

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-12

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 first three General Elections in India (1952-1962) are often described as a period of 'Congress Dominance.' What was the main reason for this?

- (A) Lack of other political parties
- (B) The legacy of the national movement and a charismatic leadership
- (C) The use of military force to suppress opposition
- (D) Absence of the First Past the Post system

Q2. The Swatantra Party, formed in 1959, was primarily critical of which policy?

- (A) Non-Alignment
- (B) Cooperative farming and state control of the economy
- (C) Integration of Princely States
- (D) The reservation system

Q3. Who was the Chairman of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) appointed in 1953?

- (A) Potti Sreeramulu
- (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Fazal Ali
- (D) H.N. Kunzru



- Q4.** The demand for a separate state of Andhra was led by the veteran Gandhian Potti Sreeramulu, who died after a fast of how many days?
- (A) 45 days
 - (B) 52 days
 - (C) 56 days
 - (D) 64 days
- Q5.** Which model of development was emphasized in the Second Five Year Plan?
- (A) Agriculture and Irrigation
 - (B) Heavy Industrialization
 - (C) Information Technology
 - (D) Rural Cooperatives
- Q6.** The 'Milkman of India', Verghese Kurien, is associated with which movement?
- (A) Green Revolution
 - (B) Yellow Revolution
 - (C) White Revolution
 - (D) Blue Revolution
- Q7.** India's policy of Non-Alignment (NAM) meant:
- (A) Remaining isolated from world affairs
 - (B) Joining the US bloc in secret
 - (C) Not joining any military alliances and following an independent path
 - (D) Mediating only between Asian countries
- Q8.** In which year did India conduct its first nuclear explosion (Pokhran-I) under the code name 'Smiling Buddha'?
- (A) 1962
 - (B) 1971



(C) 1974

(D) 1998

Q9. The phrase "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" became popular in Indian politics after the 1967 elections to describe:

(A) Religious tourism

(B) Frequent floor-crossing (defections) by legislators

(C) The rise of the Dalit movement

(D) The success of the Green Revolution

Q10. In the 1971 elections, Indira Gandhi's famous slogan was:

(A) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

(B) Garibi Hatao (Abolish Poverty)

(C) Save Democracy

(D) Indira Hatao

Q11. The 42nd Amendment Act (1976) was passed during the Emergency. It is often referred to as:

(A) The People's Charter

(B) The Mini-Constitution

(C) The Basic Structure Doctrine

(D) The Judicial Review Act

Q12. The 'Laldenga' led movement for independence in the North East was associated with which state?

(A) Nagaland

(B) Mizoram

(C) Assam

(D) Manipur



- Q13.** The 'Mandal Commission' recommended what percentage of reservation for OBCs in central government jobs?
- (A) 15%
 - (B) 22.5%
 - (C) 27%
 - (D) 33%
- Q14.** The 'New Economic Policy' (NEP) involving Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) was introduced in India in:
- (A) 1989
 - (B) 1990
 - (C) 1991
 - (D) 1992
- Q15.** Which event marked the symbolic end of the Cold War in 1989?
- (A) Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (B) Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - (C) Vietnam War
 - (D) Signing of the SALT treaty
- Q16.** The 'Shock Therapy' in Russia and Eastern Europe involved:
- (A) A gradual shift to socialism
 - (B) A sudden transition from a planned economy to a free-market economy
 - (C) Improvements in public health
 - (D) Strengthening of the Warsaw Pact
- Q17.** The 'Maastricht Treaty' signed in 1992 led to the creation of:
- (A) NATO
 - (B) The European Union



- (C) SEATO
- (D) The League of Nations

Q18. Which country follows the 'One Country, Two Systems' policy regarding Hong Kong?

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

Q19. The ethnic conflict between the Sinhalese and the LTTE took place in which South Asian country?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Maldives

Q20. Which organ of the United Nations has the power to take military action against an aggressor?

- (A) General Assembly
- (B) Security Council
- (C) International Court of Justice
- (D) Economic and Social Council

Q21. The 'Kyoto Protocol' is an international treaty that aims to:

- (A) Regulate global trade
- (B) Reduce Greenhouse gas emissions
- (C) Promote human rights
- (D) Prevent nuclear proliferation



- Q22.** 'Global Commons' refers to resources which are:
- (A) Owned by a specific state
 - (B) Private property of MNCs
 - (C) Not owned by anyone but shared by the international community
 - (D) Found only in the Global South
- Q23.** The World Social Forum (WSF) is a platform that opposes:
- (A) Environmental protection
 - (B) Neoliberal Globalization
 - (C) Human Rights
 - (D) Communism
- Q24.** In the 1962 border conflict, China attacked India in which two sectors?
- (A) Punjab and Rajasthan
 - (B) Aksai Chin and NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh)
 - (C) Sikkim and Bhutan
 - (D) Jammu and Kargil
- Q25.** The 'Syndicate' within the Congress party was led by:
- (A) Indira Gandhi
 - (B) K. Kamraj
 - (C) Morarji Desai
 - (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Q26.** The 'Shah Commission' was appointed to inquire into:
- (A) The 1984 Riots
 - (B) The 1975 Emergency excesses
 - (C) The Mandal Commission report



(D) The Ayodhya dispute

Q27. Operation Blue Star was conducted in 1984 in which city?

(A) Chandigarh

(B) Amritsar

(C) Ludhiana

(D) Delhi

Q28. The First General Election was held for how many Lok Sabha seats?

(A) 543

(B) 489

(C) 500

(D) 450

Q29. Which Prime Minister's tenure saw the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations?

(A) Rajiv Gandhi

(B) V.P. Singh

(C) Narasimha Rao

(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q30. 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' were reforms introduced by:

(A) Vladimir Putin

(B) Boris Yeltsin

(C) Mikhail Gorbachev

(D) Nikita Khrushchev

Q31. The ASEAN Way refers to:

(A) A military strategy of ASEAN states



- (B) Informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members
- (C) A trade agreement with China
- (D) The process of joining the EU

Q32. Which agreement was signed between India and Pakistan after the 1971 war?

- (A) Tashkent Agreement
- (B) Simla Agreement
- (C) Indus Water Treaty
- (D) Lahore Declaration

Q33. The current Secretary-General of the United Nations (as of recent years) belongs to which country?

- (A) South Korea
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Ghana

Q34. 'Human Security' focuses on:

- (A) Security of the state borders
- (B) Protection of individuals from hunger, disease, and repression
- (C) Increasing military expenditure
- (D) Building nuclear bunkers

Q35. The 1992 Earth Summit was held in which city?

- (A) New York
- (B) Kyoto
- (C) Rio de Janeiro
- (D) Johannesburg



- Q36.** Cultural Homogenization is often associated with:
- (A) Rise of local cultures
 - (B) Westernization or McDonaldization
 - (C) Religious revivalism
 - (D) Isolationism
- Q37.** The 'Grand Alliance' of 1971 was formed by:
- (A) Regional parties of the South
 - (B) Non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties
 - (C) Congress (R) and CPI
 - (D) BJP and Shiv Sena
- Q38.** The term 'Bipolarity' during the Cold War referred to the dominance of:
- (A) Britain and France
 - (B) USA and USSR
 - (C) China and India
 - (D) Germany and Italy
- Q39.** Which country is not a member of BRICS?
- (A) Brazil
 - (B) Russia
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) South Africa
- Q40.** The first non-Congress government at the Center was led by:
- (A) Charan Singh
 - (B) Morarji Desai
 - (C) V.P. Singh



(D) A.B. Vajpayee

Q41. 'Amnesty International' is an organization associated with:

- (A) Economic development
- (B) Environmental protection
- (C) Human Rights
- (D) Nuclear disarmament

Q42. The 'NPT' (Non-Proliferation Treaty) allows which countries to have nuclear weapons?

- (A) All UN members
- (B) Only those who tested before 1967
- (C) Only G7 countries
- (D) No country is allowed

Q43. The 'Mandal vs Mandir' politics of the 1990s refers to the tension between:

- (A) Secularism and Communism
- (B) Caste-based reservation and Religious mobilization
- (C) Urban and Rural development
- (D) North and South India

Q44. Which state was the first to be created on a linguistic basis?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Punjab

Q45. The SAARC headquarters is located in:

- (A) New Delhi



- (B) Islamabad
- (C) Kathmandu
- (D) Dhaka

Q46. What was the 'Total Revolution' intended to change?

- (A) Only the economic system
- (B) Only the educational system
- (C) Social, economic, and political aspects of life
- (D) The foreign policy of India

Q47. The 'Bangkok Declaration' (1967) led to the establishment of:

- (A) SAARC
- (B) ASEAN
- (C) BRICS
- (D) European Union

Q48. 'Disarmament' refers to:

- (A) Building more advanced weapons
- (B) Giving up certain types of weapons
- (C) Exporting weapons to other countries
- (D) Using weapons for self-defense only

Q49. The term 'Global South' generally refers to:

- (A) Countries in the Southern Hemisphere only
- (B) Developing and underdeveloped countries
- (C) Developed countries like Australia
- (D) Communist countries

Q50. Who was the architect of the first Five Year Plan in India?



- (A) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (B) K.N. Raj
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) John Matthai



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: The period of 'Congress Dominance' (1952–1967) refers to an era in Indian politics where the Indian National Congress won overwhelming majorities at both the Centre and in most States. This was not due to a lack of democratic competition, but rather the unique historical and social capital the party held following India's independence.

Solution: The Congress party enjoyed a 'first-off-the-block' advantage because it was the vanguard of the Indian National Movement. Most of its leaders, such as Jawaharlal Nehru, were national icons who had spent years in jail for the cause of freedom. This gave the party deep legitimacy. Additionally, the Congress was a 'social and ideological coalition,' representing diverse interests (peasants, industrialists, urban dwellers, and various castes), which left very little political space for opposition parties to occupy. Options C and D are historically incorrect; India used the First Past the Post system and maintained a robust democracy without military intervention.

Final Answer: The legacy of the national movement and a charismatic leadership

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: The Swatantra Party was an Indian classical liberal political party that existed from 1959 to 1974. It was formed as a conservative alternative to the socialist direction of the Jawaharlal Nehru-led Congress, advocating for "freedom of property" and "freedom of enterprise."

Solution: The primary catalyst for the formation of the Swatantra Party was the Congress party's shift toward socialist economic policies, specifically the "Nagpur Resolution" of 1959. This resolution promoted cooperative farming and heavy state intervention in the economy. The Swatantra Party argued that these policies would lead to "license-permit raj," bureaucracy, and the erosion of individual rights. While they also had reservations about certain aspects of Non-Alignment (favoring closer ties with the West), their core platform and reason for existence was their opposition to state-led economic control.

Final Answer: Cooperative farming and state control of the economy

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganization of state boundaries. This was a response to the growing demand for states based on linguistic identity following the death of Potti Sreeramulu.

Solution: In December 1953, the Government of India appointed a three-member commission to look into the matter of state reorganization. The commission was headed by Justice Fazal Ali, with H.N. Kunzru and K.M. Panikkar as its members. The commission's report, submitted in 1955, accepted that the boundaries of the states should reflect linguistic divisions, leading to the creation of 14 states and 6 union territories under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. While Potti Sreeramulu was the activist whose fast led to the creation of Andhra State, and H.N. Kunzru was a member, Fazal Ali served as the Chairman.

Final Answer: Fazal Ali

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The creation of Andhra State was the first instance of a state being formed on a linguistic basis in independent India. The movement was driven by the "Vishalandhra" demand, which sought to separate the Telugu-speaking areas from the Madras Presidency.

Solution: Potti Sreeramulu, a dedicated Gandhian and freedom fighter, went on an indefinite fast on October 19, 1952, to demand a separate state for Telugu speakers. His fast lasted for 56 days, and he passed away on December 15, 1952. His death sparked immense public outcry and violent protests across the region. Recognizing the gravity of the situation, the central government finally yielded, leading to the creation of the first linguistic state (Andhra State) in October 1953.

Final Answer: 56 days

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The Second Five Year Plan was based on the "Mahalanobis Model," named after the statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis. It emphasized a "top-down" approach to economic development, prioritizing capital goods and heavy industry to build a strong foundation for the Indian economy.

Solution: While the First Five Year Plan focused primarily on agriculture and irrigation to solve food shortages, the Second Plan aimed for rapid industrialization. The goal was to develop the public sector and build massive infrastructure projects, such as the Bhilai, Durgapur, and Rourkela steel plants. This period also saw the government impose substantial tariffs on imports to protect "infant" domestic industries, a policy known as import substitution. This strategy was intended to transform India into an industrial powerhouse, though it faced challenges regarding foreign exchange and the relative neglect of the agricultural sector.

Final Answer: Heavy Industrialization

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The White Revolution, also known as Operation Flood, was a landmark program launched in 1970 to create a nationwide milk grid. It utilized the "Anand Pattern" of dairy cooperatives, which empowered small-scale producers by giving them control over the resources they create.

Solution: Verghese Kurien was the central figure behind this movement. As the chairman of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), he spearheaded the White Revolution to increase milk production, augment rural incomes, and ensure fair prices for consumers. This movement was distinct from the Green Revolution (which focused on high-yielding food grains) and the Yellow Revolution (oilseeds). Kurien's innovative cooperative model at Amul (Anand Milk Union Limited) ensured that the middleman was eliminated, allowing the profits to go directly to the farmers.

Final Answer: White Revolution

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Non-Alignment was the central pillar of India's foreign policy during the Cold War. It was an effort by newly independent nations to avoid being drawn into the ideological and military rivalry between the two superpowers: the USA and the USSR.

Solution: Non-Alignment did not mean 'neutrality' or 'isolation' (staying away from world affairs). Instead, as championed by Jawaharlal Nehru, it meant that India would maintain its sovereignty by not joining military alliances like NATO or the Warsaw Pact. This allowed India to take an independent stand on international issues based on its own interests and justice, often acting as a mediator to reduce Cold War tensions.

Final Answer: Not joining any military alliances and following an independent path

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: India's nuclear program was initiated for peaceful purposes, but the changing security environment in Asia led to the decision to demonstrate nuclear capability. The first test was characterized as a "Peaceful Nuclear Explosion" (PNE).

Solution: India conducted its first underground nuclear test at Pokhran, Rajasthan, on May 18, 1974, during the premiership of Indira Gandhi. Codenamed 'Smiling Buddha,' the test made India the first nation outside the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to conduct a nuclear explosion. This was a significant step in India's quest for technological self-reliance and strategic autonomy, though it led to international sanctions and friction with the Western world at the time.

Final Answer: 1974

Answer: (C)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: The 1967 General Elections witnessed the breakdown of Congress dominance and the emergence of numerous coalition governments (Samyukta Vidhayak Dal). This instability led to a culture of political opportunism and shifting loyalties among legislators.

Solution: The phrase "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" (Ram has come, Ram has gone) originated from the actions of Gaya Lal, an MLA from Haryana who changed his party thrice in a single day in 1967. It became a popular political metaphor in India to describe the practice of "floor-crossing" or "defections," where elected representatives switch parties for political gain or to topple governments. This trend eventually led to the enactment of the Anti-Defection Law (52nd Amendment) in 1985 to curb such practices.

Final Answer: Frequent floor-crossing (defections) by legislators

Answer: (B)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: Following the split in the Congress party in 1969, Indira Gandhi sought to build a new base of support by bypassing traditional party machinery and appealing directly to the poor and marginalized sections of society.

Solution: In the 1971 Lok Sabha elections, the opposition "Grand Alliance" had a one-point program: "Indira Hatao" (Remove Indira). In a masterstroke of political communication, Indira Gandhi countered this with a positive, pro-poor program summarized by the slogan "Garibi Hatao" (Abolish Poverty). This slogan resonated deeply with the masses, including the landless laborers, Dalits, and women, leading to a landslide victory for her faction of the Congress (Congress-R).

Final Answer: Garibi Hatao (Abolish Poverty)

Answer: (B)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: The 42nd Amendment Act was enacted by the Indira Gandhi government during the National Emergency (1975–1977). It brought about the most comprehensive changes to the Indian Constitution in its history.

Solution: The 42nd Amendment is famously known as the "Mini-Constitution" because it attempted to alter almost every part of the Constitution, including the Preamble (adding 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'), the Fundamental Rights, and the Directive Principles. It also introduced Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) and sought to give the Parliament unrestrained power to amend the Constitution, limiting the power of judicial review. Many of these changes were later repealed or modified by the 44th Amendment Act to restore democratic safeguards.

Final Answer: The Mini-Constitution

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Regional aspirations in the North-East often took the form of armed insurgencies. In the Lushai Hills region, the failure of the government to respond to a severe famine in 1959 led to the rise of secessionist sentiments.

Solution: Laldenga was the founder and leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF), which launched an armed struggle for independence from India in 1966, specifically for the Mizo people in the state of Mizoram. After two decades of insurgency and life in exile, Laldenga signed the Mizo Accord with the Rajiv Gandhi government in 1986. This led to Mizoram becoming a full-fledged state of India and Laldenga becoming its first Chief Minister, effectively ending the conflict through democratic integration.

Final Answer: Mizoram

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was established in 1979 to identify the "socially or educationally backward classes" of India and suggest steps for their advancement.

Solution: The Mandal Commission, headed by B.P. Mandal, submitted its report in 1980. It identified nearly 3,743 castes as Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and recommended a 27% reservation for them in central government jobs and educational institutions. This was in addition to the existing 22.5% for SCs and STs, keeping the total under the 50% limit set by legal precedents at the time. The recommendation was eventually implemented by the V.P. Singh government in 1990, leading to widespread protests and a permanent shift in Indian "Mandir vs. Mandal" politics.

Final Answer: 27%

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: In the early 1990s, India faced a severe Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis, with foreign exchange reserves barely enough to pay for two weeks of imports. This necessitated a radical shift from the "Permit Raj" to a market-oriented economy.

Solution: The New Economic Policy was launched in July 1991 under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and then-Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. The policy introduced the "LPG" model: Liberalization (removing government restrictions), Privatization (reducing the role of the public sector), and Globalization (integrating the Indian economy with the world). These reforms dismantled the industrial licensing system, reduced import duties, and opened India to foreign direct investment, fundamentally altering India's growth trajectory.

Final Answer: 1991

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and its satellite states (the Eastern Bloc) and the United States and its allies (the Western Bloc) that began after World War II. Its end was marked by a series of democratic revolutions in Eastern Europe and the eventual disintegration of the USSR.

Solution: The Fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, is widely regarded as the symbolic end of the Cold War. The wall had stood since 1961 as a physical barrier separating East and West Berlin, symbolizing the division between Communism and Capitalism. Its opening followed a period of political liberalization (Glasnost and Perestroika) in the Soviet Union and mass protests across the Eastern Bloc. While the official dissolution of the Soviet Union happened in 1991, the dismantling of the wall was the most powerful visual representation that the bipolar world order had collapsed.

Final Answer: Fall of the Berlin Wall

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Following the disintegration of the USSR, the model of transition in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF. This transition is known as 'Shock Therapy,' characterized by a total shift to a capitalist system, rooting out all structures of the previous Soviet period.

Solution: Shock Therapy involved a sudden and radical transition to a free-market economy. Key features included the privatization of state assets (often through "vouchers"), the introduction of private ownership of land, and the sudden removal of government subsidies and price controls. Instead of a gradual reform process, the changes were implemented all at once. This led to the collapse of the industrial complex in Russia (often called the "largest garage sale in history") and caused severe economic hardship, high inflation, and the rise of oligarchs, as the value of the ruble plummeted and social welfare nets disappeared.

Final Answer: A sudden transition from a planned economy to a free-market economy

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The evolution of European integration began with the European Economic Community (EEC) and reached its peak with the Maastricht Treaty. This treaty laid the foundation for a unified European identity, encompassing common foreign policy, citizenship, and a single currency.

Solution: The Maastricht Treaty (officially the Treaty on European Union) was signed on February 7, 1992, and came into force in 1993. It formally established the European Union (EU). The treaty created the "three pillars" structure: the European Communities, Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and cooperation in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs. It also set the criteria for the adoption of the 'Euro' as a common currency and established the European Central Bank. NATO and SEATO are military alliances, while the League of Nations was a pre-WWII international organization, making the EU the only historically accurate answer.

Final Answer: The European Union

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The 'One Country, Two Systems' is a constitutional principle formulated by Deng Xiaoping during the 1980s for the reunification of China. It was designed to allow regions to retain their own economic and administrative systems while being part of a single sovereign state.

Solution: China applied this policy to Hong Kong when the city was handed back by the United Kingdom in 1997. Under this arrangement, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. While it is part of China (the "One Country"), it was guaranteed a high degree of autonomy for 50 years, including its own legal system, capitalist economy, and certain democratic rights that are not present in mainland China (the "Two Systems"). A similar arrangement was also applied to Macau following its handover from Portugal in 1999.

Final Answer: China

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Ethnic conflict often arises from perceived or real discrimination by a majority group against a minority. In the context of South Asia, the struggle between the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamils led to one of the longest-running civil wars in the region.

Solution: The conflict took place in Sri Lanka. It was primarily fought between the Sinhalese-dominated Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a militant organization that sought to create an independent state (Tamil Eelam) in the north and east of the island for the Tamil minority. The Tamils felt marginalized by policies like the 'Sinhala Only Act' of 1956. The civil war lasted from 1983 until 2009, when the Sri Lankan military defeated the LTTE. India was also involved in the conflict between 1987 and 1990 through the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF).

Final Answer: Sri Lanka

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: The United Nations was established to maintain international peace and security. Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the organization has the authority to identify threats to peace and take collective measures to restore order.

Solution: The Security Council is the only organ of the UN with the power to make decisions that member states are obligated to implement, including the authorization of military action. It consists of 15 members, including five permanent members (P5) with veto power. While the General Assembly can make recommendations, only the Security Council can authorize "peacekeeping" or "peace enforcement" missions to stop an aggressor. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) deals with legal disputes between states, and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) focuses on developmental issues.

Final Answer: Security Council

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: The Kyoto Protocol is a landmark international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was adopted in 1997 and entered into force in 2005.

Solution: The primary objective of the Kyoto Protocol is to fight global warming by reducing the concentration of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. It was the first treaty to set legally binding targets for industrialized countries (Annex I countries) to reduce their emissions of six key gases, including Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) and Methane (CH_4). The protocol introduced mechanisms like "Carbon Trading" to help countries meet their targets. It was later succeeded by the Paris Agreement in 2015, which expanded the scope of climate action to include all nations.

Final Answer: Reduce Greenhouse gas emissions

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: The term "Global Commons" refers to natural and cultural resources that are not owned by any single country or private entity. These resources are available for use by all countries and are managed collectively by the international community to ensure their sustainable use. Examples include the high seas, the atmosphere, Antarctica, and outer space.

Solution: Global Commons are areas and resources that lie beyond national jurisdiction and are not subject to ownership by any single state or private organization. Instead, they are shared by all nations and governed through international agreements and cooperation to prevent overuse or exploitation.

Final Answer: Global Commons are resources that are not owned by anyone but are shared by the international community.

Answer: (C)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: The World Social Forum (WSF) is an international platform that brings together civil society organizations, activists, and social movements. It was created as a counter-space to discuss alternatives to dominant global economic and political systems, particularly those associated with globalization driven by multinational corporations and capitalist policies.

Solution: The WSF is fundamentally opposed to neoliberal globalization, which promotes free-market policies, deregulation, privatization, and reduced government intervention in the economy. The forum critiques how such policies often lead to inequality, environmental degradation, and social injustice. Instead, it advocates for more equitable and sustainable alternatives.

Final Answer: The World Social Forum (WSF) is a platform that opposes neoliberal globalization.

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: The 1962 conflict arose from a long-standing border dispute regarding the "McMahon Line" in the east and the "Johnson Line" in the west. The war began on October 20, 1962, when the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China launched simultaneous offensives in two widely separated sectors of the Indian border.

Solution: The conflict was concentrated in two main areas: 1. The Western Sector (Aksai Chin): Located in the Ladakh region, where China had built a strategic road connecting Tibet and Xinjiang. 2. The Eastern Sector (NEFA): Now known as Arunachal Pradesh, then called the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). China captured significant territory in both regions before declaring a unilateral ceasefire and withdrawing to the "Line of Actual Control" (LAC) in the eastern sector, while retaining control over Aksai Chin.

Final Answer: Aksai Chin and NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh)

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: The 'Syndicate' refers to an informal group of powerful organizational leaders within the Indian National Congress. They held significant control over the party's machinery and were instrumental in the appointment of Prime Ministers during the mid-1960s, initially believing they could guide the national leadership from behind the scenes.

Solution: The Syndicate was led by K. Kamraj (former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then-President of the Congress). Other prominent members included S.K. Patil, N. Sanjiva Reddy, and Atulya Ghosh. This group was responsible for ensuring Lal Bahadur Shastri's succession to the premiership in 1964 and later Indira Gandhi's in 1966. However, a power struggle eventually erupted between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate, as she sought to assert her independent authority and move the party toward a more populist, left-leaning agenda. This rivalry culminated in the historic split of the Congress party in 1969 into Congress (O)—led by the Syndicate—and Congress (R)—led by Indira Gandhi.

Final Answer: K. Kamraj

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Following the defeat of the Congress party in the 1977 General Elections, the newly elected Janata Party government sought to investigate the administrative and political irregularities committed during the period of the National Emergency (1975–1977).

Solution: The Shah Commission of Inquiry was appointed in May 1977, headed by Justice J.C. Shah, a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. Its mandate was to inquire into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses, and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of the Emergency. The commission examined evidence related to the illegal arrest of political opponents, the censorship of the press, and the forced sterilization programs. The commission's findings provided a detailed account of how democratic norms were suspended and led to a wider public debate on the protection of civil liberties in India.

Final Answer: The 1975 Emergency excesses

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Operation Blue Star was a military operation conducted by the Indian Army in 1984 to remove militants who had taken shelter inside the Golden Temple complex, which is the holiest shrine of Sikhism.

Solution: The operation was carried out in Amritsar, Punjab, where militants had fortified themselves inside the Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) complex. The Indian government ordered the operation to restore control over the shrine and address rising militancy.

Final Answer: Operation Blue Star was conducted in Amritsar.

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: The first general elections in India (1951–52) were the first democratic elections held after independence. The Lok Sabha, which is the lower house of Parliament, was formed based on these elections.

Solution: In the first general election, the number of Lok Sabha seats contested was 489. This marked the beginning of India's parliamentary democratic system with widespread participation across the country.

Final Answer: The First General Election was held for 489 Lok Sabha seats.

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: The Mandal Commission (Second Backward Classes Commission) had submitted its report in 1980, but it remained in cold storage for a decade during the Congress-led governments. It was only with the rise of the "National Front" coalition that the political will to implement these recommendations emerged.

Solution: The recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented by Prime Minister V.P. Singh in August 1990. His government, a coalition called the National Front supported by the BJP and Left parties from the outside, decided to provide 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Central Government jobs. This decision triggered massive student protests across North India and fundamentally altered the electoral landscape by mobilizing backward caste identities. While Rajiv Gandhi was in power when the report was discussed, and Narasimha Rao later added economic criteria (which was struck down), the actual implementation was the hallmark of V.P. Singh's tenure.

Final Answer: V.P. Singh

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: By the mid-1980s, the Soviet Union was facing stagnation, economic inefficiency, and a lack of transparency. When Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985, he sought to modernize the system through two interconnected policies: Glasnost and Perestroika.

Solution: Mikhail Gorbachev introduced these reforms to revitalize the USSR. 1. **Glasnost** (Openness): Aimed at increasing transparency in government institutions and activities. It allowed for greater freedom of speech, reduced press censorship, and permitted citizens to openly discuss political and social issues. 2. **Perestroika** (Restructuring): Focused on the economic and political restructuring of the state. It introduced some market-like reforms, decentralized economic decision-making, and encouraged limited private enterprise. While Gorbachev intended these reforms to save the socialist system, they unintentionally accelerated the demand for independence in Soviet republics, ultimately leading to the disintegration of the USSR in 1991.

Final Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev

Answer: (C)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in 1967. Unlike the European Union, which relies on supranational institutions and binding legal frameworks, ASEAN developed a unique style of diplomacy and interaction known as the "ASEAN Way."

Solution: The 'ASEAN Way' refers to a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative. It is built on three core principles: 1. **Sovereignty and Non-interference:** Members agree not to interfere in the internal affairs of other member states. 2. **Consensus-based Decision Making:** Policies are only adopted when all members agree, avoiding majoritarian voting that could alienate a minority. 3. **Quiet Diplomacy:** Disputes are handled through informal discussions and "back-channel" negotiations rather than public confrontation or legal battles. This approach has been credited with maintaining regional peace despite the diverse political systems and historical animosities among its members.

Final Answer: Informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members

Answer: (B)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Following the decisive military victory of India and the creation of Bangladesh in December 1971, both nations needed a framework to normalize relations, exchange prisoners of war, and establish a bilateral mechanism for conflict resolution.

Solution: The Simla Agreement was signed on July 2, 1972, in Simla, Himachal Pradesh, by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The agreement was more than just a peace treaty; it established the "Line of Control" (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir and committed both countries to settling their differences through bilateral negotiations, specifically excluding the intervention of third parties or international organizations. This made it a cornerstone of India-Pakistan diplomacy. The Tashkent Agreement (1966) followed the 1965 war, and the Lahore Declaration (1999) occurred much later.

Final Answer: Simla Agreement

Answer: (B)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: The Secretary-General of the United Nations is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The role serves as a symbol of United Nations ideals and a spokesperson for the interests of the world's peoples, in particular the poor and vulnerable.

Solution: António Guterres, the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations, took office on January 1, 2017, and was re-appointed for a second term starting in 2022. Before joining the UN, he served as the Prime Minister of **Portugal** from 1995 to 2002 and later as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from 2005 to 2015. Previous Secretaries-General mentioned in the options include Ban Ki-moon (South Korea), Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt), and Kofi Annan (Ghana).

Final Answer: Portugal

Answer: (B)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: Traditional security focuses on "National Security," which is the protection of a state's borders from external military threats. In contrast, "Human Security" is a people-centered approach that emerged prominently in the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report, emphasizing that true security cannot be achieved without protecting people from chronic threats and sudden disruptions in their daily lives.

Solution: Human Security focuses on the protection of individuals from a broad range of non-military threats. It is often summarized by two key ideas: "Freedom from fear" (protection from violence and repression) and "Freedom from want" (protection from hunger, disease, and environmental disasters). While traditional security might prioritize military expenditure (Option C) or border defense (Option A), Human Security argues that a state cannot be secure if its citizens are suffering from poverty, lack of healthcare, or human rights violations.

Final Answer: Protection of individuals from hunger, disease, and repression

Answer: (B)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly known as the "Earth Summit," was organized to address urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. It aimed to find a balance between economic growth and environmental preservation.

Solution: The Earth Summit was held in **Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil, in June 1992. It was attended by representatives from over 170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations. The summit resulted in several key outcomes, including the "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development," "Agenda 21" (a blueprint for sustainable development), and the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). While New York hosts many UN meetings, Kyoto is associated with the 1997 Protocol, and Johannesburg hosted the follow-up World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

Final Answer: Rio de Janeiro

Answer: (C)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: In the era of globalization, cultural homogenization refers to the tendency of a dominant culture to invade and influence other cultures to the point where they lose their unique identity and begin to look like the dominant one. This often creates a "world culture" that is uniform and predictable.

Solution: Cultural homogenization is most frequently associated with **Westernization** or **McDonaldization**. The latter term, coined by sociologist George Ritzer, uses the fast-food chain McDonald's as a metaphor for the spread of Western consumerist values, efficiency, and standardization across the globe. As people worldwide begin to watch the same Hollywood movies, wear the same brands of clothing, and eat the same types of food, distinct local traditions may fade. This is the opposite of the "rise of local cultures" (which is Cultural Heterogenization) or "isolationism" (which is the refusal to engage with outside cultures).

Final Answer: Westernization or McDonaldization

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: After the 1969 split in the Congress party, Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) was left in a minority position in the Parliament, though she continued to govern with the support of the CPI and DMK. To unseat her in the 1971 elections, major opposition forces realized they needed to unite to avoid splitting the anti-Congress vote.

Solution: The 'Grand Alliance' was a coalition formed by almost all major **non-communist and non-Congress opposition parties**. This included the Congress (O) (the Syndicate faction), the Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), the Praja Socialist Party (PSP), the Swatantra Party, and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Despite their ideological differences, they were united by a single-point agenda: "Indira Hatao" (Remove Indira). Conversely, Indira Gandhi countered this with her famous positive slogan, "Garibi Hatao" (Abolish Poverty). The Alliance failed to gain traction, as Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) won a landslide victory.

Final Answer: Non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution

Concept: The Cold War (1945–1991) was characterized by a global power structure known as "bipolarity," meaning the world was dominated by two major superpowers with opposing political and economic ideologies.

Solution: During the Cold War, the international system was dominated by two blocs: the United States (capitalist bloc) and the Soviet Union (socialist/communist bloc). These two powers influenced global politics, military alliances (NATO and Warsaw Pact), and economic systems, leading to a bipolar world order.

Final Answer: Bipolarity during the Cold War referred to the dominance of USA and USSR.

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: BRICS is an association of major emerging economies formed to promote economic cooperation and political coordination. The original members include Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

Solution: Among the given options, Brazil, Russia, and South Africa are members of BRICS. Italy, however, is not part of this grouping. BRICS does not include most Western European countries; instead, it focuses on emerging economies from Asia, Africa, and South America.

Final Answer: Italy is not a member of BRICS.

Answer: (C)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: The 1977 General Elections were held immediately after the withdrawal of the National Emergency (1975–1977). Public resentment against the "excesses" of the Emergency led to the unification of several opposition parties—including the Congress (O), Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, and Socialist Party—under a single umbrella known as the **Janata Party**.

Solution: The Janata Party won a decisive victory in the 1977 elections, and **Morarji Desai** became the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India on March 24, 1977. Desai was a veteran leader who had formerly been the Deputy Prime Minister under Indira Gandhi before joining the opposition. Although Charan Singh and V.P. Singh also led non-Congress governments later (in 1979 and 1989 respectively), and A.B. Vajpayee led the first full-term non-Congress government in 1998, Morarji Desai holds the historical distinction of being the first to break the Congress monopoly at the Center.

Final Answer: Morarji Desai

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Amnesty International is a global non-governmental organization (NGO) that works to promote and protect human rights. It focuses on ensuring that individuals are not subjected to injustice, discrimination, torture, or unfair imprisonment.

Solution: Amnesty International investigates and reports violations of human rights across the world. It campaigns for the release of political prisoners, abolition of the death penalty, prevention of torture, and protection of freedom of expression. Its work is not related to economic development, environmental protection, or nuclear disarmament directly, but specifically centers on human rights issues.

Final Answer: 'Amnesty International' is an organization associated with Human Rights.

Answer: (C)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: The NPT creates a legal distinction between "Nuclear Weapon States" (NWS) and "Non-Nuclear Weapon States" (NNWS). To prevent the further spread of these weapons, the treaty froze the number of recognized nuclear powers based on a specific historical cutoff date.

Solution: According to Article IX, paragraph 3 of the NPT, a Nuclear Weapon State is defined as one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to **January 1, 1967**. This definition applies to only five countries: the United States, the Soviet Union (now Russia), the United Kingdom, France, and China. These five nations are allowed to possess nuclear weapons under the treaty, provided they commit to negotiations toward eventual disarmament. All other signatories are classified as Non-Nuclear Weapon States and agree never to acquire such weapons. Countries like India, Pakistan, and Israel never signed the NPT specifically because they viewed this "1967 rule" as discriminatory.

Final Answer: Only those who tested before 1967

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: The late 1980s and early 1990s in India saw the simultaneous rise of two powerful but competing political forces. "Mandal" represented the politics of social justice and caste identity, while "Mandir" represented the politics of religious identity and cultural nationalism.

Solution: The tension referred to is between **Caste-based reservation and Religious mobilization.**

1. **Mandal:** In 1990, the V.P. Singh government decided to implement the Mandal Commission's recommendation of 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government jobs. This mobilized the backward castes as a distinct political bloc. 2. **Mandir:** Almost simultaneously, the BJP and its affiliates intensified the movement for the construction of a Ram temple in Ayodhya (the Ram Janmabhoomi movement), led by L.K. Advani's 'Rath Yatra'. Political analysts often view the "Mandir" movement as an attempt by right-wing forces to unite the Hindu vote across various castes, thereby countering the fragmentation of the Hindu vote bank caused by the "Mandal" caste-based reservations.

Final Answer: Caste-based reservation and Religious mobilization

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Following independence, there was a strong demand for the reorganization of states based on regional languages. While the national leadership initially feared this might lead to disintegration, the death of Potti Sriramulu after a 56-day hunger strike led to intense public pressure and the eventual acceptance of linguistic states.

Solution: **Andhra Pradesh** (originally created as 'Andhra State') was the first state to be created on a linguistic basis in October 1953. It was carved out of the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency. This event set a precedent, leading to the appointment of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1953, which eventually led to the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. Other states like Maharashtra and Gujarat were separated later in 1960, and Punjab was reorganized in 1966.

Final Answer: Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (C)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a regional intergovernmental organization established to promote economic and regional integration among South Asian countries. Its headquarters is located in the capital city of one of its member countries.

Solution: The headquarters of **SAARC** is located in Kathmandu, which is the capital city of Nepal. Kathmandu serves as the administrative center where SAARC's secretariat coordinates regional cooperation activities among member states.

Final Answer: The SAARC headquarters is located in Kathmandu.

Answer: (C)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The term "Total Revolution" was associated with Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), a prominent Indian political leader and social reformer. It emerged during the 1970s as a movement calling for a comprehensive transformation of Indian society.

Solution: The idea of Total Revolution did not focus on a single area of change. Instead, it aimed at bringing deep and widespread reforms in multiple dimensions of society, including political corruption, economic inequality, social injustice, education, and moral values. It sought a holistic change in the functioning of the state and society rather than limiting itself to one sector.

Final Answer: The 'Total Revolution' was intended to change social, economic, and political aspects of life.

Answer: (C)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: International organizations are often formed through formal agreements or declarations signed by member countries. The name of the declaration usually indicates the place and time where the organization was founded.

Solution: The Bangkok Declaration was signed in 1967 by five Southeast Asian countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. This declaration marked the formal establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which aims to promote regional cooperation, economic growth, and political stability in Southeast Asia.

Final Answer: The 'Bangkok Declaration' (1967) led to the establishment of ASEAN.

Answer: (B)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: Disarmament is a concept in international relations that focuses on reducing or eliminating weapons, especially weapons of mass destruction, to promote peace and reduce the risk of armed conflict. It is often discussed in the context of global security and peace treaties.

Solution: Disarmament does not mean increasing or exporting weapons. Instead, it refers to the process of reducing, limiting, or completely giving up certain categories of weapons, such as nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, through international agreements between countries.

Final Answer: 'Disarmament' refers to giving up certain types of weapons.

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: The term "Global South" is used in international relations and political geography to describe countries that share similar socio-economic and developmental characteristics. It is not strictly based on geographical location but on levels of development, income, and historical experience of colonization.

Solution: The Global South generally includes developing and underdeveloped countries, mainly located in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and parts of Oceania. These countries often face challenges such as lower income levels, industrialization gaps, and unequal access to global resources compared to developed nations of the Global North.

Final Answer: The term 'Global South' generally refers to developing and underdeveloped countries.

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: The Five Year Plans were centralized and integrated national economic programs. While Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairperson of the Planning Commission, the actual drafting and economic modeling were spearheaded by young economists who prioritized immediate post-partition recovery and food security.

Solution: The primary architect of the first Five Year Plan was the young economist **K.N. Raj**. He was instrumental in drafting the plan document, which was based on the Harrod-Domar model. This plan emphasized increasing national income through high levels of savings and investment in the primary sector (agriculture). It is a common misconception to name P.C. Mahalanobis, but he was actually the architect of the *Second* Five Year Plan (1956–1961), which focused on heavy industrialization. John Matthai was India's first Railway Minister and later Finance Minister, but not the lead architect of this specific plan.

Final Answer: K.N. Raj

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

