

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-14

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. In the first three general elections, the 'First Past the Post' system benefited the Congress primarily because:

- (A) It won the majority of votes in every constituency.
- (B) The opposition votes were divided among various parties.
- (C) No other party was allowed to contest.
- (D) The President of India nominated Congress candidates.

Q2. The Swatantra Party (1959) advocated for which of the following economic principles?

- (A) State-controlled heavy industries.
- (B) Centralized planning and land reforms.
- (C) Removal of government control and free private enterprise.
- (D) Expansion of the public sector.

Q3. Which political party's ideology was centered around the concept of 'One Country, One Culture, One Nation'?

- (A) Communist Party of India
- (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- (C) Swatantra Party
- (D) Socialist Party



- Q4.** The 'Standstill Agreement' regarding the accession of princely states was signed between the Government of India and which state?
- (A) Junagadh
 - (B) Kashmir
 - (C) Hyderabad
 - (D) Manipur
- Q5.** Which of the following was a recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) 1953?
- (A) States should be created based on administrative convenience.
 - (B) The boundaries of states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.
 - (C) Princely states should be allowed to remain independent.
 - (D) India should be divided into four zones.
- Q6.** The demand for 'Vishalandhra' was associated with the creation of which state?
- (A) Tamil Nadu
 - (B) Karnataka
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Kerala
- Q7.** The 'Kerala Model' of development is characterized by high emphasis on:
- (A) Heavy industrialization and mining.
 - (B) Education, health, and land reforms.
 - (C) Export-oriented trade.
 - (D) Privatization of the service sector.
- Q8.** What was the primary difference between the First and Second Five Year Plans?
- (A) The First focused on industry; the Second on agriculture.
 - (B) The First focused on agriculture; the Second on heavy industrialization.



- (C) The First was socialist; the Second was capitalist.
- (D) The First was drafted by P.C. Mahalanobis; the Second by K.N. Raj.

Q9. The 'Green Revolution' in India led to regional inequalities because it was initially successful only in:

- (A) Bihar and Odisha.
- (B) Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh.
- (C) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (D) Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Q10. The 'Panchsheel' principles of peaceful coexistence were signed between:

- (A) Nehru and Zhou Enlai.
- (B) Nehru and Tito.
- (C) Shastri and Ayub Khan.
- (D) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Q11. The 1962 conflict with China had which of the following political impacts on India?

- (A) It strengthened the image of the Congress party.
- (B) It led to the first No-Confidence Motion against the Nehru government.
- (C) It resulted in the immediate accession of Tibet.
- (D) It led to the dissolution of the Communist Party of India.

Q12. The policy of 'Non-Alignment' did not mean 'Neutrality' because:

- (A) India joined the Warsaw Pact.
- (B) India remained actively involved in mediating world affairs.
- (C) India supported the US in the Korean War.
- (D) India refused to join the United Nations.

Q13. The 1967 General Elections were termed a 'Political Earthquake' because:



- (A) The Congress lost the majority in the Lok Sabha.
- (B) The Congress lost power in many states and its majority in Parliament was reduced.
- (C) The military took over the government.
- (D) The Jana Sangh won the majority.

Q14. The term 'Syndicate' within the Congress referred to:

- (A) A group of young radical socialists.
- (B) A group of powerful and influential leaders who controlled the party organization.
- (C) The advisors of the President.
- (D) The opposition coalition.

Q15. What was the main reason for the split in the Congress in 1969?

- (A) The Indo-Pak war.
- (B) Differences between the Prime Minister and the Syndicate over the Presidential election.
- (C) The failure of the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- (D) Disagreement over the Green Revolution.

Q16. The 'Navnirman Movement' in Gujarat (1974) was primarily directed against:

- (A) Religious discrimination.
- (B) High prices of essential food items and corruption.
- (C) The presence of foreign companies.
- (D) Reservation policies.

Q17. Which of the following is considered a 'constitutional' outcome of the Emergency?

- (A) The 44th Amendment which restricted the power to declare internal Emergency.



- (B) The 42nd Amendment which reduced the power of the Judiciary.
- (C) The resignation of the Prime Minister.
- (D) Both A and B.

Q18. Jayaprakash Narayan's concept of 'Total Revolution' sought to bring change in which spheres?

- (A) Only political and economic.
- (B) Only social and cultural.
- (C) Social, economic, political, and cultural.
- (D) Only environmental and educational.

Q19. The 'Punjab Accord' of 1985 (Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord) was an attempt to:

- (A) Create a separate state of Khalistan.
- (B) Bring normalcy to Punjab after a period of militancy.
- (C) Merge Punjab and Haryana.
- (D) Abolish the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

Q20. The Mizo National Front (MNF) led by Laldenga achieved statehood for Mizoram after:

- (A) A peaceful protest for two decades.
- (B) Two decades of armed struggle and a subsequent peace treaty.
- (C) A referendum conducted by the UN.
- (D) The intervention of the Chinese government.

Q21. The 'Mandal Commission' report of 1980 recommended:

- (A) 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government jobs.
- (B) Total abolition of the caste system.



- (C) Reservation for women in Parliament.
- (D) Privatization of public sector undertakings.

Q22. The 1989 elections marked the beginning of which era in Indian politics?

- (A) One-party dominance.
- (B) Coalition governments at the Center.
- (C) President's rule in all states.
- (D) Rise of the Left Front as a majority party.

Q23. The 'NDA IV' government (2019) is often characterized by political scientists as:

- (A) A weak coalition government.
- (B) A 'One-party dominant coalition' system.
- (C) A system of third-front dominance.
- (D) A return to the pre-1967 Congress system.

Q24. The New Economic Policy (1991) was a response to:

- (A) A severe balance of payments crisis.
- (B) Pressure from the Soviet Union.
- (C) The success of the Green Revolution.
- (D) Demands from the agricultural sector.

Q25. The 'Ayodhya Dispute' led to which of the following political consequences in 1992?

- (A) Dismissal of BJP-led governments in several states.
- (B) Formation of the UPA.
- (C) Signing of the Indus Water Treaty.
- (D) Abolition of Article 370.

Q26. Which event is symbolically associated with the 'End of Bipolarity'?



- (A) The Cuban Missile Crisis.
- (B) The fall of the Berlin Wall.
- (C) The signing of the Camp David Accords.
- (D) The launch of Sputnik.

Q27. ‘Shock Therapy’ in the post-Soviet context referred to:

- (A) A gradual transition to democracy.
- (B) A sudden, painful transition from a state-controlled economy to a free-market system.
- (C) Use of nuclear weapons in local conflicts.
- (D) Immediate integration of Russia into NATO.

Q28. Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of ‘Glasnost’ literally meant:

- (A) Restructuring of the economy.
- (B) Openness and transparency.
- (C) Military dominance.
- (D) Suppression of dissent.

Q29. Which among the following was NOT a consequence of the disintegration of the USSR?

- (A) The end of the Cold War.
- (B) The birth of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
- (C) The emergence of many new sovereign states.
- (D) The rise of the Soviet Union as a stronger socialist power.

Q30. The ‘Maastricht Treaty’ (1992) led to the formal establishment of:

- (A) The World Bank.
- (B) The European Union.
- (C) ASEAN.



(D) The Warsaw Pact.

Q31. What is the significance of the 'ASEAN Way'?

(A) A military strategy to counter the West.

(B) A formal set of rules for trade.

(C) A form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative.

(D) A common language for all member states.

Q32. The 'Bangkok Declaration' (1967) marked the birth of:

(A) BRICS

(B) SAARC

(C) ASEAN

(D) G-20

Q33. The 'New Development Bank' (NDB) is an initiative of which alternative center of power?

(A) European Union

(B) ASEAN

(C) BRICS

(D) SAARC

Q34. The 'LTTE' was a militant organization involved in an ethnic conflict in which country?

(A) Nepal

(B) Sri Lanka

(C) Maldives

(D) Bhutan

Q35. The 'Seven Party Alliance' (SPA) was instrumental in the transition to democracy in:



- (A) Pakistan
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Myanmar

Q36. The 'Indo-Pak' relations were significantly thawed temporarily by which transport diplomacy in 1999?

- (A) The Samjhauta Express.
- (B) The Sada-e-Sarhad (Delhi-Lahore Bus service).
- (C) The Maitree Express.
- (D) The Thar Express.

Q37. Which organ of the UN is responsible for maintaining international peace and security?

- (A) General Assembly
- (B) Security Council
- (C) Trusteeship Council
- (D) Secretariat

Q38. The 'Veto Power' in the UN Security Council belongs to:

- (A) All members of the UN.
- (B) The 10 non-permanent members.
- (C) The 5 permanent members.
- (D) Only the Secretary-General.

Q39. Which international organization provides loans for large-scale infrastructure and development projects?

- (A) IMF
- (B) World Bank



- (C) WTO
- (D) Amnesty International

Q40. The 'Security Council Reforms' demand primarily focuses on:

- (A) Abolishing the UN.
- (B) Increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members.
- (C) Moving the headquarters to Asia.
- (D) Decreasing the budget of the UN.

Q41. The 'NPT' (Non-Proliferation Treaty) is considered discriminatory by India because:

- (A) It bans all nuclear weapons.
- (B) It allows only the five permanent members of the UNSC to keep nuclear weapons.
- (C) It mandates nuclear disarmament for everyone.
- (D) It was drafted by the UN General Assembly.

Q42. 'Human Security' differs from 'State Security' because it focuses on:

- (A) Security of the borders.
- (B) Security of the people from hunger, disease, and repression.
- (C) Security of the ruling government.
- (D) Increasing military spending.

Q43. The 'CTBT' (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) aims to ban:

- (A) Only underground nuclear tests.
- (B) All types of nuclear explosions.
- (C) The export of nuclear technology.
- (D) Chemical and biological weapons.



- Q44.** The 'Rio Earth Summit' (1992) resulted in which document focused on sustainable development?
- (A) Kyoto Protocol
 - (B) Agenda 21
 - (C) Montreal Protocol
 - (D) Paris Agreement
- Q45.** The principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities' (CBDR) suggests that:
- (A) All countries are equally responsible for global warming.
 - (B) Developed countries have a greater responsibility due to historical emissions.
 - (C) Developing countries should pay for the damage caused by the West.
 - (D) Only the UN should be responsible for the environment.
- Q46.** What are 'Global Commons'?
- (A) Resources owned by a single state.
 - (B) Resources like the atmosphere, ocean floor, and outer space shared by the world.
 - (C) Private lands owned by multinational companies.
 - (D) Local parks in city areas.
- Q47.** The 'Kyoto Protocol' (1997) was specifically aimed at:
- (A) Reducing poverty.
 - (B) Protecting the ozone layer.
 - (C) Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (D) Banning landmines.
- Q48.** 'Cultural Homogenization' as a part of globalization refers to:
- (A) The rise of local cultures.



- (B) The world becoming more diverse.
- (C) The tendency of cultures to become more similar, often towards a Western model.
- (D) The banning of foreign movies.

Q49. The 'World Social Forum' (WSF) is a platform for activists who:

- (A) Support Neo-liberal globalization.
- (B) Oppose globalization and advocate for 'another world'.
- (C) Promote the use of military force.
- (D) Support the expansion of the World Bank.

Q50. Globalization has led to 'Cultural Heterogenization' because:

- (A) It makes every culture unique by incorporating external elements without losing identity.
- (B) It destroys local traditions.
- (C) It forces everyone to speak English.
- (D) It stops migration between countries.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Under the "First Past the Post" (FPTP) system used in India, a candidate who secures more votes than any other candidate in a constituency is declared elected. They do not need to secure more than 50% of the total votes. This system often creates a "seat-vote gap," where a party's share of seats in the legislature is much higher than its actual share of the total popular vote.

Solution: The Congress party benefited primarily because **the opposition votes were divided among various parties**.

- **Vote Concentration vs. Seat Count:** In the first three elections (1952, 1957, and 1962), Congress typically won about 45% of the popular vote but managed to capture over 70% of the seats in the Lok Sabha.
- **Fragmented Opposition:** The remaining 55% of the votes were split among several smaller parties (like the Socialist Party, Communist Party, and Bharatiya Jana Sangh) and independent candidates. Because the opposition could not unite behind a single challenger in most constituencies, Congress candidates often won by simply being the largest single group, even if the majority of voters actually voted for "someone else."
- **Other Options:** **Option A** is factually incorrect; Congress rarely won the majority (over 50%) of votes in many constituencies. **Option C** is incorrect as India was a vibrant multi-party democracy from the start. **Option D** is incorrect as members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people, not nominated.

Final Answer: The opposition votes were divided among various parties.

Answer: (B)



Q2.

Solution

Concept: During the 1950s, the Indian National Congress, under Jawaharlal Nehru, adopted a "socialistic pattern of society," emphasizing the public sector, state planning, and government regulations (often called the 'License Permit Raj'). The Swatantra Party was founded specifically to oppose this trend, arguing that state intervention stifled individual liberty and economic growth.

Solution: The Swatantra Party advocated for the ****Removal of government control and free private enterprise****.

- **Key Principles:** The party believed that prosperity could only be achieved through individual initiative. It campaigned for minimal government interference in the economy, lower taxes, and the abolition of the licensing system.
- **Opposition to Land Reforms:** Unlike the Congress, which pushed for land ceilings and cooperative farming, the Swatantra Party strongly defended the rights of private property and was critical of state-mandated land reforms.
- **Foreign Policy:** It also favored closer ties with the United States and the West, diverging from Nehru's policy of Non-Alignment, which it saw as being too tilted toward the Soviet Union.

Other Options: Options A, B, and D represent the "Nehruvian" or socialist economic model followed by the Congress and various leftist parties at the time, which the Swatantra Party was created to challenge.

Final Answer: Removal of government control and free private enterprise.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was the ideological precursor to the modern-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Its core philosophy was rooted in the idea that India is a single ancient civilization and that its national identity should be based on its indigenous cultural heritage. This was in contrast to the secular-pluralist model championed by the Congress at the time.

Solution: The political party's ideology centered around 'One Country, One Culture, One Nation' was the **Bharatiya Jana Sangh**.

- **Ideological Pillars:** The party believed that national strength could only be achieved through cultural and national unity. This led to the slogan "One Country, One Culture, One Nation," emphasizing that the country's diverse groups should be united under a single cultural umbrella.
- **Akhand Bharat:** Another major goal was the idea of *Akhand Bharat* (Undivided India), advocating for the reunification of India and Pakistan.
- **Language Policy:** The party was a staunch supporter of replacing English with Hindi as the official language of India to further cultural nationalization.
- **Other Options:** The **Communist Party** (Option A) focused on class struggle; the **Swatantra Party** (Option C) focused on free-market capitalism; and the **Socialist Party** (Option D) focused on social equality and democratic socialism.

Final Answer: Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Answer: (B)



Q4.

Solution

Concept: Following the lapse of British Paramountcy on August 15, 1947, princely states were technically independent. While most states signed the 'Instrument of Accession' before the deadline, a few large states hesitated. The Standstill Agreement allowed these states to continue existing arrangements with India for one year without formally committing to a political merger, providing a "cooling-off" period for negotiations.

Solution: The 'Standstill Agreement' was most notably signed between the Government of India and **Hyderabad**.

- **The Nizam's Ambition:** The Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the wealthiest rulers in the world, wanted an independent state or a special status. He signed a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 for a period of one year.
- **The Conflict:** During this period, tensions escalated as the Nizam's paramilitary force (the Razakars) committed atrocities against the local population who favored integration with India. This eventually led to the Indian military intervention known as 'Operation Polo' in September 1948.
- **Other States:**
 - **Kashmir** (Option B) had requested a Standstill Agreement from both India and Pakistan; Pakistan signed it, but India did not, as it wanted further discussions.
 - **Junagadh** (Option A) and **Manipur** (Option D) were eventually integrated through plebiscite and merger agreements respectively, but the year-long Standstill Agreement is historically most synonymous with the Hyderabad negotiations.

Final Answer: Hyderabad

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Following independence, the boundaries of Indian states were largely a legacy of British rule or the haphazard integration of princely states. The death of Potti Sriramulu during the demand for a separate Andhra state forced the government to appoint the SRC (consisting of Fazal Ali, K.M. Panikkar, and H.N. Kunzru) to examine the issue of redrawing state boundaries objectively.

Solution: The primary recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was that ****the boundaries of states should reflect the boundaries of different languages****.

- **Linguistic Principle:** The Commission accepted that language is a major factor in the administrative and cultural life of a people. It argued that creating linguistic states would make administration easier and strengthen national unity by respecting regional sentiments.
- **Implementation:** Based on the SRC report, the Government passed the **States Reorganisation Act in 1956**, which led to the creation of 14 states and 6 union territories.
- **Other Options:**
 - **Option A:** The earlier JVP Committee and Dhar Commission had favored "administrative convenience" over language, but the SRC shifted this priority.
 - **Option C:** This was never a recommendation; the SRC's goal was further integration, not independence for princely states.
 - **Option D:** While there were occasional suggestions for "zonal" setups, it was not a recommendation of the SRC.

Final Answer: The boundaries of states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.

Answer: (B)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: Following India's independence, Telugu-speaking leaders argued that their community was split across different administrative units: the **Madras Presidency** (ruled by the British) and the **Hyderabad State** (ruled by the Nizam). The 'Vishalandhra' movement aimed to merge these Telugu-speaking areas into one consolidated state.

Solution: The demand for 'Vishalandhra' was associated with the creation of **Andhra Pradesh**.

- **Historical Context:** The movement gained massive momentum during the struggle for a separate state from the Madras Presidency. This struggle led to the fast-unto-death by Gandhian leader **Potti Sriramulu**, whose passing in 1952 triggered widespread unrest.
- **The Result:** In 1953, the first linguistic state, **Andhra State**, was carved out of Madras. Later, following the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), the Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad State were merged with Andhra State to form the full-fledged state of **Andhra Pradesh** on November 1, 1956.
- **Other Options:**
 - **Tamil Nadu** (Option A) was associated with the Tamil-speaking region of the Madras Presidency.
 - **Karnataka** (Option B) resulted from the unification of Kannada-speaking regions (the 'Ekikarana' movement).
 - **Kerala** (Option C) was formed by merging the Malayalam-speaking regions of Travancore, Cochin, and Malabar.

Final Answer: Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The Kerala Model refers to the state's transition to high social indicators—such as high literacy rates, low infant mortality, and high life expectancy—comparable to many developed nations. Unlike the national "Nehruvian" model of the 1950s, which focused on heavy industry, Kerala prioritized human development and wealth redistribution.

Solution: The 'Kerala Model' of development is characterized by high emphasis on **Education, health, and land reforms**.

- **Education:** Kerala achieved near-universal literacy through massive public investment and the active involvement of library movements and social reformers.
- **Health:** The state developed a decentralized multi-tier healthcare system that ensures medical access even in rural areas, leading to the highest life expectancy in India.
- **Land Reforms:** Significant legislative measures in the 1950s and 60s abolished the exploitative landlord-tenant system and redistributed land to the landless, which reduced rural poverty and social inequality.
- **Other Options: Heavy industrialization** (Option A) was the focus of the Second Five Year Plan (Mahalanobis Model), not the Kerala Model. **Export-oriented trade** (Option C) and **Privatization** (Option D) are traits of neo-liberal economic models, which differ from Kerala's state-led social welfare approach.

Final Answer: Education, health, and land reforms.

Answer: (B)



Q8.

Solution

Concept: The Five-Year Plans were the primary tool of the Planning Commission to direct India's economic growth. The transition between the first two plans represents the most significant shift in India's development philosophy.

Solution: The primary difference was that ****the First focused on agriculture; the Second on heavy industrialization.****

- **First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956):** Drafted primarily by economist **K.N. Raj**, this plan sought to get the country out of the cycle of poverty. Since the country was facing acute food shortages and the agrarian sector was devastated by Partition, the focus was on dams, irrigation, and land reforms. The Bhakra Nangal Dam was a major project of this era.
- **Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961):** Drafted by the renowned statistician **P.C. Mahalanobis**, this plan aimed for rapid structural transformation. It emphasized heavy industries (like steel, chemicals, and machine building) and the public sector. This is often called the "Mahalanobis Model."
- **Distinction:** The First Plan advocated for a slow, steady rate of growth to avoid inflation, while the Second Plan pushed for quick, state-led industrialization.

Final Answer: The First focused on agriculture; the Second on heavy industrialization.

Answer: (B)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: In the mid-1960s, India faced a severe food crisis. To achieve self-sufficiency, the government adopted a "High-Yielding Varieties" (HYV) program, known as the Green Revolution. Rather than spreading resources thin, the strategy was to provide subsidized seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation to areas that were already well-endowed with resources.

Solution: The 'Green Revolution' led to regional inequalities because it was initially successful only in ****Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh.****

- **Why these regions?** These areas had reliable irrigation facilities and relatively prosperous farmers who could afford the expensive inputs (pesticides and fertilizers) required for HYV seeds.
- **Impact:** While it turned India from a "begging bowl" to a food-surplus nation, it created a sharp divide between the "wheat-growing" northwest and the rest of the country.
- **Social Inequality:** Within these regions, it also widened the gap between large landowners and small peasants/landless laborers, as the former benefited most from the technology.

Final Answer: Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Answer: (B)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: The 'Panchsheel' (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) was a set of principles to govern relations between states. First formally codified in the 1954 agreement regarding trade and intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India, it became a cornerstone of Non-Alignment. The five principles included mutual respect for territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful coexistence.

Solution: The 'Panchsheel' principles were signed between **Nehru and Zhou Enlai**.

- **Key Figures:** Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Premier Zhou Enlai of China signed this landmark agreement, which was initially hailed as a new era of "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai."
- **Other Options:**
 - **Nehru and Tito** (Option B) were founders of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) along with Nasser.
 - **Shastri and Ayub Khan** (Option C) signed the Tashkent Declaration (1966).
 - **Indira Gandhi and Z.A. Bhutto** (Option D) signed the Simla Agreement (1972).

Final Answer: Nehru and Zhou Enlai.

Answer: (A)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: The defeat in the 1962 conflict severely dented the prestige of the Indian National Congress and particularly that of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. It shifted the national discourse from "peaceful coexistence" to "national security," leading to a significant increase in the defense budget and a reshuffling of the top political leadership.

Solution: The 1962 conflict with China **led to the first No-Confidence Motion against the Nehru government**.

- **Parliamentary Challenge:** In August 1963, Acharya J.B. Kripalani moved the first-ever No-Confidence Motion in the history of the Lok Sabha. Although the government survived the vote, the debate highlighted the growing dissatisfaction with Nehru's handling of defense and foreign policy.
- **Resignations:** The conflict led to the resignation of V.K. Krishna Menon, the then Defense Minister, who was widely blamed for the lack of military preparedness.
- **Impact on the Left:** The war created a deep ideological rift within the Communist Party of India (CPI). One faction was pro-Soviet and supported the Indian government, while another (pro-China) was critical of India's stance. This eventually led to the 1964 split and the formation of the CPI(M).

Other Options:

- **Option A:** The conflict severely weakened, rather than strengthened, the Congress image.
- **Option C:** Tibet had already been incorporated into China; the war was fought over Aksai Chin and the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- **Option D:** The CPI did not dissolve; it split into two separate parties.

Final Answer: It led to the first No-Confidence Motion against the Nehru government.

Answer: (B)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Non-Alignment (NAM) is often misunderstood as "Neutrality" or "Passivity." However, in international relations, neutrality implies staying out of war and not taking a stand on global issues. India's Non-Alignment was a proactive policy designed to allow newly independent nations to maintain their sovereignty while actively participating in global peace efforts.

Solution: Non-Alignment did not mean 'Neutrality' because **India remained actively involved in mediating world affairs.**

- **Active Engagement:** Prime Minister Nehru argued that India would not be a silent spectator. India played a key role in mediating during the Korean War (1950s), the Congo Crisis, and various decolonization movements in Africa and Asia.
- **Standing on Merit:** NAM allowed India to take independent stands on international issues based on their merits, rather than following the dictates of the USA or the USSR.
- **Other Options:** Option A is false (India never joined a military bloc); Option C is a specific event but doesn't define the policy; Option D is false as India was a founding member of the UN.

Final Answer: India remained actively involved in mediating world affairs.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The fourth General Elections in 1967 were a watershed moment in Indian politics. For the first time since 1952, the "Congress System" faced a massive challenge due to economic crisis, food shortages, and the absence of a towering figure like Nehru.

Solution: The 1967 elections were called a 'Political Earthquake' because **the Congress lost power in many states and its majority in Parliament was reduced.**

- **State Level Collapse:** The Congress failed to form governments in nine states across the country (from Punjab to West Bengal), giving rise to the first major wave of "Coalition Politics" (Samyukta Vidhayak Dal or SVD).
- **Reduced Dominance:** While the Congress managed to retain a majority in the Lok Sabha (Option A is incorrect as they kept a slim majority), it was their lowest ever seat count and vote share at the time.
- **The Defeat of Giants:** Many "stalwarts" and senior cabinet ministers of the Congress party lost their individual seats, signaling a shift in the public mood.
- **Other Options:** Option C (military takeover) never happened in India; Option D is false as the opposition was still too fragmented to win a majority.

Final Answer: The Congress lost power in many states and its majority in Parliament was reduced.

Answer: (B)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: The Syndicate was an informal name given to a group of senior, powerful, and veteran Congress leaders who held significant control over the party's organizational machinery. They played a decisive role in the appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister, expecting her to follow their advice.

Solution: The term 'Syndicate' within the Congress referred to ****A group of powerful and influential leaders who controlled the party organization****.

- **Key Figures:** The group was led by figures like **K. Kamaraj** (former CM of Madras and President of Congress), S.K. Patil, N. Sanjiva Reddy, and Atulya Ghosh.
- **Clash with Indira Gandhi:** Indira Gandhi eventually sought to assert her independence from the Syndicate. She bypassed their authority by adopting a radical "Ten-Point Programme" and supporting V.V. Giri as an independent candidate for the Presidency against the Syndicate's official candidate, N. Sanjiva Reddy.
- **The Result:** This power struggle led to the **Split of 1969**, where the party divided into the **Congress (O)**—led by the Syndicate—and the **Congress (R)**—led by Indira Gandhi.

Other Options:

- **Option A:** This refers to the "Young Turks," a group of socialist-leaning leaders within Congress who supported Indira Gandhi's radical policies.
- **Option D:** This refers to the "Grand Alliance," the coalition formed by opposition parties to defeat Indira Gandhi in 1971.

Final Answer: A group of powerful and influential leaders who controlled the party organization.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Following the death of Zakir Hussain in 1969, a vacancy arose for the President of India. This triggered a direct confrontation between the "Syndicate" (the old guard organizational leaders) and Indira Gandhi (the Prime Minister). While the Syndicate officially nominated **Neelam Sanjiva Reddy**, Indira Gandhi encouraged the then Vice-President **V.V. Giri** to file his nomination as an independent candidate.

Solution: The main reason for the split was ****Differences between the Prime Minister and the Syndicate over the Presidential election****.

- **The "Conscience Vote":** Indira Gandhi famously called for a "conscience vote," asking Congress MPs and MLAs to vote for the candidate they felt was best, effectively telling them to defy the party's official whip.
- **The Result:** V.V. Giri won the election. This victory for Indira Gandhi's candidate proved her dominance over the party organization, leading the Congress President (S. Nijalingappa) to expel her from the party for indiscipline.
- **The Split:** The party divided into two factions: **Congress (O)**—the "Organization" led by the Syndicate, and **Congress (R)**—the "Requisitionists" led by Indira Gandhi.

Other Options:

- **Option A:** The Indo-Pak war (1971) occurred after the split and actually helped solidify Indira Gandhi's power.
- **Options C D:** While economic issues like the failure of the monsoon and food security were background factors, the immediate cause of the split was purely a political power struggle.

Final Answer: Differences between the Prime Minister and the Syndicate over the Presidential election.

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: The movement began in December 1973 at an engineering college in Ahmedabad over a hike in food bills, but it quickly snowballed into a state-wide protest against the state government led by Chimanbhai Patel. It was fueled by the middle class's frustration with the failing economy and perceived ethical decay in politics.

Solution: The 'Navnirman Movement' in Gujarat (1974) was primarily directed against ****High prices of essential food items and corruption****.

- **Economic Distress:** At the time, India was facing severe inflation and food shortages. In Gujarat, this manifested as a sharp rise in the cost of food and other daily necessities, making life difficult for the common man.
- **Political Corruption:** The Chimanbhai Patel administration faced heavy allegations of corruption and mismanagement. The protesters used the term "Navnirman" to signify their desire to "reconstruct" a clean and honest public life.
- **Impact:** The intensity of the protests forced the Chief Minister to resign and led to the imposition of President's Rule. Eventually, under pressure from the movement and senior leaders like Morarji Desai (who went on a fast unto death), the State Assembly was dissolved and fresh elections were held in 1975.

Legacy: The success of the Navnirman Movement inspired Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) to lead a similar "Total Revolution" movement in Bihar, which eventually culminated in the opposition to the Emergency.

Final Answer: High prices of essential food items and corruption.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: During the Emergency, the Indira Gandhi government used its massive majority to pass sweeping changes to the Constitution to centralize power. After the Emergency was lifted and the Janata Party came to power, they passed further amendments to ensure such an event could never happen again.

Solution: Both A and B are considered 'constitutional' outcomes of the Emergency.

- **The 42nd Amendment (1976):** Often called the "Mini-Constitution," it was passed *during* the Emergency. It attempted to reduce the power of the High Courts and Supreme Court to review laws, increased the term of the Lok Sabha from 5 to 6 years, and asserted that Parliament had unrestrained power to amend the Constitution.
- **The 44th Amendment (1978):** Passed *after* the Emergency by the Janata government, it sought to undo the damage of the 42nd Amendment. It replaced the term "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" as a ground for declaring Emergency and made it mandatory for the President to act only on the **written** advice of the Cabinet.

Final Answer: Both A and B.

Answer: (D)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) came out of political retirement to lead the Bihar Movement against corruption and misrule. He argued that simply changing the government was not enough; the entire structure of Indian society needed a fundamental overhaul.

Solution: Jayaprakash Narayan's concept of 'Total Revolution' sought to bring change in **Social, economic, political, and cultural** spheres.

- **Comprehensive Change:** JP defined Total Revolution (Sampoorna Kranti) as a combination of seven revolutions: social, economic, political, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational, and spiritual.
- **Moral Politics:** He emphasized the need for "Partyless Democracy" and the moral regeneration of the individual, believing that political change is meaningless without a social and cultural transformation of the masses.

Final Answer: Social, economic, political, and cultural.

Answer: (C)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Following the trauma of Operation Blue Star and the assassination of Indira Gandhi, the 'Punjab Accord' (also known as the Rajiv-Longowal Accord) was signed in July 1985 between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, the President of the Akali Dal. It was a formal roadmap designed to address the grievances of the Sikh community and end the cycle of violence.

Solution: The 'Punjab Accord' of 1985 was an attempt to ****Bring normalcy to Punjab after a period of militancy.****

- **Key Provisions:** The agreement included the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab (with a separate capital for Haryana), the establishment of a commission to settle border disputes between the two states, and the sharing of Ravi-Beas river waters.
- **Outcome:** While the accord was a brave step toward peace, it faced opposition from hardliners on both sides. Longowal was assassinated shortly after, and full normalcy did not return to the region for another decade.

Final Answer: Bring normalcy to Punjab after a period of militancy.

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: The Mizo insurgency began in 1966 after the Mizo people felt neglected by the Assam government during a severe famine. The Mizo National Front (MNF), under the leadership of Laldenga, launched an armed rebellion for independence.

Solution: The MNF achieved statehood for Mizoram after ****Two decades of armed struggle and a subsequent peace treaty.****

- **The Conflict:** For twenty years, the MNF fought a guerrilla war against the Indian Army. During this time, Laldenga lived in exile in various countries, including Pakistan and the UK.
- **The Peace Accord:** In 1986, Laldenga and Rajiv Gandhi signed the **Mizoram Accord**. Laldenga agreed to give up the demand for independence and join the democratic process.
- **Statehood:** As a result of this treaty, Mizoram was granted full statehood in 1987, and Laldenga became its first Chief Minister. This is considered one of the most successful peace accords in Indian history.

Final Answer: Two decades of armed struggle and a subsequent peace treaty.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: The commission was tasked with identifying "socially or educationally backward classes" (OBCs) and suggesting ways to remove their difficulties. The commission used 11 social, economic, and educational indicators to determine backwardness, concluding that about 52% of India's population (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) belonged to the OBC category.

Solution: The 'Mandal Commission' report of 1980 recommended **27

- **Recommendation:** Since the Supreme Court had previously ruled that total reservations should not exceed 50%, the commission recommended a 27% quota for OBCs, in addition to the existing 22.5% for SCs and STs.
- **Implementation:** The report remained largely ignored for a decade until 1990, when the V.P. Singh-led National Front government decided to implement it. This led to widespread protests (and some support) across the country.
- **Political Impact:** The implementation of the report led to "Mandal Politics," which saw a rise in the political power of backward classes and the growth of powerful regional parties representing these groups.

Other Options:

- **Option B:** While the commission discussed the impact of the caste system, its mandate was to provide affirmative action, not to legislate the abolition of the system.
- **Option C:** Reservation for women in the legislature was not a subject for the Mandal Commission (this was addressed much later by the Women's Reservation Bill).
- **Option D:** Privatization is an economic policy associated with the 1991 reforms, unrelated to the commission's social justice mandate.

Final Answer: 27

Answer: (A)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Between 1952 and 1989, the Indian National Congress dominated the central government (with the brief exception of the 1977–1980 Janata period). In 1989, however, no single party secured a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. This necessitated the formation of alliances between multiple parties to reach the required number of seats to govern.

Solution: The 1989 elections marked the beginning of the era of ****Coalition governments at the Center****.

- **The National Front:** In 1989, the National Front (a coalition led by V.P. Singh's Janata Dal) formed the government with the external support of two diametrically opposed forces: the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Left Front.
- **Long-term Trend:** From 1989 until 2014, India was governed almost exclusively by coalition governments (such as the United Front, NDA, and UPA). This era was characterized by the increasing influence of regional parties in national decision-making.
- **Other Options:**
 - **Option A:** One-party dominance (specifically the "Congress System") ended with this election.
 - **Option C:** President's rule is a temporary emergency measure for states, not a national era of governance.
 - **Option D:** While the Left Front remained an important "kingmaker" or supporting partner, it never became a majority party at the Center.

Final Answer: Coalition governments at the Center.

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: In June 1991, India faced an unprecedented economic emergency. The country's foreign exchange reserves had dropped so low that they were barely enough to pay for two weeks of essential imports (like petroleum). To avoid defaulting on international debt, the government, under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Manmohan Singh, introduced radical reforms.

Solution: The New Economic Policy (1991) was a response to ****A severe balance of payments crisis.****

- **The Crisis:** High fiscal deficits, a rise in oil prices due to the Gulf War, and a decline in remittances led to a situation where India could not meet its international payment obligations.
- **The Reforms (LPG):** The policy introduced Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization. It abolished the "License Raj," reduced import duties, and opened the Indian market to foreign investment.
- **International Context:** India had to airlift its gold reserves to London as collateral for a loan from the IMF and World Bank, which came with the condition of structural economic reforms.

Final Answer: A severe balance of payments crisis.

Answer: (A)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: From 1989 to 2014, India was characterized by a "Coalition Era" where no single party could win a majority. However, the 2014 (NDA III) and 2019 (NDA IV) elections saw the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) win a full majority on its own, while still choosing to govern as part of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

Solution: The 'NDA IV' government (2019) is often characterized as **A 'One-party dominant coalition' system.**

- **Dominance within Coalition:** Unlike the weak coalitions of the 1990s where small regional parties could topple the government, the BJP in 2019 won 303 seats—well above the majority mark of 272. This gave the lead party absolute power, even though it maintained an alliance with regional partners.
- **Systemic Shift:** Political scientists suggest this represents a "New Hegemony" or a "Second Dominant Party System," where the BJP has replaced the old Congress dominance.
- **Other Options:** **Option A** is incorrect as the government was mathematically very strong. **Option D** is a tempting comparison, but the ideological and organizational base of the BJP-led system is fundamentally different from the "Congress System" of the 1960s.

Final Answer: A 'One-party dominant coalition' system.

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: The events in Ayodhya triggered widespread communal unrest across the country. In response, the central government (led by the Congress party under P.V. Narasimha Rao) took unprecedented constitutional steps to maintain law and order and uphold the principle of secularism.

Solution: The political consequence in 1992 was the ****Dismissal of BJP-led governments in several states.****

- **President's Rule:** Immediately after the demolition, the central government dismissed the BJP government in Uttar Pradesh (led by Kalyan Singh). Shortly after, the BJP-led governments in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh were also dismissed under Article 356 of the Constitution.
- **Supreme Court Ruling:** This dismissal was later challenged but upheld by the Supreme Court in the landmark *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India* case (1994). The court ruled that secularism is a "basic feature" of the Constitution, and any state government acting against it can be dismissed.
- **Ban on Organizations:** The government also briefly banned several communal organizations, including the RSS and the VHP, in the aftermath of the event.

Other Options:

- **Option B:** The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was formed much later, in 2004.
- **Option C:** The Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960.
- **Option D:** The abrogation of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 occurred in 2019.

Final Answer: Dismissal of BJP-led governments in several states.

Answer: (A)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: The "Bipolar" world was characterized by the rivalry between the two superpowers: the USA and the USSR. The Berlin Wall, built in 1961, was the greatest physical symbol of the Cold War and the division between the capitalist West and the communist East. Its collapse signaled the beginning of the end for the Soviet bloc.

Solution: The event symbolically associated with the 'End of Bipolarity' is ****The fall of the Berlin Wall.****

- **1989 Breakthrough:** In November 1989, ordinary citizens began tearing down the wall. This led to the unification of Germany and a chain reaction of democratic revolutions across Eastern Europe.
- **The Result:** By 1991, the Soviet Union itself collapsed, leaving the United States as the sole superpower (Unipolarity).
- **Other Options:**
 - **Option A:** The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) was the high point of Cold War tension, not its end.
 - **Option C:** The Camp David Accords (1978) dealt with Middle Eastern peace.
 - **Option D:** The launch of Sputnik (1957) marked the beginning of the Space Race.

Final Answer: The fall of the Berlin Wall.

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: After the collapse of the USSR, the successor states (including Russia and Eastern European countries) were pushed by international institutions like the World Bank and the IMF to undergo a rapid economic transformation. This model of transition was known as 'Shock Therapy'.

Solution: 'Shock Therapy' referred to **A sudden, painful transition from a state-controlled economy to a free-market system.**

- **The Process:** It involved the immediate privatization of state assets, the withdrawal of government subsidies, and the opening of the economy to foreign trade.
- **The Impact:** In Russia, it led to the "largest garage sale in history" where valuable state industries were sold at throwaway prices to private individuals (creating the "Oligarchs"). The value of the Ruble plummeted, and many citizens lost their life savings, leading to widespread poverty.
- **Failure of the Model:** Instead of bringing prosperity, the "shock" was so severe that it nearly destroyed the Russian economy in the 1990s before it began to stabilize.

Final Answer: A sudden, painful transition from a state-controlled economy to a free-market system.

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: By the 1980s, the USSR was struggling with economic stagnation and a secretive, bureaucratic government. Gorbachev realized that for economic reforms to work, the political system had to become more accountable. He introduced 'Glasnost' to break the culture of silence and fear that had dominated Soviet life since the era of Stalin.

Solution: Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of 'Glasnost' literally meant ****Openness and transparency****.

- **Political Openness:** Glasnost allowed for greater freedom of speech and the press. It encouraged citizens to openly discuss the country's problems and criticize government officials without fear of immediate arrest.
- **Historical Transparency:** It led to the release of political prisoners and allowed for the re-examination of Soviet history, including the admission of past state crimes.
- **Unintended Consequences:** While intended to strengthen Communism by making it more honest, Glasnost actually allowed long-suppressed nationalist feelings in various Soviet republics to surface, which ultimately contributed to the dissolution of the USSR.

Other Options:

- **Option A:** This refers to ****Perestroika****, which means "restructuring" (specifically of the economic and political organization).
- **Options C & D:** These were the characteristics of the "Old Guard" Soviet leadership that Gorbachev was actively trying to move away from.

Final Answer: Openness and transparency.

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: The disintegration of the USSR in 1991 was one of the most transformative events in modern history. It resulted in the end of the 45-year-long Cold War, the collapse of the socialist bloc in Eastern Europe, and a fundamental shift in the global balance of power.

Solution: The consequence that was ****NOT**** a result of the disintegration of the USSR is ****The rise of the Soviet Union as a stronger socialist power.****

- **Option A (End of the Cold War):** True. The collapse of the Soviet Union ended the ideological and military rivalry between the US and the USSR.
- **Option B (Birth of the CIS):** True. In December 1991, Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded and formed the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** as a loose successor organization.
- **Option C (New Sovereign States):** True. 15 new independent republics emerged from the collapse, including the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), Central Asian republics, and others like Georgia and Armenia.
- **Option D (Correct Answer):** This is false because the Soviet Union ceased to exist as a political entity; it did not become stronger.

Final Answer: The rise of the Soviet Union as a stronger socialist power.

Answer: (D)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Following the end of the Cold War, European nations sought deeper integration to ensure peace and economic prosperity. The Maastricht Treaty, signed in February 1992, represented a decisive stage in the process of creating an "ever closer union" among the peoples of Europe.

Solution: The 'Maastricht Treaty' (1992) led to the formal establishment of **The European Union**.

- **Foundational Change:** The treaty transformed the existing European Economic Community (EEC) into the **European Union (EU)**. It introduced the "three pillars" of the EU: the European Communities, a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs.
- **Key Features:** It laid the groundwork for the **Euro** (single currency), established the concept of European citizenship, and created a common central bank.
- **Other Options:**
 - **The World Bank** (Option A) was created in 1944.
 - **ASEAN** (Option C) was established in 1967 by the Bangkok Declaration.
 - **The Warsaw Pact** (Option D) was a Cold War military alliance formed in 1955 and dissolved in 1991.

Final Answer: The European Union.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Unlike the European Union, which relies on legalistic frameworks and supranational institutions, ASEAN operates on a philosophy that prioritizes national sovereignty and regional harmony. The 'ASEAN Way' is the cultural and diplomatic foundation that guides how member states interact with one another.

Solution: The significance of the 'ASEAN Way' lies in it being ****A form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative.****

- **Key Pillars:** It is built on three main principles:
 - **Sovereignty and Non-interference:** Members agree not to interfere in the internal affairs of other member states.
 - **Consensus-based Decision Making:** Decisions are not made by a majority vote but by a "Musyawarah" (consultation) and "Mufakat" (consensus), ensuring everyone is on board.
 - **Informality:** Much of the real diplomacy happens through quiet, informal discussions rather than formal, public debates.
- **Significance:** This approach has prevented major conflicts among Southeast Asian nations since the founding of ASEAN in 1967, facilitating regional stability and rapid economic growth.

Other Options:

- **Option A:** ASEAN is not a military alliance; its focus is economic, social, and cultural cooperation.
- **Option B:** While ASEAN has trade agreements (like AFTA), the "ASEAN Way" refers specifically to the *style* of diplomacy, not the rules of trade.
- **Option D:** There is no common language; member states use English as a working language, but each maintains its own national language.

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

Answer: (C)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: The **Bangkok Declaration** was the founding document of a regional organization in Southeast Asia. It was signed amidst the tensions of the Cold War and the Vietnam War, with the primary goal of promoting regional stability and economic growth through mutual cooperation.

Solution: The 'Bangkok Declaration' (1967) marked the birth of **ASEAN**.

- **Founding Members:** It was signed by the five founding fathers—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
- **Evolution:** Since its inception, ASEAN has expanded to include ten member states, becoming one of the most successful examples of regional integration outside of Europe.
- **Other Options:**
 - **BRICS** (Option A) was established in 2006 (originally as BRIC).
 - **SAARC** (Option B) was founded in 1985 in Dhaka.
 - **G-20** (Option D) was formed in 1999 as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.

Final Answer: ASEAN

Answer: (C)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: The **New Development Bank (NDB)**, formerly known as the BRICS Development Bank, was established to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in emerging economies and developing nations. It was created as an alternative to the US-dominated World Bank and IMF.

Solution: The 'New Development Bank' (NDB) is an initiative of **BRICS**.

- **Establishment:** The agreement to form the NDB was signed during the **6th BRICS Summit** in Fortaleza, Brazil (2014).
- **Headquarters:** The bank is headquartered in Shanghai, China.
- **Leadership:** The first president of the NDB was the Indian banker K.V. Kamath.
- **Unique Structure:** Unlike the World Bank, where voting power is determined by capital share, each founding member of the NDB has equal voting rights.

Final Answer: BRICS

Answer: (C)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: The conflict arose from a deep-seated ethnic divide between the majority **Sinhalese** community and the minority **Sri Lankan Tamils**. Following independence from Britain in 1948, the Sinhalese-led government passed laws (such as the "Sinhala Only" Act of 1956) that the Tamil community perceived as discriminatory. By the late 1970s and early 1980s, peaceful protests gave way to an armed struggle for a separate Tamil state called **Tamil Eelam**.

Solution: The 'LTTE' was a militant organization involved in an ethnic conflict in **Sri Lanka**.

- **The Organization:** Founded by **Velupillai Prabhakaran** in 1976, the LTTE became known for its disciplined guerrilla force and the use of "Black Tiger" suicide bombers.
- **Indian Involvement:** India became deeply involved in the 1980s, eventually signing the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord in 1987 and sending the **Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF)**. This intervention led to friction with the LTTE and eventually the tragic assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1991.
- **End of the War:** The conflict finally ended in May 2009 when the Sri Lankan military defeated the LTTE and killed its leadership.

Other Options:

- **Option A (Nepal):** Faced a Maoist insurgency, not an ethnic conflict led by the LTTE.
- **Option C (Maldives):** Experienced a coup attempt in 1988 (which Indian paratroopers thwarted), but the LTTE was not a domestic organization there.
- **Option D (Bhutan):** Primarily dealt with the issue of Lhotshampa (ethnic Nepalese) refugees, not an LTTE-led militancy.

Final Answer: Sri Lanka

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: The **Seven Party Alliance (SPA)** was a coalition of seven Nepalese political parties that sought to end autocratic rule in the country. In 2002, King Gyanendra dismissed the elected government and later assumed absolute power in 2005. The SPA led a massive non-violent movement, often called **Loktantra Andolan**, to restore parliament and establish a democratic republic.

Solution: The 'Seven Party Alliance' (SPA) was instrumental in the transition to democracy in **Nepal**.

- **The Struggle:** The SPA joined forces with the Maoists (who were previously in an armed struggle) through a 12-point agreement to oppose the monarchy.
- **Outcome:** Following massive protests in April 2006, the King was forced to reinstate the Parliament. This eventually led to Nepal being declared a Federal Democratic Republic in 2008, ending centuries of monarchy.

Final Answer: Nepal

Answer: (C)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: In a bold move of "bus diplomacy," Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee traveled to Pakistan on the inaugural run of a new bus service to meet with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. This was an attempt to normalize relations after both countries had conducted nuclear tests in 1998.

Solution: The 'Indo-Pak' relations were significantly thawed temporarily by the **Sada-e-Sarhad (Delhi-Lahore Bus service)**.

- **The Event:** In February 1999, the bus service was launched, and both leaders signed the **Lahore Declaration**, pledging to resolve all issues, including Kashmir, through bilateral talks.
- **Context:** Unfortunately, the hope created by this diplomacy was short-lived, as the **Kargil Conflict** broke out just a few months later in May 1999.
- **Other Options:**
 - **Samjhauta Express** (Option A) is a long-standing train service between Delhi and Lahore.
 - **Maitree Express** (Option C) connects India (Kolkata) and Bangladesh (Dhaka).
 - **Thar Express** (Option D) connects Rajasthan, India to Sindh, Pakistan.

Final Answer: The Sada-e-Sarhad (Delhi-Lahore Bus service).

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: While the General Assembly is the main deliberative organ where all members are represented, the United Nations Charter assigns the primary responsibility for international peace and security to a smaller, more powerful body. This body has the authority to issue binding resolutions, impose sanctions, and authorize the use of military force.

Solution: The organ of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security is the ****Security Council****.

- **Composition:** It consists of 15 members: 5 permanent members (P5) and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms.
- **Functions:** It investigates disputes that might lead to international friction and recommends methods of adjusting such disputes or terms of settlement.
- **Other Organs:**
 - **General Assembly:** Functions as a "parliament of nations" for discussion but its resolutions are generally non-binding.
 - **Trusteeship Council:** Established to manage "trust territories," it suspended operations in 1994.
 - **Secretariat:** The administrative arm led by the Secretary-General.

Final Answer: Security Council

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution

Concept: The 'Veto Power' is a negative vote that allows a single member to prevent the adoption of any "substantive" resolution, regardless of how much international support it has. This privilege was granted to the major victors of World War II to ensure they remained part of the UN and to prevent the organization from taking action against their core interests.

Solution: The 'Veto Power' in the UN Security Council belongs to ****The 5 permanent members****.

- **The P5 Countries:** The United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia (formerly the USSR), and China.
- **How it Works:** For a resolution to pass, it needs 9 out of 15 votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. If any one of the P5 votes "no," the resolution fails.
- **Abstention:** If a permanent member does not agree with a resolution but does not wish to block it with a veto, they may choose to abstain, which allows the resolution to be adopted if it has enough other votes.

Final Answer: The 5 permanent members.

Answer: (C)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides long-term financial assistance to developing countries for projects that promote economic growth and poverty reduction. Its focus is on "development" through physical and social infrastructure.

Solution: The international organization that provides loans for large-scale infrastructure and development projects is the **World Bank**.

- **Type of Projects:** The World Bank funds the construction of roads, bridges, schools, dams, and health systems. It also invests in agricultural development and environmental management.
- **Focus:** It primarily works with middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries (via the IBRD) and the poorest countries (via the IDA).

Other Options:

- **Option A (IMF):** The International Monetary Fund acts more like a "crisis manager." It provides short-term loans to countries facing **balance of payments** crises (like India in 1991) to stabilize their currencies and economies.
- **Option C (WTO):** The World Trade Organization does not provide loans; it sets the rules for international trade and settles trade disputes between nations.
- **Option D (Amnesty International):** This is a non-governmental organization (NGO) focused on human rights advocacy, not a financial institution.

Final Answer: World Bank

Answer: (B)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: The primary criticism of the UN Security Council (UNSC) is its lack of "equitable representation." While the world's population and the number of independent states have grown significantly since World War II, the core power structure (the 5 permanent members) remains unchanged. Many countries argue that the council must expand to remain relevant and legitimate.

Solution: The 'Security Council Reforms' demand primarily focuses on ****Increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members.****

- **Expansion of Membership:** Countries like India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan (known as the ****G4****) argue that they deserve permanent seats based on their economic size, population, and contributions to UN peacekeeping.
- **Regional Representation:** There is a strong demand to include permanent representation from underrepresented regions, particularly ****Africa**** and ****Latin America****, which currently have no permanent seats.
- **Veto Reform:** Beyond just membership, reforms also focus on the "Veto Power," with some calling for its abolition and others suggesting it should not be granted to new permanent members.

Other Options:

- **Option A:** While some criticize the UN's efficiency, the mainstream reform movement seeks to *strengthen* the UN, not abolish it.
- **Option C:** While some suggest decentralizing UN agencies, moving the main headquarters is not a primary focus of the reform agenda.
- **Option D:** Budgetary reforms are often discussed, but they are secondary to the structural and political reforms of the Security Council.

Final Answer: Increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which entered into force in 1970, was designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. However, it created a legal divide by defining "Nuclear-Weapon States" as those that had manufactured and exploded a nuclear device prior to January 1, 1967. This essentially "grandfathered" in a specific group of countries while banning all others from ever acquiring the technology.

Solution: The 'NPT' is considered discriminatory by India because ****It allows only the five permanent members of the UNSC to keep nuclear weapons.****

- **The Divide:** The treaty recognizes only the US, USSR (now Russia), UK, France, and China as legitimate nuclear powers. India argues this creates a "nuclear apartheid" where the "haves" keep their weapons while the "have-nots" are legally barred from them.
- **India's Stance:** India refused to sign the NPT (and later the CTBT), maintaining that disarmament should be universal and non-discriminatory. India advocates for a time-bound plan where ***all*** nations eliminate their nuclear stockpiles simultaneously.

Final Answer: It allows only the five permanent members of the UNSC to keep nuclear weapons.

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Traditional "State Security" (or National Security) focuses on protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country from external military threats. In contrast, the concept of ****Human Security****, popularized by the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report, shifts the "referent object" of security from the state to the individual.

Solution: 'Human Security' differs from 'State Security' because it focuses on ****Security of the people from hunger, disease, and repression.****

- **Freedom from Fear and Want:** Human security encompasses a broad range of threats including economic insecurity, health crises, environmental degradation, and human rights violations.
- **The Core Idea:** It argues that a state might be militarily "secure" (safe from invasion), but if its citizens are dying of starvation or living under a brutal regime, they are fundamentally insecure.
- **Other Options:** Options A, C, and D are all classic components of "State Security," which prioritizes borders, regime stability, and military might.

Final Answer: Security of the people from hunger, disease, and repression.

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Before the CTBT, the *Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)* of 1963 only prohibited nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater, but still allowed countries to conduct tests underground. The CTBT was designed to close this loophole by banning nuclear explosions in ****all**** environments—above ground, below ground, and underwater—for both civilian and military purposes.

Solution: The ‘CTBT’ (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) aims to ban ****All types of nuclear explosions.****

- **Scope:** It is "comprehensive" because it leaves no room for any scale of nuclear explosion. By banning testing, the treaty aims to make it impossible for countries to develop new nuclear weapons or improve existing designs.
- **India’s Position:** Like the NPT, India has not signed the CTBT. India’s objection is that the treaty does not explicitly link the ban on testing to a specific, legally binding timeframe for total nuclear disarmament by existing nuclear-weapon states.
- **Current Status:** Although 187 countries have signed it, the treaty has technically not "entered into force" because several specific "Annex 2" countries (including the US, China, India, and Pakistan) have either not signed or not ratified it.

Other Options:

- **Option A:** This describes the loophole in the 1963 PTBT that the CTBT sought to fix.
- **Option C:** This is governed by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the NPT, not the CTBT.
- **Option D:** These are covered by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).

Final Answer: All types of nuclear explosions.

Answer: (B)



Q44.

Solution

Concept: The Rio Summit was the first major international effort to address the environment and development as a single, intertwined issue. It aimed to establish a global partnership for sustainable development—meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

Solution: The 'Rio Earth Summit' (1992) resulted in the document ****Agenda 21****.

- **What is Agenda 21?** It is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. The "21" refers to the 21st century.
- **Themes:** It covers social and economic dimensions (like poverty and health), conservation and management of resources (like deforestation and biodiversity), and strengthening the role of major groups (like NGOs and indigenous people).
- **Other Options:**
 - **Kyoto Protocol** (1997) and **Paris Agreement** (2015) are specifically focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
 - **Montreal Protocol** (1987) deals with the protection of the ozone layer.

Final Answer: Agenda 21

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: The principle of **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)** is a fundamental pillar of international environmental law established at the Rio Summit. It acknowledges that while all countries have a shared ("common") responsibility to protect the environment, they do not have the same capacity or the same level of historical blame.

Solution: The principle of 'CBDR' suggests that **Developed countries have a greater responsibility due to historical emissions.**

- **Historical Context:** Developed nations (Global North) industrialized much earlier and contributed the bulk of the greenhouse gases currently in the atmosphere.
- **The "Differentiated" Part:** Developing nations (Global South) argue that their first priority is economic growth and poverty alleviation. Therefore, developed nations should provide financial resources and technology to help developing nations pursue "green" growth.
- **Implementation:** This principle was explicitly stated in the 1992 UNFCCC, ensuring that the burden of environmental protection is distributed fairly based on a nation's contribution to the problem and its economic ability to solve it.

Final Answer: Developed countries have a greater responsibility due to historical emissions.

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: Global Commons are geographical regions or environmental resources that are outside the political reach of any one state. They are managed through international treaties and cooperation because their exploitation or degradation by one country affects the entire planet.

Solution: 'Global Commons' refers to **Resources like the atmosphere, ocean floor, and outer space shared by the world.**

- **Key Examples:** There are four traditionally recognized Global Commons:
 - **The Earth's Atmosphere:** Regulated by treaties like the Montreal Protocol and the UNFCCC.
 - **The High Seas (and Deep Ocean Floor):** Governed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
 - **Outer Space:** Regulated by the Outer Space Treaty.
 - **Antarctica:** Governed by the Antarctic Treaty System, which preserves the continent for scientific research and bans military activity.
- **The Challenge:** These areas face the "Tragedy of the Commons," where individual states may over-exploit or pollute the resource for their own gain, leading to its depletion for everyone.

Final Answer: Resources like the atmosphere, ocean floor, and outer space shared by the world.

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: While the Rio Earth Summit set the stage for environmental cooperation, the Kyoto Protocol (adopted in Japan in 1997) provided the specific "teeth" for the agreement. It was based on the principle of **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities**, placing a heavier burden on industrialized nations because they were recognized as being principally responsible for the current high levels of GHGs in the atmosphere.

Solution: The 'Kyoto Protocol' (1997) was specifically aimed at **Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions.**

- **The Targets:** The protocol set binding emission reduction targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European Community. The goal was to reduce their collective emissions of six key greenhouse gases (including Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide).
- **Mechanisms:** To help countries meet their targets, the protocol introduced "market-based mechanisms" such as **Emissions Trading** (the carbon market), the **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**, and **Joint Implementation**.
- **Other Options:**
 - **Option A:** While sustainable development helps reduce poverty, it was not the specific technical aim of Kyoto.
 - **Option B:** This is the purpose of the **Montreal Protocol** (1987).
 - **Option D:** This is addressed by the **Ottawa Treaty** (1997).

Final Answer: Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions.

Answer: (C)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: Cultural globalization has two faces: **Cultural Heterogenization** (where cultures mix to create something new, like "Masala Dosa Burger") and **Cultural Homogenization**. The latter is often viewed as a threat to global diversity because it involves the shrinking of unique local traditions in favor of a dominant, globalized culture.

Solution: 'Cultural Homogenization' refers to **The tendency of cultures to become more similar, often towards a Western model.**

- **"McDonaldisation":** This is a common term used to describe how the values of the fast-food restaurant—efficiency, calculability, and predictability—come to dominate more sectors of society worldwide.
- **Western Influence:** Because the most powerful economic and media entities are based in the West (specifically the US), homogenization often looks like the "Westernization" of the world, affecting clothing (blue jeans), food, language (English), and consumerist values.
- **Impact:** Critics argue this leads to the loss of ancient heritage and traditional knowledge, as local languages and customs are replaced by a uniform global culture.

Final Answer: The tendency of cultures to become more similar, often towards a Western model.

Answer: (C)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: While the **World Economic Forum (WEF)** meets in Davos to promote market-led globalization, the **World Social Forum (WSF)** was created as a counter-movement. It brings together a huge coalition of environmentalists, labor unions, human rights activists, and indigenous groups who believe that the current form of globalization favors big corporations at the expense of the poor and the environment.

Solution: The 'World Social Forum' (WSF) is a platform for activists who **Oppose globalization and advocate for 'another world'.**

- **The Motto:** Their famous slogan is **"Another World is Possible."**
- **Anti-Neoliberalism:** The WSF opposes the "Washington Consensus" (deregulation, privatization, and cuts to social spending). They argue for a globalization that is based on social justice, equality, and democratic participation.
- **History:** The first WSF was held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 2001. Since then, it has served as a space for "alter-globalization" movements to share ideas and coordinate global protests.

Final Answer: Oppose globalization and advocate for 'another world'.

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: Globalization doesn't always act like a steamroller that flattens local cultures. Often, when a foreign cultural element enters a new society, it doesn't simply replace the local tradition. Instead, it combines with it to create something entirely new and unique. This process is frequently called '**Glocalization**'—the tailoring of global products or ideas to suit local tastes.

Solution: Globalization has led to 'Cultural Heterogenization' because '**It makes every culture unique by incorporating external elements without losing identity.**'

- **Broadening Choices:** Rather than narrowing our options, heterogenization suggests that globalization expands them. For example, an Indian person might wear blue jeans (Western) with a Kurta (Indian), or a Japanese artist might use American hip-hop beats to tell traditional stories.
- **Unique Synthesis:** Every culture modifies what it receives. The "global" influence becomes "local" in its own way, ensuring that the world remains a diverse mosaic rather than a uniform block.
- **Other Options:**
 - **Option B:** This refers to *Homogenization* or cultural destruction.
 - **Option C:** While English is a global lingua franca, heterogenization actually encourages the blending of languages (like "Hinglish").
 - **Option D:** Migration is a primary *driver* of globalization, not something it stops.

Final Answer: It makes every culture unique by incorporating external elements without losing identity.

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

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

