensions between the Western and Communist blocs during the era of Détente.

Solution:

1. The accords were signed by 35 nations, including the USA, Canada, the USSR, and almost all European states. 2. The agreement covered three "baskets": security in Europe (respect for borders), economic/scientific cooperation, and humanitarian cooperation. 3. A crucial aspect was the commitment to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion, or belief. 4. While the USSR saw it as a recognition of its post-WWII borders, Western activists used the human rights clauses to pressure Communist regimes from within. 5. Therefore, the accords are primarily associated with human rights and regional security in the European context.

Final Answer: Human rights and security in Europe.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

National slogans in India often serve to mobilize the population during times of crisis. This particular slogan was coined to address the dual challenges of external aggression and internal food scarcity.

Solution:

1. In 1965, India was facing a war with Pakistan and simultaneously suffering from a severe drought and food shortage. 2. Lal Bahadur Shastri, who had succeeded Nehru as Prime Minister, gave the slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" (Hail the Soldier, Hail the Farmer). 3. "Jai Jawan" acknowledged the bravery of the soldiers defending the borders against Pakistan. 4. "Jai Kisan" emphasized the vital role of farmers in achieving food self-sufficiency to reduce dependence on foreign food aid (like the US PL-480). 5. The slogan remains one of the most iconic in Indian history, highlighting the two pillars of national security and sustenance.

Final Answer: Lal Bahadur Shastri

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

The Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) is one of the largest irrigation and power multipurpose projects in India. It was a central point of conflict for the Narmada Bachao Andolan, a social movement that questioned the developmental model of large dams.

Solution:

1. The project involves the construction of a large gravity dam in the state of Gujarat. 2. It is built on the Narmada River, which is the largest westward-flowing river in Peninsular India. 3. The project was designed to provide irrigation and drinking water to drought-prone areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan, while also generating hydroelectric power for Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. 4. Despite its benefits, the project faced intense opposition due to the large-scale displacement of tribal communities and the submergence of vast forest lands. 5. The Narmada River flows through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat before emptying into the Arabian Sea.

Final Answer: Narmada

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

Decolonization was a global process that reached its peak in the mid-20th century. While Asia saw most of its decolonization in the late 1940s, the African continent experienced a concentrated wave of independence in one specific year.

Solution:

1. The year 1960 is internationally recognized as the "Year of Africa." 2. During this single year, 17 African nations gained their independence from colonial masters, primarily France. 3. Notable countries that became independent in 1960 include Nigeria, Somalia, Togo, Cameroon, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 4. This rapid shift was a result of increasing nationalist pressures within the colonies and the changing geopolitical climate after World War II. 5. This wave significantly increased the membership of African states in the United Nations, fundamentally changing the balance of power in the General Assembly.

Final Answer: 1960

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Amnesty International is a non-governmental organization (NGO) focused on human rights. It has gained international acclaim for its work in documenting abuses and advocating for the rights of political prisoners.

Solution:

1. Founded in 1961 by Peter Benenson, Amnesty International began as a campaign for "Prisoners of Conscience." 2. The organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 for its efforts to defend human dignity against torture and for its global campaign against the death penalty. 3. The Nobel Committee recognized its role in creating a global awareness of human rights violations, making it harder for governments to hide their actions. 4. Amnesty International does not accept government funding for its research, ensuring its independence and impartiality. 5. It continues to be one of the most influential human rights watchdogs in the world today.

Final Answer: 1977

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Political science differentiates between types of "One-Party Dominance." While many countries have had one-party systems, the Indian experience in the early decades was unique due to its democratic context.

Solution:

1. In countries like China, Cuba, or the former USSR, the dominance of a single party is maintained through constitutional or legal bans on other parties. 2. In contrast, during the "Congress System" era (1952–1967), India remained a vibrant democracy with multiple political parties and regular elections. 3. The Congress party's dominance was based on its legacy of the freedom struggle, its broad-based social coalition, and its ability to accommodate diverse interests. 4. Elections were free and fair, and the opposition was legal and active, even though it was numerically weak at the Center. 5. Therefore, the key difference was that Indian dominance happened within a competitive, democratic framework.

Final Answer: Indian dominance happened within a democratic framework.

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Foreign policy actions are often responses to direct national security threats. The "Global War on Terror" was a military campaign launched by the United States to target international terrorist organizations and their state sponsors.

Solution:

1. On September 11, 2001 (9/11), the terrorist group Al-Qaeda launched coordinated attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in the USA. 2. In response, President George W. Bush declared a "Global War on Terror." 3. The first major phase of this campaign was "Operation Enduring Freedom," launched in October 2001 to dismantle the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, which was harboring Al-Qaeda. 4. The campaign later expanded to include various other military and intelligence operations across the globe. 5. While the Gulf War (1991) and other conflicts were significant, the specific "Global War on Terror" was the direct consequence of the 9/11 attacks.

Final Answer: The 9/11 attacks

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian Constitution provides the President with the power to declare three types of emergencies: National, State (President's Rule), and Financial. A National Emergency is declared when the security of India or any part of it is threatened.

Solution:

1. On June 25, 1975, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, acting on the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, declared a state of National Emergency. 2. The legal basis for this declaration was Article 352 of the Constitution. 3. At that time, the article allowed for the declaration of emergency on the grounds of "internal disturbance" (this was later changed to "armed rebellion" by the 44th Amendment). 4. Under Article 352, the federal distribution of powers is suspended, and the union government becomes all-powerful. 5. Fundamental rights can also be suspended during this period, as was seen during the 1975–1977 era.

Final Answer: Article 352

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments. It aims to hinder the development of new nuclear weapons and the improvement of existing ones.

Solution:

1. Negotiations for the CTBT began in earnest in the early 1990s as the Cold War ended. 2. The treaty was opened for signature by the United Nations General Assembly on September 24, 1996. 3. While it was adopted by a vast majority of nations, it has not yet entered into force because several specific "Annex 2" states (including India, Pakistan, and North Korea) have not signed it. 4. India has refused to sign the treaty, arguing that it is discriminatory as it does not specify a timeframe for total nuclear disarmament by the existing nuclear-weapon states. 5. Despite its non-entry into force, it has established a strong international norm against nuclear testing.

Final Answer: 1996

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. It aims to promote economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.

Solution:

1. The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was first mooted in the late 1970s. 2. The first summit of South Asian heads of state was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh. 3. The SAARC Charter was formally adopted on December 8, 1985. 4. The founding members were Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka (Afghanistan joined later in 2007). 5. Despite its potential, SAARC's progress has often been hampered by the bilateral tensions between India and Pakistan.

Final Answer: 1985

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

The Green Revolution refers to the large-scale increase in food grain production in India, primarily wheat and rice, through the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and modern irrigation techniques.

Solution:

1. The Green Revolution was introduced in the mid-1960s to address chronic food shortages and make India self-sufficient in food grains. (Assertion A is True). 2. Because the new technology required a high amount of water and capital, the government initially concentrated its efforts on regions that were already agriculturally advanced and had assured irrigation. (Reason R is True). 3. These regions were primarily Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh. 4. Consequently, while these states grew wealthy, other regions like Bihar, Odisha, and Madhya Pradesh remained backward, leading to a widening gap between different parts of the country. 5. Thus, the specific implementation strategy (R) is exactly why regional inequalities were created (A).

Final Answer: Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

Mikhail Gorbachev, the last leader of the Soviet Union, introduced a series of radical reforms to modernize the failing Soviet system. These reforms eventually led to the unintended collapse of the USSR.

Solution:

1. Gorbachev identified that the Soviet economy was stagnating and its political system was riddled with corruption and inefficiency. 2. He introduced two key policies: 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika'. 3. 'Glasnost' referred to "openness," allowing for more transparency and freedom of speech. 4. 'Perestroika' literally translates to "restructuring." 5. It involved the restructuring of the economic and political systems, introducing some market-like elements into the centralized economy to improve productivity and efficiency.

Final Answer: Restructuring

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The Group of Seven (G-7) is an intergovernmental political forum consisting of seven of the world's most advanced economies. These countries are characterized by their high national net wealth and high Human Development Index (HDI).

Solution:

1. The G-7 members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. 2. The group meets annually to discuss global economic governance, international security, and energy policy. 3. While India is a major global economy and is frequently invited to G-7 summits as an "outreach" partner or guest country, it is not a formal member of the group. 4. India is, however, a member of the G-20, which is a broader group that includes both developed and developing economies. 5. Russia was previously a member (making it the G-8), but it was suspended in 2014 following the annexation of Crimea.

Final Answer: India

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The Panchsheel, or the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," served as the foundation for the relationship between India and China in the early years of their independence. It was intended to establish a code of conduct for international relations.

Solution:

1. The agreement was signed on April 29, 1954, by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. 2. The five principles are: Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; Mutual non-aggression; Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs; Equality and mutual benefit; and Peaceful coexistence. 3. The principles were part of an agreement regarding trade and intercourse between the "Tibet Region of China" and India. 4. Nehru hoped that these principles would lead to a lasting peace in Asia and prevent military conflict between the two giants. 5. Despite this agreement, relations deteriorated in the late 1950s, leading to the border war in 1962.

Final Answer: China

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bolshevik Revolution, also known as the October Revolution, was a pivotal event in world history that led to the collapse of the Russian Empire and the establishment of the Soviet Union.

Solution:

1. In 1917, Russia was facing immense pressure due to its involvement in World War I and severe internal economic distress. 2. The Bolshevik Party, led by Vladimir Lenin, overthrew the provisional government that had replaced the Tsar earlier that year. 3. The revolution was inspired by Marxist ideology and sought to create a state based on the interests of the working class (the proletariat). 4. This event marked the birth of the first socialist state in the world and initiated the global spread of communist ideology. 5. The revolution had a profound impact on 20th-century politics, eventually leading to the Cold War rivalry between the East and the West.

Final Answer: 1917

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Environmental movements in the developing world are often linked to the struggle for indigenous rights and the protection of local resources against exploitation by multinational corporations and the state.

Solution:

1. The Ogoni people are an indigenous ethnic group in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. 2. Their land was severely polluted by decades of oil extraction by multinational companies, primarily Shell. 3. Ken Saro-Wiwa, a writer and activist, founded the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) in 1990. 4. The movement demanded environmental remediation, a fair share of oil revenues for the local community, and political autonomy. 5. Saro-Wiwa used non-violent methods to draw global attention to the ecological disaster in Ogoniland. He was tragically executed by the Nigerian military regime in 1995, sparking international outrage.

Final Answer: Ken Saro-Wiwa

Answer: (A)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

Military operations are often named for specific strategic objectives. Operation Desert Storm was the combat phase of the Persian Gulf War, a conflict triggered by the violation of international sovereignty in the Middle East.

Solution:

1. In August 1990, Iraq, under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, invaded and annexed its neighbor, Kuwait. 2. The United Nations Security Council condemned the invasion and authorized the use of "all necessary means" to restore Kuwait's sovereignty if Iraq did not withdraw. 3. A massive US-led coalition was formed, involving troops from 35 countries. 4. On January 17, 1991, the coalition launched "Operation Desert Storm," which began with an intense aerial bombardment followed by a swift ground campaign. 5. The operation was a major military success, resulting in the liberation of Kuwait within weeks and a decisive defeat for Iraqi forces.

Final Answer: Liberate Kuwait from Iraq.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The Navnirman Movement was a socio-political movement in 1974 that started as a student protest against corruption and the hike in food prices. It was a significant precursor to the nationwide anti-Emergency agitations.

Solution:

1. In December 1973, students of an engineering college in Ahmedabad began a protest over a hike in their food bills. 2. The protest quickly grew into a larger movement against the high prices of essential commodities and corruption in the state government led by the Congress party. 3. The movement gained support from opposition parties and common citizens, leading to widespread strikes and demonstrations across Gujarat. 4. Morarji Desai, a senior leader, went on an indefinite fast to demand fresh elections to the state assembly. 5. Due to the intense pressure of the "Navnirman" (meaning reconstruction) movement, the state government was dismissed and the assembly was dissolved in 1974, marking a rare victory for a student-led agitation in India.

Final Answer: Gujarat

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally, and locally by organizations of the United Nations, governments, and major groups in every area in which humans impact the environment.

Solution:

1. It was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. 2. The number "21" in the title refers to the 21st century. 3. The primary goal of Agenda 21 is to achieve global sustainable development by addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges. 4. It emphasizes that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21 to tackle poverty, hunger, and sickness while protecting the ecosystem. 5. It established the principle that environmental protection is inseparable from the developmental process.

Final Answer: Sustainable development.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

In an effort to thaw the frozen relations between India and Pakistan, several "Bus Diplomacy" and "Cricket Diplomacy" initiatives have been taken over the years to foster people-to-people contact.

Solution:

1. In February 1999, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee took a historic step by traveling on the inaugural run of the "Sada-e-Sarhad" (Call of the Frontier) bus service. 2. The bus service connected Delhi in India to Lahore in Pakistan. 3. Upon reaching Lahore, Vajpayee was received by Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. 4. The visit culminated in the "Lahore Declaration," where both nations reaffirmed their commitment to the Simla Agreement and agreed to take steps to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war. 5. Although the Kargil conflict followed shortly after, the bus journey remains a significant symbol of peace initiatives in South Asia.

Final Answer: Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

The integration of Europe was a gradual process that started with economic cooperation in specific heavy industries to ensure that another war between France and Germany became "materially impossible."

Solution:

1. Following the end of World War II, the Treaty of Paris (1951) established the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). 2. It brought together six countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. 3. The goal was to create a common market for coal and steel, which were the essential raw materials for the military and industry. 4. This successful experiment led to the Treaty of Rome (1957) and the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC). 5. Eventually, through the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, these structures evolved into the modern-day European Union (EU).

Final Answer: European Union

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

The assassination of a high-profile political leader can sometimes trigger a cycle of communal violence. The anti-Sikh riots remain one of the darkest chapters in the history of independent India.

Solution:

1. On October 31, 1984, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by two of her Sikh bodyguards at her residence in New Delhi. 2. The assassination was a retaliatory act following "Operation Blue Star," which had occurred earlier that year at the Golden Temple. 3. In the immediate aftermath, organized mobs targeted the Sikh community across several parts of North India, particularly in Delhi. 4. Over 3,000 Sikhs were killed in Delhi alone, and thousands more were displaced or lost their livelihoods during the first week of November. 5. The 1984 riots led to long-term political repercussions and numerous judicial inquiries into the failure of the state to protect its citizens.

Final Answer: 1984

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

Ecofeminism is a branch of feminism that sees environmentalism, and the relationship between women and the earth, as interlinked. It argues that the patriarchal systems that oppress women are the same systems that exploit the natural world.

Solution:

1. Vandana Shiva is a world-renowned environmental activist, physicist, and author from India. 2. She is a leading figure in the ecofeminism movement, arguing that traditional agriculture, managed largely by women, is more sustainable than industrial farming. 3. She founded "Navdanya" in 1987, an organization dedicated to promoting biodiversity conservation, organic farming, and "seed sovereignty" (the right of farmers to save and exchange seeds). 4. She has been a vocal critic of Globalization and the patenting of life forms by multinational corporations (often referred to as "Biopiracy"). 5. Her work highlights how the marginalization of women and the destruction of nature are deeply connected in the modern developmental model.

Final Answer: Ecofeminism and seed sovereignty.

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

To ensure the protection of civil liberties and human rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and international treaties, India established an independent statutory body to investigate complaints and promote human rights awareness.

Solution:

1. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, passed by the Parliament in 1993. 2. It was inaugurated on October 12, 1993. 3. The Commission consists of a Chairperson (who must be a retired Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court) and other members with expertise in human rights. 4. The NHRC has the power of a civil court to summon witnesses and examine documents while investigating human rights violations by public servants. 5. Its establishment was a response to growing international and domestic pressure for a more robust mechanism to monitor state actions.

Final Answer: 1993

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

As the geopolitical landscape changed after the Cold War, Eurasian nations sought to create a new regional organization to promote cooperation in security, economy, and culture.

Solution:

1. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) evolved from the "Shanghai Five" group (formed in 1996). 2. The SCO was formally founded on June 15, 2001, in Shanghai, China. 3. The founding members were China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. 4. Its primary goals include strengthening mutual trust, promoting cooperation in trade and politics, and maintaining regional peace and security (specifically targeting "three evils": terrorism, separatism, and extremism). 5. India and Pakistan became full members of the SCO in 2017, significantly expanding the organization's footprint in South Asia.

Final Answer: 2001

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was a forum of 120 developing world states that are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. Its first formal gathering marked the beginning of "Third World" solidarity.

Solution:

1. While the Bandung Conference (1955) laid the ideological groundwork, the first official NAM Summit took place six years later. 2. The first summit was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1961. 3. It was hosted by President Josip Broz Tito and attended by 25 countries. 4. The summit participants discussed issues of decolonization, the struggle against imperialism, and the need for a peaceful alternative to the Cold War military blocs. 5. The Belgrade Summit established the criteria for non-alignment, emphasizing that member countries should not belong to multilateral military alliances like NATO or the Warsaw Pact.

Final Answer: Belgrade

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

Defection occurs when an elected member of a legislative body leaves their party to join another. To prevent political instability caused by "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics, a specific amendment was added to the Constitution.

Solution:

1. The Anti-Defection Law was passed by the Parliament in 1985 through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act. 2. This act added the 10th Schedule to the Indian Constitution. 3. It provides for the disqualification of members of Parliament or State Legislatures if they voluntarily give up the membership of their party or vote against the party's direction (whip). 4. The goal of the 10th Schedule is to bring stability to the executive by discouraging floor-crossing for personal gain or power. 5. The power to disqualify a member on grounds of defection rests with the Speaker or the Chairperson of the respective House.

Final Answer: 10th Schedule

Answer: (C)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The Right to Information (RTI) is a landmark legislation in India that empowers citizens to request information from public authorities, making the government more transparent and accountable. It originated from a grassroots struggle led by the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS).

Solution:

1. The demand for RTI began in the early 1990s in rural Rajasthan, where villagers demanded to see payroll records to ensure they were being paid correctly for government work. 2. After years of advocacy by civil society groups, the Parliament passed the Right to Information Act in 2005. 3. It replaced the much weaker Freedom of Information Act, 2002. 4. Under this act, any citizen can request information from a "public authority," which is required to reply within 30 days. 5. The RTI Act has become a powerful tool for activists and ordinary citizens to expose corruption and monitor the delivery of public services.

Final Answer: 2005

Answer: (C)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

The drafting of the Indian Constitution was a monumental task involving the synthesis of diverse ideas and the protection of various minority interests. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee played the most pivotal role in this process.

Solution:

1. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji (B.R.) Ambedkar was an eminent jurist, economist, and social reformer. 2. He was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly on August 29, 1947. 3. He was responsible for scrutinizing the draft constitution and guiding its passage through the Assembly, defending every clause against criticism. 4. His focus was on creating a strong central government while ensuring robust safeguards for the depressed classes and minorities. 5. Due to his legal expertise and his tireless work in shaping the final document, he is universally recognized as the "Father of the Indian Constitution."

Final Answer: B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: (A)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

India's foreign policy toward Southeast Asia has evolved from a focus on economic integration to a broader strategic and security partnership, reflecting India's growing role in the Indo-Pacific region.

Solution:

1. The "Look East Policy" was launched in 1991 by the P.V. Narasimha Rao government to reconnect with Southeast Asian nations after the Cold War. 2. In 2014, the newly elected NDA government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi upgraded this to the "Act East Policy." 3. While "Look East" focused primarily on trade and economic ties, "Act East" is more proactive and includes a strong security, defense, and connectivity component. 4. It emphasizes dynamic engagement not only with ASEAN countries but also with East Asian nations like Japan, South Korea, and Australia. 5. The shift signifies India's intent to be a more active player in regional security architectures.

Final Answer: NDA Government

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

When international organizations like the United Nations do not provide a formal mandate for military action, a group of nations may still choose to act together under a voluntary partnership.

Solution:

1. In 2003, the United States wanted to launch a military invasion of Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein from power. 2. The UN Security Council did not pass a resolution authorizing the use of force, as members like France, Russia, and China were opposed to it. 3. The US bypassed the UN and formed a "Coalition of the Willing," consisting of countries that supported the invasion (such as the UK, Australia, and Poland). 4. The term was used to give a semblance of international legitimacy to a mission that lacked the formal backing of the world's primary peacekeeping body. 5. This action sparked a global debate on the unilateral use of force and the relevance of the UN.

Final Answer: Iraq

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

Environmental diplomacy involves creating specific protocols for specific ecological threats. The Montreal Protocol is widely regarded as the most successful international environmental treaty to date.

Solution:

1. Scientific research in the 1970s and 80s revealed that a "hole" was forming in the ozone layer over Antarctica due to the use of man-made chemicals. 2. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was signed in 1987. 3. Its specific objective was to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), such as Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and Halons. 4. Unlike the Kyoto Protocol, which deals with climate change and carbon emissions, the Montreal Protocol focused exclusively on the chemicals destroying the earth's protective ozone shield. 5. As a result of this treaty, the ozone layer is currently on a path to recovery.

Final Answer: Protection of the Ozone Layer

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

The issue of reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India has been a subject of intense legal and political scrutiny. The landmark judgment in the Indira Sawhney case defined the limits and scope of affirmative action in India.

Solution:

1. In 1990, the V.P. Singh government implemented the Mandal Commission's recommendation to provide 27 percent reservation for OBCs in central government jobs. 2. This was challenged in the Supreme Court by Indira Sawhney and others on the grounds of violating the principle of equality. 3. In its 1992 judgment, a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the 27 percent reservation for OBCs. 4. However, the Court introduced the concept of the "Creamy Layer" (socially and economically advanced members of OBCs) who should be excluded from the benefits of reservation. 5. The Court also ruled that the total reservation for all categories (SC, ST, and OBC) should not exceed 50 percent of the total seats, except in extraordinary circumstances.

Final Answer: OBC Reservations

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a powerful social movement that brought together tribal people, farmers, environmentalists, and human rights activists to protest against the construction of large dams across the Narmada River.

Solution:

1. The movement began in the mid-1980s when the government planned to build thousands of small, medium, and large dams on the Narmada River. 2. Medha Patkar, a social activist, emerged as the primary leader and the face of the movement. 3. The NBA argued that the Sardar Sarovar Project would displace hundreds of thousands of people, mostly tribals (Adivasis), without providing them with adequate rehabilitation or a share in the benefits. 4. The movement used non-violent methods such as 'Satyagraha', hunger strikes, and long marches to demand a stay on the project and a review of the developmental model. 5. While the project eventually proceeded after Supreme Court interventions, the NBA succeeded in making "rehabilitation" a central part of the national discourse on development.

Final Answer: Narmada Bachao Andolan

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

The dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991 left a vacuum in the administrative and economic ties between the former republics. To maintain a degree of coordination, a new regional body was established.

Solution:

1. Following the Belavezha Accords signed by the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, the USSR was declared dissolved. 2. These three republics formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on December 8, 1991. 3. Soon after, eight other former Soviet republics (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) joined the CIS. 4. The CIS was not a new state or a federation; rather, it was a voluntary association to coordinate policies on trade, finance, lawmaking, and security. 5. The Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) chose not to join, preferring to integrate with Western Europe and NATO instead.

Final Answer: Soviet Union

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

In the late 20th century, many developing countries faced severe debt crises. International financial institutions provided loans to these countries on the condition that they implement specific market-oriented reforms.

Solution:

1. Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) consist of loans provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to countries that experience economic crises. 2. The "conditionality" attached to these loans usually requires the borrowing nation to reduce government spending (austerity), privatize state-owned enterprises, and open up the economy to foreign trade and investment. 3. The goal of SAPs is to reduce the country's fiscal imbalances and promote long-term economic growth through market liberalization. 4. However, these programs have been highly controversial, as critics argue they often lead to cuts in social services like health and education, disproportionately affecting the poor. 5. India's economic reforms of 1991 were a classic example of a structural adjustment initiated in response to a balance-of-payments crisis.

Final Answer: IMF and World Bank

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

The 2004 Lok Sabha elections marked a turning point in Indian politics, leading to the formation of a center-left coalition that governed the country for the next decade.

Solution:

1. In the 2004 elections, neither the BJP-led NDA nor the Congress party secured a majority on its own. 2. The Indian National Congress, being the largest single party, invited other like-minded secular and regional parties to form a government. 3. This coalition was named the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). 4. The UPA was supported from the "outside" by the Left Front (CPI and CPM) during its first term (UPA-I). 5. Dr. Manmohan Singh was chosen as the Prime Minister of the UPA government, which remained in power for two consecutive terms until 2014.

Final Answer: 2004

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	A	4	A	5	A
6	B	7	B	8	B	9	B	10	B
11	A	12	B	13	A	14	B	15	B
16	B	17	B	18	B	19	B	20	B
21	A	22	B	23	B	24	A	25	B
26	C	27	B	28	B	29	A	30	B
31	B	32	B	33	B	34	B	35	B
36	B	37	B	38	B	39	B	40	C
41	C	42	A	43	B	44	B	45	B
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

