

CUET UG Political Science Sample Paper - 11

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 "Shock Therapy" in post-communist regimes involved a transition from:

- (A) Capitalism to Communism
- (B) Authoritarianism to Democracy
- (C) State-controlled economy to a Free-market economy
- (D) Monarchy to Republic

Q2. Which treaty formally established the "European Union" in 1992?

- (A) Treaty of Versailles
- (B) Maastricht Treaty
- (C) Treaty of Rome
- (D) Treaty of Paris

Q3. The "Arab Spring" movement first started in which country in 2010?

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Libya
- (C) Tunisia
- (D) Syria



- Q4.** The "Milkman of India," associated with the Operation Flood (White Revolution), was:
- (A) M.S. Swaminathan
 - (B) Verghese Kurien
 - (C) H.M. Dalaya
 - (D) Baba Amte
- Q5.** The "Bande Mataram" movement in 1905 was a reaction against:
- (A) Partition of Bengal
 - (B) Rowlatt Act
 - (C) Simon Commission
 - (D) Salt Tax
- Q6.** The "Bipolar World" ended with the:
- (A) Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - (B) Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - (D) Signing of the SALT treaty
- Q7.** The "ASEAN Way" refers to:
- (A) A formal military alliance between South East Asian nations.
 - (B) A style of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative.
 - (C) The economic dominance of Singapore.
 - (D) The implementation of a common currency like the Euro.
- Q8.** Which country was the first to join the "Non-Aligned Movement" from Europe?



- (A) Yugoslavia
- (B) France
- (C) Poland
- (D) Greece

Q9. The "First Five-Year Plan" of India (1951–1956) prioritized:

- (A) Industrialization
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Information Technology
- (D) Foreign Trade

Q10. Who was the leader of the "Anti-Arrack Movement" in Andhra Pradesh?

- (A) Women of Nellore district
- (B) Dalit Panthers
- (C) Bharatiya Kisan Union
- (D) MKSS

Q11. The "New International Economic Order" (NIEO) was a demand raised by:

- (A) Developed countries of the West
- (B) Non-Aligned and developing nations (LDCs)
- (C) The permanent members of the UNSC
- (D) The G-7 countries

Q12. The "Shimla Accord" of 1972 followed which major event?

- (A) The 1965 War
- (B) The 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War
- (C) The 1999 Kargil War



(D) The 1962 China War

Q13. The "Kyoto Protocol" focuses on reducing the emission of:

- (A) CFCs only
- (B) Greenhouse gases
- (C) Plastic waste
- (D) Nuclear waste

Q14. The "Mandal Commission" (Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission) was headed by:

- (A) B.P. Mandal
- (B) Morarji Desai
- (C) Jagjivan Ram
- (D) Karpoori Thakur

Q15. "Operation Blue Star" was carried out in 1984 in:

- (A) Assam
- (B) Punjab (Golden Temple)
- (C) Nagaland
- (D) Jammu and Kashmir

Q16. The concept of "Soft Power" was popularized by:

- (A) Hans Morgenthau
- (B) Joseph Nye
- (C) Samuel Huntington
- (D) Francis Fukuyama



- Q17.** Which organization was established after the "Bretton Woods Conference"?
- (A) United Nations
 - (B) IMF and World Bank
 - (C) WTO
 - (D) NATO
- Q18.** The "Total Revolution" call was given by:
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (C) Ram Manohar Lohia
 - (D) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- Q19.** The "Look West Policy" of India aims to strengthen ties with:
- (A) USA and Canada
 - (B) Gulf and Middle Eastern countries
 - (C) Western Europe
 - (D) Latin America
- Q20.** The "Chipko Movement" started in the 1970s in which state?
- (A) Karnataka
 - (B) Uttarakhand (then Uttar Pradesh)
 - (C) Kerala
 - (D) Jharkhand
- Q21. Assertion (A):** The UN is often criticized for being dominated by a few powerful nations.
- Reason (R):** The five permanent members of the Security Council have Veto power.



- (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.

Q22. The "Open Door Policy" of 1978, which led to rapid economic growth, was adopted by:

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Japan
- (D) South Korea

Q23. The "Coalition Era" in India (1989–2014) saw the rise of:

- (A) National Parties
- (B) Regional Parties
- (C) Military Rule
- (D) Presidential System

Q24. The "National Front" government (1989) was supported by:

- (A) Congress and Left
- (B) BJP and Left (from outside)
- (C) Akali Dal and DMK only
- (D) BSP and SP

Q25. The "Balkans" refers to a region in:

- (A) Central Asia
- (B) South East Europe



- (C) North Africa
- (D) Middle East

Q26. The "Suez Crisis" of 1956 involved which Egyptian leader?

- (A) Anwar Sadat
- (B) Gamal Abdel Nasser
- (C) Hosni Mubarak
- (D) Muammar Gaddafi

Q27. The "States Reorganisation Commission" (1953) recommended states be formed based on:

- (A) Religion
- (B) Administrative convenience
- (C) Language
- (D) Geography

Q28. The "Second Five-Year Plan" (Mahalanobis Plan) focused on:

- (A) Village Industries
- (B) Heavy Industries
- (C) Education
- (D) Banking

Q29. The "Salt March" (Dandi March) began in which year?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1930
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1947



Q30. Which PM signed the "Indo-Sri Lanka Accord" in 1987?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Rajiv Gandhi
- (C) V.P. Singh
- (D) Narasimha Rao

Q31. The "Human Rights Watch" is an NGO based in:

- (A) London
- (B) Geneva
- (C) New York
- (D) Paris

Q32. The "Berlin Wall" was demolished in:

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1993

Q33. "Global Commons" include:

- (A) Private lands
- (B) Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, and Outer space
- (C) National highways
- (D) Urban skyscrapers

Q34. The "BRICS" group consists of:

- (A) Britain, Russia, India, China, Spain



- (B) Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
- (C) Belgium, Russia, India, Canada, Sweden
- (D) Bhutan, Romania, Indonesia, Chile, Sudan

Q35. The "Shah Commission" was appointed to investigate:

- (A) 1984 Riots
- (B) Excesses during the 1975 Emergency
- (C) 1992 Godhra incident
- (D) Kargil War lapses

Q36. The "Mizo National Front" (MNF) was led by:

- (A) Laldenga
- (B) Phizo
- (C) Muivah
- (D) Tara Singh

Q37. The "Stockholm Conference" (1972) was the first major conference on:

- (A) Human Rights
- (B) International Environment
- (C) Trade and Tariffs
- (D) Atomic Energy

Q38. The "Janata Party" came to power for the first time in:

- (A) 1971
- (B) 1977
- (C) 1980
- (D) 1989



- Q39.** The "Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty" (CTBT) has been signed by:
- (A) India
 - (B) Pakistan
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
- Q40.** The "World Bank" provides loans mainly for:
- (A) Military spending
 - (B) Development projects and poverty reduction
 - (C) Electoral campaigns
 - (D) Space exploration
- Q41.** The "Greenhouse Effect" is primarily responsible for:
- (A) Soil erosion
 - (B) Global warming
 - (C) Acid rain
 - (D) Deforestation
- Q42.** The "Operation Blue Star" led to the assassination of:
- (A) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (B) Indira Gandhi
 - (C) Beant Singh
 - (D) Pratap Singh Kairon
- Q43.** The "G-20" summit in 2023 was hosted by:
- (A) Indonesia



- (B) India
- (C) Brazil
- (D) South Africa

Q44. Which Indian state has a separate Constitution (until 2019)?

- (A) Sikkim
- (B) Nagaland
- (C) Jammu and Kashmir
- (D) Goa

Q45. The "First Coalition Government" at the center (1977) was led by:

- (A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (B) Morarji Desai
- (C) Charan Singh
- (D) V.P. Singh

Q46. The "Look East Policy" was initiated in the year:

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1996
- (D) 2004

Q47. The "NPT" stands for:

- (A) Non-Proliferation Treaty
- (B) National Peace Treaty
- (C) Nuclear Power Trust
- (D) Neutral Power Trade



Q48. The "International Court of Justice" is located in:

- (A) Paris
- (B) The Hague
- (C) Washington D.C.
- (D) London

Q49. Who founded the "Bharatiya Jana Sangh"?

- (A) Deendayal Upadhyaya
- (B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (C) L.K. Advani
- (D) Nanaji Deshmukh

Q50. The "Information Technology Revolution" in India is often credited to:

- (A) Rajiv Gandhi
- (B) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (C) Manmohan Singh
- (D) Narendra Modi



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

Shock Therapy was an economic theory and transition model designed to transform the post-communist states of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe into capitalist economies. It was heavily influenced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Solution:

1. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the newly independent republics faced the monumental task of changing their entire economic structure. 2. The term "Shock Therapy" implies a sudden, dramatic, and painful shift away from the old system toward a new one. 3. Under the old communist system, the state controlled all means of production, prices, and distribution. 4. The "therapy" required the immediate privatization of state assets, the removal of price controls, and the opening of the economy to foreign trade and investment. 5. Therefore, the core of Shock Therapy was the rapid transition from a state-controlled (command) economy to a free-market (capitalist) economy.

Final Answer: State-controlled economy to a Free-market economy

Answer: (C)

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

The European Union (EU) is the result of decades of integration that began with economic cooperation and evolved into a political and economic union. Various treaties served as milestones in this evolutionary process.

Solution:

1. After the success of the European Economic Community (EEC), member states sought deeper integration beyond just trade. 2. The Treaty on European Union was signed on February 7, 1992, in the Dutch city of Maastricht. 3. This treaty, commonly known as the Maastricht Treaty, officially created the "European Union" by building on the existing European Communities. 4. It introduced the concept of European citizenship, established the three pillars of the EU (Community, Foreign Policy, and Justice/Home Affairs), and set the groundwork for the single currency (the Euro). 5. While the Treaty of Rome (1957) established the EEC, it was the Maastricht Treaty that gave birth to the EU as we know it today.

Final Answer: Maastricht Treaty

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

The Arab Spring was a series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s. It was fueled by economic stagnation, corruption, and a desire for democratic reforms.

Solution:

1. The movement was triggered by the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi, a street vendor who was protesting police harassment and economic hardship. 2. This event occurred in December 2010 in a small town in Tunisia. 3. The resulting protests in Tunisia led to the ousting of long-time President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in January 2011, which became known as the "Jasmine Revolution." 4. The success of the Tunisian uprising acted as a catalyst, inspiring similar movements in Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Syria, and Bahrain. 5. While Egypt and Libya saw massive changes later, the origin of the entire regional wave was Tunisia.

Final Answer: Tunisia

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

The White Revolution, or Operation Flood, was a landmark project that transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer. It followed a model of cooperative dairy farming.

Solution:

1. The program was launched in 1970 by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). 2. Dr. Verghese Kurien is the architect of this revolution and is famously known as the "Milkman of India." 3. He pioneered the "Anand Pattern" of dairy cooperatives in Gujarat (Amul), which eliminated middlemen and gave farmers direct control over the processing and marketing of milk. 4. His leadership ensured that dairy farming became a self-sustaining and profitable industry for millions of rural households. 5. While M.S. Swaminathan is the father of the Green Revolution (agriculture), Dr. Kurien is the undisputed father of the White Revolution.

Final Answer: Verghese Kurien

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian National Movement saw various phases of mass mobilization. The early 20th century was marked by a shift from moderate politics to more radical forms of protest following a controversial administrative decision by the British.

Solution:

1. In 1905, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, announced the Partition of Bengal, ostensibly for administrative convenience but actually to divide the nationalist stronghold. 2. This decision sparked a massive wave of protests across India, known as the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement. 3. In Bengal, the movement was heavily identified with the song "Bande Mataram," written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, which became a hymn for the nationalists. 4. Protesters marched through the streets singing the song and tying "Rakshas" to each other as a symbol of unity between Hindus and Muslims against the partition. 5. Thus, the "Bande Mataram" movement (Swadeshi movement) was the direct political reaction against the Partition of Bengal.

Final Answer: Partition of Bengal

Answer: (A)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The term "Bipolar World" refers to the global power structure during the Cold War, where international politics was dominated by two superpowers: the United States (USA) and the Soviet Union (USSR). The end of this era was marked by the collapse of one of these pillars.

Solution:

1. Throughout the Cold War, the world was divided into two ideological and military blocs. 2. In the late 1980s, internal political and economic crises, along with reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev, weakened the Soviet Union's grip on its republics and satellite states. 3. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 was a symbolic precursor, but it did not officially end the Soviet state. 4. On December 25, 1991, the Soviet Union was formally dissolved, and the USSR ceased to exist as a legal entity. 5. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the bipolar structure collapsed, leaving the United States as the sole superpower and ushering in a "Unipolar" moment.

Final Answer: Disintegration of the Soviet Union

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is known for its unique style of diplomacy and cooperation, which distinguishes it from the more formal and supranational structures like the European Union.

Solution:

1. ASEAN was established in 1967 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. 2. Member nations agreed on a set of norms for conduct that emphasize national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. 3. This "ASEAN Way" is characterized by an informal, non-legalistic, and consensus-based approach to decision-making. 4. Instead of imposing decisions through a central authority, members engage in quiet diplomacy and consultation (Musyawarah) to reach an agreement (Mufakat). 5. This approach has allowed diverse nations with different political systems and economic levels to cooperate peacefully for decades.

Final Answer: A style of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was primarily a movement of African and Asian nations (the "Third World"). However, it was founded with the help of a European leader who wanted to maintain independence from both the US and Soviet blocs.

Solution:

1. The five founding leaders of NAM were Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Sukarno (Indonesia), and Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana). 2. Yugoslavia, located in Southeast Europe, was a socialist state but had a major fallout with Joseph Stalin's Soviet Union in 1948. 3. To protect its sovereignty, Yugoslavia sought a path that was neither pro-Western nor pro-Soviet. 4. Under Tito's leadership, Yugoslavia became the first and most prominent European member of NAM. 5. The first official summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in the Yugoslavian capital, Belgrade, in 1961.

Final Answer: Yugoslavia

Answer: (A)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

After independence, India adopted a planned economic model. Each Five-Year Plan had a specific strategic focus designed to address the most urgent needs of the nation at that time.

Solution:

1. When India gained independence, it faced a severe food crisis and a stagnant rural economy. 2. The First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956) was drafted under the leadership of K.N. Raj, a young economist who argued that India should "hasten slowly" for the first two decades. 3. The plan focused primarily on the agricultural sector, including investments in dams and irrigation. 4. Huge sums were allocated for projects like the Bhakra Nangal Dam to boost food production and achieve self-sufficiency. 5. It was only in the Second Five-Year Plan that the focus shifted heavily toward rapid industrialization.

Final Answer: Agriculture

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Social movements in India often arise from the grievances of marginalized groups. The Anti-Arrack movement is a classic example of a spontaneous, grassroots struggle led by women that forced the state to change its policy.

Solution:

1. The movement began in the early 1990s in a small village in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. 2. Women who were attending adult literacy classes began to discuss the problems caused by the widespread consumption of "arrack" (locally brewed alcohol) by the men in their families. 3. Alcoholism was leading to domestic violence, health issues, and the financial ruin of poor rural households. 4. These women organized themselves to block the sale of arrack and forced liquor auctions to be cancelled. 5. The movement spread rapidly across the state, eventually forcing the government to impose a ban on the sale of arrack in Andhra Pradesh.

Final Answer: Women of Nellore district

Answer: (A)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was a set of proposals put forward during the 1970s by developing nations to promote their interests by improving their terms of trade and increasing development assistance.

Solution:

1. By the 1970s, many newly independent nations (Least Developed Countries or LDCs) realized that political independence was incomplete without economic independence. 2. They argued that the existing global economic system was biased in favor of the developed Western nations that had established the rules during the colonial era. 3. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) released a report in 1972 titled "Towards a New Trade Policy for Development." 4. The NIEO sought to give LDCs control over their natural resources, obtain better access to Western markets, and reduce the cost of technology transferred from developed nations. 5. This demand was primarily championed by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which transformed from a political pressure group into an economic one.

Final Answer: Non-Aligned and developing nations (LDCs)

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The Shimla Accord was a comprehensive blueprint for the conduct of relations between India and Pakistan. It emphasized the principle of bilateralism, which means resolving disputes directly without third-party intervention.

Solution:

1. In 1971, India and Pakistan fought a major war that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh. 2. Following the war, over 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war (POWs) were in Indian custody. 3. To resolve the aftermath of the conflict and establish a lasting peace, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto met in Shimla. 4. On July 2, 1972, they signed the Shimla Agreement. 5. The agreement converted the "ceasefire line" in Jammu and Kashmir into the "Line of Control" (LoC) and committed both nations to peaceful means of dispute resolution.

Final Answer: The 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

Climate change is a global challenge that requires coordinated international action. The Kyoto Protocol was the first major international treaty that set legally binding targets for industrialized nations to reduce their impact on the atmosphere.

Solution:

1. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 2. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 and entered into force in 2005. 3. The protocol specifically targets Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, which trap heat in the atmosphere. 4. It operates on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," meaning developed countries (which historically emitted more) carry a larger burden of reduction. 5. While the Montreal Protocol focused on CFCs to protect the ozone layer, the Kyoto Protocol is the primary instrument for tackling global warming through GHG reduction.

Final Answer: Greenhouse gases

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

To address historical injustices and social backwardness, the Indian government has occasionally appointed commissions to identify groups that require affirmative action beyond the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Solution:

1. The Second Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government in 1979. 2. The commission was headed by Bindeshwari Prasad (B.P.) Mandal, a Member of Parliament. 3. The "Mandal Commission" was tasked with identifying the "socially or educationally backward classes" and suggesting ways to advance them. 4. The commission submitted its report in 1980, recommending 27 percent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and educational institutions. 5. The recommendations were eventually implemented a decade later in 1990, leading to significant political changes in India.

Final Answer: B.P. Mandal

Answer: (A)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

Internal security challenges sometimes require military intervention when police forces are unable to manage armed insurgencies. Operation Blue Star remains one of the most controversial military actions taken on Indian soil.

Solution:

1. In the early 1980s, the state of Punjab was facing a violent secessionist movement for "Khalistan."
2. Militants, led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, had taken up residence inside the Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) complex in Amritsar, converting it into an armed fortress.
3. In June 1984, the central government decided to launch a military operation to flush out the militants and restore order.
4. The operation, codenamed "Operation Blue Star," involved the use of tanks and heavy weaponry, which caused significant damage to the Akal Takht.
5. While the operation achieved its military objective, it deeply hurt the religious sentiments of the Sikh community and led to further tragic events, including the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

Final Answer: Punjab (Golden Temple)

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Power in international relations is traditionally measured in military and economic terms (Hard Power). However, in the modern world, the ability to attract and persuade others through culture, political values, and foreign policies is equally significant.

Solution:

1. Joseph Nye, a prominent American political scientist, introduced the concept of "Soft Power" in the late 1980s.
2. He argued that a country's power does not just come from the "sticks" (military threats) or "carrots" (economic inducements), but also from its "attractiveness."
3. If a country can make its power seem legitimate in the eyes of others, it will encounter less resistance to its wishes.
4. Soft power resources include a nation's culture (in places where it is attractive to others), its political values (when it lives up to them at home and abroad), and its foreign policies (when they are seen as legitimate and having moral authority).
5. This concept has become central to 21st-century diplomacy, with nations investing heavily in public diplomacy and cultural exchange.

Final Answer: Joseph Nye

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bretton Woods Conference, formally known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, was held in 1944 to design a new international monetary system that would prevent another global economic collapse like the Great Depression.

Solution:

1. Delegates from 44 nations met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA, as World War II was nearing its end. 2. The conference aimed to establish a framework for economic cooperation and reconstruction. 3. Two major institutions were created as a result: the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (now part of the World Bank). 4. These are often referred to as the "Bretton Woods Twins." 5. The IMF was tasked with maintaining global financial stability and managing exchange rates, while the World Bank was created to provide long-term loans for the reconstruction of war-torn Europe and the development of poorer nations.

Final Answer: IMF and World Bank

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

The mid-1970s in India was a period of intense political unrest. The "Bihar Movement" against corruption and high prices evolved into a nationwide call for a fundamental change in the social and political order.

Solution:

1. Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), a veteran socialist leader who had retired from active politics, was invited by students in Bihar to lead their agitation in 1974. 2. JP accepted on the condition that the movement remain non-violent and spread beyond the borders of Bihar. 3. He called for "Sampoorna Kranti" or "Total Revolution," which sought to transform the social, economic, political, and cultural aspects of Indian life. 4. He argued that mere electoral changes were not enough; a deeper moral and structural revolution was needed to protect democracy from authoritarianism. 5. This movement eventually led to the unification of opposition parties and the first defeat of the Congress party at the center in 1977.

Final Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

India's foreign policy is often categorized by geographic focus areas. While the "Act East Policy" focuses on Southeast and East Asia, the "Look West Policy" focuses on India's immediate and extended neighborhood to its west.

Solution:

1. The "Look West Policy" was formally articulated to give greater strategic depth to India's engagement with the Middle East (West Asia). 2. The policy focuses on three key pillars: energy security (oil and gas imports), the welfare of the large Indian diaspora in the Gulf, and maritime security. 3. It involves building strong bilateral partnerships with major powers in the region, including Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Iran, and Israel. 4. India seeks to maintain a delicate balance between these regional rivals while securing its own national interests. 5. The policy has transformed India's role from a passive observer to an active economic and security partner in the Gulf region.

Final Answer: Gulf and Middle Eastern countries

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

The Chipko Movement is one of the most famous environmental movements in the world. It was a struggle of local villagers to protect their livelihood and the ecological balance of their region from commercial exploitation.

Solution:

1. The movement began in 1973 in the Reni village of Chamoli district, which was then part of Uttar Pradesh (now in Uttarakhand). 2. The conflict started when the forest department refused villagers permission to cut ash trees for making agricultural tools but allotted the same forest to a commercial sports goods manufacturer. 3. Villagers, particularly women, decided to protect the trees by hugging them ("Chipko" means to hug or stick) to prevent the contractors from felling them. 4. The movement was led by activists like Sunderlal Bahuguna and Chandi Prasad Bhatt. 5. It successfully forced the government to issue a 15-year ban on commercial felling in the Himalayan regions of Uttar Pradesh to allow the forest cover to recover.

Final Answer: Uttarakhand (then Uttar Pradesh)

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the most powerful organ of the UN, responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Its unique voting structure has been a subject of long-standing debate regarding democratic representation.

Solution:

1. The UNSC consists of 15 members, but it is divided into 5 permanent members (P5) and 10 non-permanent members. 2. The P5 members—USA, Russia, China, France, and the UK—possess the Veto power, which allows any one of them to block a resolution even if all other members support it. 3. This structure reflects the global power realities of 1945 but is often criticized today as being undemocratic and anachronistic. 4. Because the P5 can use the veto to protect their own interests or those of their allies, the UN is frequently unable to act in major global crises. 5. Therefore, the existence of the Veto (Reason R) is the primary justification for why the UN is seen as being dominated by a few powerful nations (Assertion A).

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

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

After the death of Mao Zedong, the leadership of the Communist Party of China shifted toward economic pragmatism. This period marked the beginning of China's transformation into a global economic powerhouse.

Solution:

1. In 1978, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, China announced the "Open Door Policy." 2. This policy was a departure from the earlier "closed" economy and the chaotic years of the Cultural Revolution. 3. It aimed to modernize the Chinese economy by allowing foreign direct investment (FDI) and importing modern technology from the West. 4. China established Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to attract foreign companies and integrated itself into the global trade system. 5. This shift toward a "Socialist Market Economy" led to decades of unprecedented economic growth, lifting hundreds of millions of people out of poverty.

Final Answer: China

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Coalition Era" refers to a period in Indian politics where no single political party was able to secure a majority on its own in the Lok Sabha. This necessitated the formation of alliances between national and regional players.

Solution:

1. From 1952 to 1989, Indian politics was largely dominated by the Congress party (The Congress System). 2. The 1989 elections saw the decline of this dominance, leading to a "hung parliament." 3. During this period, regional parties representing specific states, languages, or castes became "kingmakers." 4. Parties like the DMK, TDP, RJD, and SP began to play a crucial role in the formation and survival of central governments. 5. This era established that national policy could no longer be made without the participation and consent of regional political forces.

Final Answer: Regional Parties

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Political alignments in India can sometimes involve "outside support," where a party supports a government during floor tests but does not take up ministerial positions in the cabinet.

Solution:

1. In the 1989 general elections, the National Front (a coalition of the Janata Dal and several regional parties) emerged as a major bloc. 2. V.P. Singh was chosen to lead the National Front government. 3. Although the National Front did not have a majority, it was supported by two ideologically opposite forces: the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Left Front. 4. Both the BJP and the Left Front chose to stay out of the government but provided "outside support" to keep the Congress (I) out of power. 5. This was a unique political arrangement where the far-right and the far-left supported the same minority government simultaneously.

Final Answer: BJP and Left (from outside)

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The Balkans is a geographical and cultural region that has historically been a crossroads between different empires, religions, and ethnic groups, often leading to significant geopolitical tensions.

Solution:

1. The Balkan Peninsula is located in Southeast Europe, bordered by the Adriatic, Ionian, Aegean, and Black Seas. 2. It includes countries such as Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, and the nations that emerged from the former Yugoslavia (Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, etc.). 3. The region is named after the Balkan Mountains that run through Bulgaria. 4. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, it was known as the "powder keg of Europe" due to intense ethnic nationalism and the rivalry between the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires. 5. The disintegration of Yugoslavia in the 1990s led to some of the most violent conflicts in Europe since World War II within this region.

Final Answer: South East Europe

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The Suez Crisis of 1956 was a major international event that signaled the end of Great Britain's role as a dominant global power and highlighted the rising tide of Arab nationalism.

Solution:

1. In 1956, the Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser decided to nationalize the Suez Canal, which had been controlled by British and French interests. 2. Nasser's goal was to use the tolls from the canal to fund the construction of the Aswan High Dam, a project vital for Egypt's development. 3. This move provoked a military response from Britain, France, and Israel, who launched a coordinated attack on Egypt. 4. The crisis ended when the United States and the Soviet Union pressured the invading forces to withdraw, viewing the intervention as an outdated colonial action. 5. Gamal Abdel Nasser emerged from the crisis as a hero of the Arab world and a leading figure in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Final Answer: Gamal Abdel Nasser

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

Following independence, the internal boundaries of India were a major administrative challenge. The government needed to decide whether to maintain colonial-era provinces or redraw them to satisfy the cultural aspirations of the people.

Solution:

1. The demand for states based on linguistic identity grew strong, especially after the death of Potti Sriramulu during the agitation for Andhra Pradesh. 2. In 1953, the central government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) to look into the matter. 3. The commission was headed by Fazal Ali and included members like K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru. 4. The SRC submitted its report in 1955, recommending that state boundaries should be redrawn to reflect linguistic territories. 5. This led to the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, which created 14 states and 6 union territories based on the principle of language.

Final Answer: Language

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

The Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961) marked a shift in India's developmental strategy. While the first plan focused on agriculture, the second sought to lay the foundation for a modern industrial economy.

Solution:

1. The plan was drafted by the eminent statistician and economist Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis. 2. It followed the "Mahalanobis model," which emphasized that growth in the consumption sector was dependent on the growth of the capital goods sector. 3. The primary focus was on the development of heavy and basic industries, such as steel, chemicals, and machine tools. 4. Major steel plants like those at Bhilai, Durgapur, and Rourkela were established during this period with foreign collaboration. 5. This strategy aimed to make India self-reliant in industrial production and reduce dependence on imports for essential machinery.

Final Answer: Heavy Industries

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

The Salt March was a non-violent civil disobedience action led by Mahatma Gandhi. It was a protest against the British salt tax, which Gandhi saw as an unjust burden on the poorest citizens.

Solution:

1. Mahatma Gandhi chose salt as a symbol of protest because it was a basic necessity used by everyone, regardless of caste or religion. 2. The march began on March 12, 1930, from Sabarmati Ashram towards the coastal village of Dandi. 3. Gandhi and 78 followers walked for 24 days, covering a distance of approximately 240 miles. 4. On April 6, 1930, Gandhi reached Dandi and ceremonially broke the law by picking up a lump of natural salt. 5. This act marked the beginning of the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement, which saw millions of Indians challenging British authority.

Final Answer: 1930

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka between the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamils had significant domestic repercussions for India due to the large Tamil population in Tamil Nadu.

Solution:

1. By the mid-1980s, the civil war in Sri Lanka had intensified, leading to a humanitarian crisis and a flow of refugees into India. 2. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sought to resolve the crisis through diplomacy rather than direct military intervention. 3. On July 29, 1987, the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene. 4. The agreement aimed to grant autonomy to the Tamil-majority provinces while preserving the unity of Sri Lanka. 5. As part of the accord, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka to oversee the surrender of arms by militant groups, a mission that eventually became very controversial.

Final Answer: Rajiv Gandhi

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

Human Rights Watch (HRW) is an international non-governmental organization that conducts research and advocacy on human rights. It is known for its detailed reports on human rights violations across the globe.

Solution:

1. HRW was founded in 1978 as "Helsinki Watch" to monitor the Soviet Union's compliance with the Helsinki Accords. 2. Since then, it has expanded to cover roughly 100 countries and diverse issues, such as women's rights, child soldiers, and the use of landmines. 3. It is headquartered in New York City, USA, and maintains offices in several major cities worldwide, including Geneva, London, and Tokyo. 4. The organization plays a critical role in drawing international media attention to abuses and lobbying governments and international organizations to take action. 5. Along with Amnesty International, it is considered one of the most influential human rights monitoring groups in the world.

Final Answer: New York

Answer: (C)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

The Berlin Wall was more than just a physical barrier; it was the ultimate symbol of the "Iron Curtain" that divided the communist East and the democratic West during the Cold War.

Solution:

1. Built in 1961 by the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), the wall was intended to stop East Berliners from fleeing to the West. 2. By the late 1980s, the Soviet bloc was facing internal collapses and mass popular protests for democratic freedoms. 3. On November 9, 1989, following a confused announcement by an East German official about relaxed travel restrictions, thousands of people gathered at the wall. 4. People from both sides began climbing the wall and hacking at it with hammers and chisels. 5. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked the beginning of the end of the Cold War and the eventual reunification of Germany in 1990.

Final Answer: 1989

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

"Global Commons" refers to resource domains that do not fall under the sovereign jurisdiction of any single state. These areas require international cooperation and treaties for their management and protection.

Solution:

1. The concept of the global commons is based on the idea that certain parts of the planet are the "common heritage of mankind." 2. Key examples include the Earth's atmosphere, which regulates the climate for everyone. 3. Antarctica is governed by the Antarctic Treaty System, which preserves the continent for scientific research and bans military activity or mineral mining. 4. Outer space is another common, governed by treaties that prevent nations from claiming celestial bodies like the Moon as their own. 5. The high seas (deep oceans) are also part of this group, as they are beyond the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones of coastal nations.

Final Answer: Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, and Outer space

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

BRICS is an acronym for a powerful group of the world's leading emerging market economies. The group was established to provide an alternative to the Western-dominated global economic order.

Solution:

1. The acronym "BRIC" was originally coined by economist Jim O'Neill in 2001 to identify the fastest-growing economies. 2. The group held its first formal summit in 2009 (Russia), consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. 3. In 2010, the group expanded to include South Africa, turning the acronym into "BRICS." 4. These nations represent about 40 percent of the world's population and roughly a quarter of the global GDP. 5. The BRICS nations established the New Development Bank (NDB) to provide funding for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in emerging economies.

Final Answer: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

When a new government takes office after a period of political turmoil or perceived authoritarianism, it often appoints commissions to investigate the actions of the previous administration.

Solution:

1. Following the 1977 general elections, the Janata Party government was formed, ending 30 years of Congress rule. 2. One of the first acts of the Morarji Desai government was to appoint a commission to investigate the events of the Emergency (1975–1977). 3. The commission was headed by Justice J.C. Shah, a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. 4. The "Shah Commission" looked into the "excesses, malpractices, and abuse of authority" committed during the Emergency, including forced sterilizations and the arrest of political opponents. 5. The commission's report provided a detailed account of how constitutional norms were bypassed during that 21-month period.

Final Answer: Excesses during the 1975 Emergency

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The integration of North-East India involved dealing with various ethnic insurgencies and separatist movements. The Mizo Hills region witnessed a major secessionist uprising following a perceived neglect by the government during a severe famine.

Solution:

1. In 1959, the Mizo Hills suffered a massive famine known as the 'Mautam' famine. 2. The local people felt that the Assam government and the Central government failed to provide adequate relief. 3. This led to the formation of the Mizo National Famine Front, which later dropped the word 'Famine' to become the Mizo National Front (MNF). 4. The MNF, under the leadership of Laldenga, launched an armed struggle for independence from India in 1966. 5. After two decades of insurgency, a peace accord was signed in 1986 between Laldenga and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, leading to the creation of Mizoram as a full-fledged state and Laldenga becoming its first Chief Minister.

Final Answer: Laldenga

Answer: (A)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The modern international environmental movement gained significant momentum in the 1970s. Global leaders recognized that industrialization and development were causing transboundary pollution and ecological degradation.

Solution:

1. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held in Stockholm, Sweden, from June 5 to 16, 1972. 2. It is famously known as the Stockholm Conference and was the first world conference to make the environment a major issue. 3. The conference adopted the "Stockholm Declaration," which contained 26 principles concerning the environment and development. 4. One of the major outcomes was the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. 5. June 5, the opening day of the conference, is celebrated every year as World Environment Day to raise global awareness for environmental protection.

Final Answer: International Environment

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

For the first thirty years after independence, the Indian National Congress held a near-monopoly on power at the Centre. This dominance was finally broken in the late 1970s following a period of constitutional crisis.

Solution:

1. The 1975–1977 Emergency created a wave of anti-incumbency and public anger against the Congress government led by Indira Gandhi. 2. Opposition parties like the Congress (O), Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, and Socialist Party merged to form a single entity called the "Janata Party." 3. In the 1977 general elections, the Janata Party and its allies won a massive mandate, while the Congress was routed in North India. 4. Morarji Desai became the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India. 5. This event was a watershed moment in Indian democracy, proving that the Indian electorate could peacefully overthrow a dominant regime through the ballot box.

Final Answer: 1977

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions. While it aims for global nuclear disarmament, several key nations have refused to sign it for strategic and political reasons.

Solution:

1. India has consistently refused to sign the CTBT, labeling it as "discriminatory." 2. India's stand is that the treaty does not address the issue of existing nuclear stockpiles held by the five recognized nuclear-weapon states and lacks a clear commitment to total disarmament. 3. Pakistan, following a policy linked to India's security posture, also refused to sign the treaty, stating it would only do so if India signed first. 4. Both nations conducted underground nuclear tests in May 1998 (Pokhran-II by India and Chagai-I by Pakistan). 5. As of today, neither India nor Pakistan is a signatory to the CTBT, which is why the treaty has technically not "entered into force" internationally.

Final Answer: Neither A nor B

Answer: (D)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides financing, advice, and other resources to developing nations. Its role has evolved from post-war reconstruction to global poverty alleviation.

Solution:

1. Formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), it was established alongside the IMF in 1944. 2. Unlike the IMF, which focuses on short-term currency stabilization, the World Bank focuses on long-term economic development. 3. It provides low-interest loans, zero-to-low interest credits, and grants to developing countries. 4. These funds are primarily used for development projects such as building roads, schools, dams, and health centers, as well as for administrative reforms. 5. The bank's stated mission is to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40 percent for every country.

Final Answer: Development projects and poverty reduction

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The Greenhouse Effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases.

Solution:

1. Greenhouse gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. 2. While the effect is natural and necessary for life, human activities—primarily the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation—have increased the concentration of these gases. 3. This enhanced greenhouse effect traps extra heat, leading to a steady increase in the Earth's average surface temperature. 4. This phenomenon is known as "Global Warming," which in turn causes melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels, and extreme weather patterns. 5. Therefore, while it contributes to various environmental issues, its most direct and primary consequence is global warming.

Final Answer: Global warming

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

Political decisions and military actions often have long-term consequences that can lead to tragic events. The assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was directly linked to the communal tensions in Punjab during the 1980s.

Solution:

1. In June 1984, the Indian government conducted "Operation Blue Star" to remove armed militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar. 2. The use of military force in the holy shrine deeply hurt the religious sentiments of many Sikhs worldwide. 3. On October 31, 1984, Indira Gandhi was assassinated at her residence in New Delhi. 4. The assassins were two of her own Sikh bodyguards, Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, who carried out the act as revenge for the military action at the Golden Temple. 5. Her death triggered widespread anti-Sikh riots across Northern India, further worsening the communal divide in the country at that time.

Final Answer: Indira Gandhi

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

The G-20 (Group of Twenty) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays a critical role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.

Solution:

1. The presidency of the G-20 rotates annually among its members. 2. India held the G-20 Presidency from December 1, 2022, to November 30, 2023. 3. The 18th G-20 Heads of State and Government Summit took place in September 2023 in New Delhi. 4. The theme of India's presidency was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth · One Family · One Future." 5. A significant achievement of the 2023 summit was the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the G-20, reflecting India's push for a more inclusive global order.

Final Answer: India

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

The federal structure of India generally involves a uniform application of the Constitution. However, certain regions were historically granted "special status" due to unique political and historical circumstances at the time of their accession.

Solution:

1. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution granted a special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. 2. Under this article, the state was permitted to have its own separate Constitution, its own flag, and autonomy over internal administration. 3. This meant that many laws passed by the Indian Parliament did not automatically apply to Jammu and Kashmir unless ratified by the state assembly. 4. This arrangement was intended to be temporary and was a subject of intense political debate for decades. 5. On August 5, 2019, the Government of India revoked the special status under Article 370, effectively making the Indian Constitution fully applicable to the region and reorganizing the state into two Union Territories.

Final Answer: Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: (C)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

Political transitions in a democracy are often marked by the formation of coalitions when no single party secures a majority. The 1977 election was a landmark moment that saw the first non-Congress coalition at the federal level.

Solution:

1. Following the 1975–77 Emergency, various opposition parties merged to form the Janata Party to provide a united front against the Congress. 2. The Janata Party won the 1977 general elections, marking the first time the Congress party lost power at the Centre since independence. 3. Morarji Desai, a veteran leader and former Deputy Prime Minister, was chosen to lead this coalition government. 4. Although the government consisted of diverse and often conflicting ideologies (ranging from the socialist to the right-wing Jan Sangh), it represented a major shift toward a multi-party system. 5. The government lasted for about two years before internal contradictions led to its collapse in 1979.

Final Answer: Morarji Desai

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Look East Policy" (LEP) was a major shift in India's foreign policy paradigm, marking the beginning of India's strategic and economic re-engagement with Southeast Asia after the end of the Cold War.

Solution:

1. Since independence, India's economic policies were largely inward-looking and socialist. 2. In 1991, India faced a severe Balance of Payments crisis, which led to the introduction of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) reforms. 3. Alongside economic reforms, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao realized that India needed to connect with the rapidly growing economies of Southeast and East Asia (the "Asian Tigers"). 4. The policy was launched in 1991 to build strong economic and strategic ties with ASEAN nations. 5. This policy was later upgraded to the "Act East Policy" by the NDA government in 2014 to include a more proactive security and connectivity dimension.

Final Answer: 1991

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology and to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Solution:

1. The treaty was opened for signature in 1968 and entered into force in 1970. 2. The NPT defines nuclear-weapon states as those that had manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967. 3. There are three pillars to the treaty: non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology. 4. India has refused to join the NPT, calling it "hypocritical" and "discriminatory" because it creates a divide between nuclear "haves" and "have-nots." 5. The acronym NPT stands for the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Final Answer: Non-Proliferation Treaty

Answer: (A)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes submitted to it by states and gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs.

Solution:

1. The ICJ was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. 2. It succeeded the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ). 3. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. 4. It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York City, United States. 5. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

Final Answer: The Hague

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS) was an Indian right-wing political party that existed from 1951 to 1977. It was the ideological predecessor of the modern-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Solution:

1. The party was founded on October 21, 1951, in Delhi. 2. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, a former minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's first cabinet, founded the party after a fallout with Nehru over the issue of the Delhi Pact (Liaquat–Nehru Pact). 3. The BJS emphasized the protection of Indian culture and tradition, the promotion of Hindi, and a firm stand against Pakistan. 4. Its ideological core was "One country, one culture, and one nation." 5. After the Emergency in 1977, the Jana Sangh merged with other opposition parties to form the Janata Party; following its collapse, its members formed the BJP in 1980.

Final Answer: Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

The IT (Information Technology) revolution in India refers to the rapid growth of the software and services industry, which positioned India as a global technology hub. This transition required both political vision and policy reforms.

Solution:

1. While the economic reforms of 1991 accelerated the process, the seeds of the IT revolution were sown in the 1980s. 2. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was a strong proponent of using modern technology and computers to solve India's developmental problems. 3. During his tenure (1984–1989), he lowered import duties on fully assembled computers and encouraged the domestic production of hardware and software. 4. He established the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) to develop indigenous telecommunications technology. 5. His vision of a "modern, technologically advanced India" laid the groundwork for the software boom that occurred in the 1990s and 2000s.

Final Answer: Rajiv Gandhi

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

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

