

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-15

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. Which factor helped Congress maintain dominance despite internal factions?

- (A) Strong opposition unity
- (B) Inclusive leadership structure
- (C) Military backing
- (D) Lack of elections

Q2. Which election marked the beginning of decline in Congress dominance at the state level?

- (A) 1952
- (B) 1957
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1967

Q3. The term “one-party dominance” implies:

- (A) Only one legal party
- (B) Dominance within a competitive system
- (C) Absence of elections
- (D) Military rule



- Q4.** The accession of Junagadh to India was finalized through:
- (A) War
 - (B) Referendum
 - (C) Treaty
 - (D) UN decision
- Q5.** Which princely state initially resisted joining India but was later integrated by force?
- (A) Mysore
 - (B) Hyderabad
 - (C) Travancore
 - (D) Baroda
- Q6.** The main objective of land reforms in early independent India was to:
- (A) Promote industries
 - (B) Reduce inequality in land ownership
 - (C) Increase exports
 - (D) Strengthen defence
- Q7.** Community Development Programme (1952) focused on:
- (A) Urban growth
 - (B) Rural development
 - (C) Defence
 - (D) Trade
- Q8.** The success of the Green Revolution depended heavily on:
- (A) Traditional seeds
 - (B) Irrigation and HYV seeds
 - (C) Forest resources



(D) Manual labor

Q9. India refused to join military alliances during the Cold War to:

- (A) Gain military power
- (B) Maintain strategic autonomy
- (C) Support NATO
- (D) Oppose USSR

Q10. The Tashkent Agreement was signed after which war?

- (A) 1962 war
- (B) 1965 war
- (C) 1971 war
- (D) Kargil war

Q11. Which leader promoted the slogan “Jai Jawan Jai Kisan”?

- (A) Nehru
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

Q12. Bank nationalisation was intended to:

- (A) Support private sector
- (B) Expand credit access to poor
- (C) Reduce agriculture
- (D) Increase imports

Q13. The Allahabad High Court judgment (1975) was against:

- (A) Nehru
- (B) Indira Gandhi



- (C) Morarji Desai
- (D) JP Narayan

Q14. During Emergency, elections were:

- (A) Regularly held
- (B) Suspended
- (C) Increased
- (D) Digitized

Q15. Which amendment added Fundamental Duties to the Constitution?

- (A) 42nd
- (B) 44th
- (C) 52nd
- (D) 61st

Q16. The Assam Movement was mainly against:

- (A) Industrialization
- (B) Foreign migrants
- (C) Tax reforms
- (D) Military rule

Q17. The Punjab crisis of the 1980s involved demands related to:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Religion and autonomy
- (C) Defence
- (D) Education

Q18. Which political change marked the 1990s in India?

- (A) One-party rule



- (B) Coalition governments
- (C) Military rule
- (D) Monarchy

Q19. Reservation for OBCs was implemented in:

- (A) 1980
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1995

Q20. The Ayodhya issue is related to:

- (A) Language conflict
- (B) Religious dispute
- (C) Economic policy
- (D) Foreign relations

Q21. Economic liberalisation includes:

- (A) Increased state control
- (B) Reduced government intervention
- (C) Trade bans
- (D) Isolation

Q22. The collapse of USSR led to:

- (A) Bipolar world
- (B) Unipolar world
- (C) Colonialism
- (D) Feudalism



- Q23.** Which reform introduced openness in USSR?
- (A) Perestroika
 - (B) Glasnost
 - (C) Shock therapy
 - (D) Cold war
- Q24.** Shock therapy caused:
- (A) Economic stability
 - (B) Sudden economic transition
 - (C) War
 - (D) Industrial growth
- Q25.** European Union allows:
- (A) Free movement of goods and people
 - (B) Military control
 - (C) Colonial expansion
 - (D) Trade restrictions
- Q26.** ASEAN countries cooperate mainly in:
- (A) War
 - (B) Economy and security
 - (C) Religion
 - (D) Colonization
- Q27.** BRICS aims to:
- (A) Replace UN
 - (B) Promote economic cooperation
 - (C) Start war alliances



(D) End trade

Q28. Sri Lanka conflict was between government and:

(A) Maoists

(B) LTTE

(C) Taliban

(D) NATO

Q29. India's role in Nepal included:

(A) Military rule

(B) Supporting peace process

(C) Colonization

(D) Trade blockade

Q30. WTO replaced which organization?

(A) IMF

(B) GATT

(C) UN

(D) NATO

Q31. IMF helps countries facing:

(A) War

(B) Balance of payments crisis

(C) Education issues

(D) Climate change

Q32. World Bank focuses on:

(A) Defence

(B) Development projects



- (C) Trade rules
- (D) Human rights

Q33. UN peacekeeping forces aim to:

- (A) Wage war
- (B) Maintain peace
- (C) Trade goods
- (D) Promote culture

Q34. NPT aims to:

- (A) Spread nuclear weapons
- (B) Prevent nuclear proliferation
- (C) Promote war
- (D) Trade arms

Q35. Human security concept emphasizes:

- (A) Military strength
- (B) Individual safety and dignity
- (C) Border control
- (D) Weapons

Q36. Sustainable development means:

- (A) Ignoring environment
- (B) Meeting present needs without harming future
- (C) Industrial growth only
- (D) Military expansion

Q37. Kyoto Protocol set targets for:

- (A) Trade



- (B) Emission reduction
- (C) War
- (D) Migration

Q38. Global commons include:

- (A) Private land
- (B) Atmosphere and oceans
- (C) Cities
- (D) Farms

Q39. Indigenous communities oppose:

- (A) Cultural preservation
- (B) Displacement due to development
- (C) Forest rights
- (D) Autonomy

Q40. Globalisation increases flow of:

- (A) Goods, capital, and ideas
- (B) Wars
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Borders

Q41. Cultural diversity in globalisation is called:

- (A) Homogenization
- (B) Heterogenization
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Colonization



Q42. World Social Forum promotes:

- (A) Corporate power
- (B) Alternative globalisation
- (C) Military alliances
- (D) Trade monopoly

Q43. India follows which nuclear policy?

- (A) First use
- (B) No first use
- (C) Pre-emptive strike
- (D) Total war

Q44. Kargil conflict highlighted:

- (A) Economic issues
- (B) Border security challenges
- (C) Trade disputes
- (D) Climate change

Q45. SAARC promotes:

- (A) Regional cooperation
- (B) War alliances
- (C) Colonial rule
- (D) Trade bans

Q46. Which country joined BRICS later as expansion?

- (A) South Africa
- (B) USA
- (C) UK



(D) Japan

Q47. India's foreign policy is based on:

- (A) Isolation
- (B) Strategic autonomy
- (C) Military alliances
- (D) Colonialism

Q48. Globalisation can negatively impact:

- (A) Cultural identity
- (B) Trade
- (C) Technology
- (D) Communication

Q49. Which term describes economic integration of countries?

- (A) Nationalism
- (B) Globalisation
- (C) Isolationism
- (D) Feudalism

Q50. Which of the following best explains why the policy of Non-Alignment was strategically beneficial for India during the Cold War?

- (A) It allowed India to receive military aid exclusively from the USA
- (B) It ensured India remained isolated from global politics
- (C) It enabled India to maintain autonomy while engaging with both power blocs
- (D) It prevented India from participating in international organizations



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

Concept: The nature of the Congress Party's dominance in the initial decades after Indian independence, often referred to as the "Congress System".

Solution: The Congress party's long-standing dominance was not due to a lack of opposition or democratic process, but rather its unique character as a broad-based, "catch-all" party. Forged during the national movement, it evolved into a social and ideological coalition, encompassing diverse groups: peasants and industrialists, urban and rural dwellers, workers and owners, and people from various castes, religions, and language groups. This inclusive structure allowed it to manage internal differences and absorb various factions within its fold. These factions, representing different interests and ideologies, often acted as an internal opposition, preventing the leadership from becoming complacent and providing a mechanism for resolving conflicts within the party framework rather than outside it. This ability to accommodate and build consensus across a wide spectrum of society was the key factor in maintaining its dominance despite internal divisions.

Final Answer : "Inclusive leadership structure"

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: The turning point in Indian politics marking the end of the one-party dominance era.

Solution: The fourth general elections in 1967 are widely regarded as a political landmark or a "political earthquake" that significantly altered the landscape of Indian politics. While the Congress managed to retain power at the Centre with a reduced majority, it suffered major setbacks at the state level. The party lost its majority in as many as nine states, including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras (now Tamil Nadu), and Kerala. This election marked the end of the "Congress System" of dominance, introducing the era of coalition governments and showcasing the power of a consolidated non-Congress opposition. The results were a reflection of growing public discontent over economic issues and a desire for political alternatives.

Final Answer : "1967"

Answer: (D)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The unique nature of one-party rule in post-independence India.

Solution: The term "one-party dominance" in the Indian context is fundamentally different from a one-party state. A one-party state, like in China or the former Soviet Union, implies a system where only one party is legally permitted to exist and hold power. In contrast, India's one-party dominance occurred within a vibrant multi-party democratic framework. Free and fair elections were held regularly, and numerous opposition parties existed and actively competed. The Congress party's dominance stemmed from its overwhelming electoral victories, a result of its historical legacy, broad social coalition, and the fragmented nature of the opposition. Therefore, it signifies a party's pre-eminence achieved through popular consent within a competitive political system, not through the suppression of competition.

Final Answer : "Dominance within a competitive system"

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The process of integrating the princely state of Junagadh into the Indian Union.

Solution: The accession of Junagadh was a complex issue. The ruler, Nawab Mahabat Khan, was Muslim, while the vast majority of the population was Hindu. Despite the state having no geographical contiguity with Pakistan, the Nawab declared its accession to Pakistan in August 1947. India contested this, arguing it violated the principle of territorial contiguity and the will of the people. Facing an economic blockade by India and a popular uprising, the Nawab fled to Pakistan. Subsequently, the Indian government took control of the administration and conducted a plebiscite, or a referendum, in February 1948. The results were overwhelmingly in favour of joining India, with over 99% of the electorate voting for accession. This referendum democratically legitimized the integration of Junagadh into India.

Final Answer : "Referendum"

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The integration of the princely state of Hyderabad into India.

Solution: Hyderabad, the largest princely state, presented a significant challenge to Indian integration. Its ruler, the Nizam, desired an independent status for his state, which was entirely surrounded by Indian territory. After the expiry of a one-year Standstill Agreement, negotiations failed. The situation within the state deteriorated rapidly due to the atrocities committed by the Razakars, a fanatical paramilitary force loyal to the Nizam, who terrorized the majority Hindu population and suppressed calls for integration. To end the anarchy and secure the Indian union, the Indian government launched a military operation codenamed 'Operation Polo' in September 1948. The action, officially termed a "police action," lasted for about four days, after which the Nizam's forces surrendered and he agreed to the accession of Hyderabad to India.

Final Answer : "Hyderabad"

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The socio-economic objectives of agricultural reforms in newly independent India.

Solution: At the time of independence, India's agrarian structure was characterized by extreme inequality. It was dominated by intermediaries like zamindars and jagirdars who owned vast tracts of land but did not cultivate it themselves, while the actual tillers were often landless and exploited. The main objective of land reforms was to bring about equity in agriculture and ensure "land to the tiller." This involved a three-pronged strategy: first, the abolition of the intermediary zamindari system; second, implementing tenancy reforms to provide security of tenure and regulate rent for tenant farmers; and third, imposing a ceiling on the maximum amount of land an individual could own, with the surplus land to be redistributed among the landless. The overarching goal was to break the concentration of land ownership and reduce socio-economic inequality in rural India.

Final Answer : "Reduce inequality in land ownership"

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Early development planning and initiatives in post-independence India.

Solution: The Community Development Programme, launched on October 2, 1952, was one of the earliest and most ambitious development initiatives of independent India. Its primary focus was the comprehensive and integrated development of rural areas, where the majority of India's population lived. The programme aimed to promote self-help and people's participation in a wide range of activities, including agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, public health, sanitation, education, and rural infrastructure. It was a holistic approach to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the rural populace. Though its success was limited due to bureaucratic implementation and lack of genuine participation, it laid the groundwork for future rural development schemes, most notably the Panchayati Raj system.

Final Answer : "Rural development"

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: The key technological components that drove the Green Revolution in India.

Solution: The Green Revolution was a paradigm shift in Indian agriculture, moving from a traditional to a modern, technology-intensive approach. Its success was not based on a single element but on a synergistic package of inputs. The cornerstone of this revolution was the introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of wheat and later rice, which had the potential for significantly higher crop yields. However, these seeds could only achieve their potential under specific conditions. They required a reliable and controlled supply of water, making effective irrigation systems (such as canals and tubewells) indispensable. Additionally, they were highly responsive to chemical fertilizers and needed protection from pests and diseases through pesticides. Therefore, the combination of HYV seeds and assured irrigation was the critical factor for the success of the Green Revolution.

Final Answer : "Irrigation and HYV seeds"

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The core principle of India's foreign policy of Non-Alignment during the Cold War.

Solution: In the post-World War II era, the world was polarized into two rival blocs: the capitalist bloc led by the USA (NATO) and the communist bloc led by the USSR (Warsaw Pact). As a newly independent nation, India chose not to join either of these military alliances. This policy of Non-Alignment was a cornerstone of its foreign policy. The primary objective was to maintain its strategic autonomy, which meant preserving the freedom to make foreign policy decisions independently based on its own national interests, rather than being dictated by the interests of a superpower. It was not a policy of neutrality or isolationism; instead, India played an active role in world affairs, advocating for peace and decolonization, but on its own terms, free from the constraints of formal military alliances.

Final Answer : "Maintain strategic autonomy"

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Key diplomatic events in the history of Indo-Pakistani relations.

Solution: The Tashkent Agreement was a significant peace treaty signed on January 10, 1966, following the conclusion of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The war, fought primarily over the issue of Kashmir, had ended in a stalemate. The Soviet Union, seeking to increase its influence in the region, mediated a peace conference in the city of Tashkent (then in the USSR, now the capital of Uzbekistan). The agreement, signed by Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan, stipulated that both nations would withdraw their forces to their pre-conflict positions and work towards restoring peaceful relations. Tragically, Shastri died of a heart attack in Tashkent just hours after signing the historic accord.

Final Answer : "1965 war"

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Iconic political slogans and their association with Indian Prime Ministers.

Solution: The slogan “Jai Jawan Jai Kisan” (Hail the soldier, Hail the farmer) was given by India’s second Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. He coined this slogan in 1965 to address the two most pressing challenges the country was facing at that time. “Jai Jawan” was meant to boost the morale of the Indian soldiers who were fighting the war against Pakistan. “Jai Kisan” was an exhortation to the farmers to increase food production to overcome a severe food crisis caused by drought. The slogan powerfully encapsulated the idea that the nation’s security and its food security were equally vital and interdependent, and it celebrated the contributions of both soldiers and farmers to the nation’s strength and sovereignty.

Final Answer : “Lal Bahadur Shastri”

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Major economic policy shifts under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Solution: The nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks in 1969 was a landmark decision by Indira Gandhi’s government, central to her populist “Garibi Hatao” (Remove Poverty) agenda. Before nationalisation, banks were privately owned and operated primarily for profit, concentrating their services in urban areas and lending mostly to large, established industries. The primary objective of nationalisation was to achieve greater social control over the banking sector. The government intended to reorient credit flows towards national priorities and previously neglected sectors, such as agriculture, small-scale industries, and small businesses. A key goal was to expand the banking network into rural and unbanked areas, thereby increasing financial inclusion and providing the poor with access to formal credit.

Final Answer : “Expand credit access to poor”

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The legal and political developments that immediately preceded the proclamation of the National Emergency in 1975.

Solution: On June 12, 1975, Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court delivered a historic judgment that sent shockwaves through Indian politics. The verdict was on an election petition filed by socialist leader Raj Narain, who had contested and lost against Indira Gandhi in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections from the Rae Bareli constituency. The court found Prime Minister Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices, specifically of using the services of government officials for her election campaign. The judgment declared her election null and void and debarred her from holding any elected office for six years. This verdict created a massive political crisis and, combined with the ongoing JP Movement demanding her resignation, became the immediate trigger for her government to declare a state of National Emergency just two weeks later.

Final Answer : “Indira Gandhi”

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: The state of democratic processes, particularly elections, during the National Emergency (1975-1977).

Solution: During the National Emergency, fundamental rights were curtailed, press censorship was imposed, and key opposition leaders were imprisoned. The normal functioning of democracy was effectively suspended. The term of the Lok Sabha, which was scheduled to end in March 1976, was extended by one year using constitutional provisions applicable during an emergency. It was subsequently extended for another year. This meant that the general elections that should have been held in 1976 were postponed indefinitely. The suspension of regular electoral cycles was a key feature of this period, representing a major departure from India’s democratic traditions.

Final Answer : “Suspended”

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Significant amendments to the Constitution of India, particularly those made during the Emergency.

Solution: The Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, which was enacted during the Emergency. Based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, this amendment added a new chapter, Part IV-A, and a single article, Article 51-A. It laid down a list of ten duties for every citizen, such as to abide by the Constitution, uphold the sovereignty of India, defend the country, and promote harmony. The rationale was that citizens should not only be conscious of their rights but also of their duties. These duties are non-justiciable, meaning they are not legally enforceable by courts, but serve as a moral and civic code of conduct.

Final Answer : “42nd”

Answer: (A)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Major regional movements in post-independence India driven by issues of identity and demography.

Solution: The Assam Movement (1979-1985) was a popular agitation led primarily by student organizations like the All Assam Students' Union (AASU). The central issue of the movement was the large-scale influx of alleged illegal immigrants, particularly from Bangladesh, into the state of Assam over several decades. The protesters argued that this unchecked migration was altering the demographic composition of the state, placing immense pressure on land and resources, and threatening the unique linguistic, cultural, and political identity of the indigenous Assamese people. The movement demanded the detection, deletion of names from electoral rolls, and deportation of these foreign migrants. The agitation ended with the signing of the Assam Accord in 1985.

Final Answer : “Foreign migrants”

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The rise of regionalism and secessionist movements in India during the 1980s.

Solution: The Punjab crisis in the 1980s was a complex issue rooted in demands for greater political and religious autonomy. The Akali Dal, a major political party in Punjab, had put forward a set of demands in its Anandpur Sahib Resolution, which sought greater autonomy for the state, the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, and the strengthening of Sikh religious identity. However, the situation escalated dramatically when the leadership of the movement passed into the hands of militant extremists, led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. They adopted a more confrontational approach, ultimately leading to a violent insurgency and the demand for a separate sovereign state called "Khalistan". The crisis, therefore, was a combination of demands related to regional autonomy and the assertion of a distinct religious identity.

Final Answer : “Religion and autonomy”

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Evolution of the Indian Political System in the late 20th Century.

Solution: The 1990s marked a definitive end to the era of one-party dominance by the Indian National Congress, a system that had largely characterized Indian politics since independence. The 1989 general election resulted in a hung parliament, leading to the formation of a minority government by the National Front, which was a coalition of various parties.

This set the trend for the entire decade. No single party was able to secure a clear majority in the Lok Sabha in subsequent elections in 1991, 1996, and 1998. Consequently, governance was carried out by a series of multi-party coalition governments, often with outside support from other parties. This period saw the rise of powerful regional parties and was marked by political instability but also greater federalism and representation of diverse interests.

Final Answer : “Coalition governments”

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Implementation of the Mandal Commission Report on Affirmative Action.

Solution: The Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was established in 1979 to identify socially or educationally backward classes of India. It submitted its report in 1980, recommending a 27% reservation quota for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and public universities. For a decade, this report remained dormant. However, on August 7, 1990, the then Prime Minister V.P. Singh announced in Parliament that his National Front government would implement the Mandal Commission's recommendations. This decision was a watershed moment in Indian politics, triggering intense debates and widespread protests, and cementing caste as a central axis of political mobilization.

Final Answer : "1990"

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: The nature of the Ayodhya conflict.

Solution: The Ayodhya issue is one of the most contentious and long-standing disputes in modern India, centered on a piece of land in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh. The core of the conflict is a religious dispute between Hindus and Muslims. Hindus claim the site as the birthplace of Lord Rama (Ram Janmabhoomi) and believe a temple existed there before it was demolished to build the Babri Masjid in the 16th century. Muslims revered the site as the location of the Babri Masjid. This religious dispute was politically mobilized in the 1980s and 1990s, culminating in the demolition of the mosque in 1992, which led to widespread communal violence. The issue is fundamentally about competing religious claims over sacred space.

Final Answer : "Religious dispute"

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: The principles of Economic Liberalisation.

Solution: Economic liberalisation refers to a broad set of policies that aim to make an economy more market-oriented and expand the role of private and foreign investment. It fundamentally involves the reduction of state control and government intervention in economic activities. Prior to 1991, India's economy was characterized by the 'License Raj,' with extensive government regulations, high tariffs, state ownership of major industries, and restrictions on private enterprise. The reforms initiated in 1991 sought to dismantle this system by abolishing licensing requirements, lowering trade barriers, encouraging foreign direct investment, and disinvesting from public sector undertakings. All these measures represent a move towards reduced government intervention.

Final Answer : "Reduced government intervention"

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: The change in the global power structure after the Cold War.

Solution: The period of the Cold War (roughly 1947-1991) was defined by a bipolar world order. Global power was structured around two rival superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR), and their respective allies. The collapse and subsequent dissolution of the USSR in 1991 marked the definitive end of this era. With the disappearance of one of the two poles of power, the international system was fundamentally altered. The United States was left as the world's sole dominant military, economic, and political power, without a near-peer competitor. This post-Cold War era is therefore described as a unipolar world, dominated by a single hegemon.

Final Answer : "Unipolar world"

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Mikhail Gorbachev's reform policies in the Soviet Union.

Solution: In the mid-1980s, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced a set of transformative reforms to address the deep-seated economic and political stagnation of the USSR. These reforms were primarily known by two Russian terms: Perestroika and Glasnost. 'Perestroika' referred to the "restructuring" of the Soviet economic and political system. 'Glasnost', which translates to "openness," was the policy specifically designed to increase transparency in government institutions and activities. It allowed for greater freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and public criticism of the government, which had been severely repressed for decades. This new openness was intended to expose corruption and encourage citizen participation in the reform process.

Final Answer : "Glasnost"

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Economic policies in post-Soviet states.

Solution: 'Shock therapy' was a model of radical economic reform applied in Russia and other former Eastern Bloc countries after the fall of communism. It involved a sudden and comprehensive shift from a state-controlled command economy to a free-market capitalist system, rather than a gradual transition. This abrupt process included the rapid liberalization of all prices, large-scale privatization of state-owned industries, and the opening of the economy to international trade and capital. The 'shock' was intended to jolt the economy into a new mode of operation, but in practice, it caused a severe and sudden economic transition, leading to hyperinflation, mass unemployment, a drastic fall in GDP, and increased inequality.

Final Answer : "Sudden economic transition"

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: The foundational principles of the European Union's Single Market.

Solution: The European Union is a unique economic and political union between 27 European countries. A central achievement of European integration is the creation of the Single Market. The Single Market is based on the principle of ensuring the "Four Freedoms," which are the free movement of goods, capital, services, and people within the EU's territory. This means that goods can be transported and sold across borders without tariffs or quantitative restrictions, and any EU citizen has the right to travel, live, study, and work in any other member country. This eliminates internal borders and barriers to create a unified economic area.

Final Answer : "Free movement of goods and people"

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: The primary objectives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Solution: ASEAN is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries in South-east Asia. Its cooperation is structured around three main pillars: the ASEAN Political-Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. The core objectives of the organization are to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region, and to promote regional peace and security. Therefore, its main areas of cooperation are economic integration (working towards a single market) and ensuring regional stability through dialogue, confidence-building measures, and peaceful conflict resolution.

Final Answer : "Economy and security"

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The purpose and goals of the BRICS grouping.

Solution: BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. It is not a military alliance but a political and economic forum. The primary aim of BRICS is to promote peace, security, development, and cooperation among its members. A key focus is to enhance economic cooperation and to increase the members' collective influence in global economic governance, offering an alternative perspective to that of Western-dominated institutions. A concrete example of this is the creation of the New Development Bank (NDB) to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies.

Final Answer : “Promote economic cooperation”

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: The belligerents in the Sri Lankan Civil War.

Solution: The Sri Lankan Civil War was a protracted armed conflict that lasted from 1983 to 2009. The conflict was primarily between the Government of Sri Lanka, representing the state dominated by the Sinhalese majority, and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The LTTE was a powerful and highly organized militant separatist organization that fought to create an independent state, called Tamil Eelam, in the north and east of the island for the Tamil minority. The LTTE was the principal adversary of the Sri Lankan armed forces throughout the 26-year-long war.

Final Answer : “LTTE”

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: India's diplomatic role in Nepal's political transformation.

Solution: India has deep historical, cultural, and economic ties with Nepal and has often played a significant role in its political developments. During the 2000s, Nepal underwent a major political change, moving from a monarchy towards a democratic republic while also ending a decade-long Maoist insurgency. India played a crucial diplomatic role in this transition. It was instrumental in facilitating the 12-Point Understanding signed in New Delhi in 2005 between the Seven Party Alliance (mainstream political parties) and the Maoists. This agreement laid the groundwork for a unified movement against the monarchy and was a cornerstone of the subsequent Comprehensive Peace Accord, thus supporting the overall peace process.

Final Answer : "Supporting peace process"

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: The evolution of the global trade regime.

Solution: Following World War II, international efforts were made to establish a stable global economic system. While the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were created, a proposed International Trade Organization was never ratified. Instead, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed in 1947 as a provisional agreement to govern international trade. GATT operated for nearly five decades as a framework for multilateral trade negotiations ("rounds") aimed at reducing tariffs. After the lengthy Uruguay Round (1986-1994), it was agreed to create a formal international organization to oversee global trade rules. This led to the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 1, 1995, which absorbed and replaced the GATT agreements.

Final Answer : "GATT"

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: The primary function of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Solution: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was created in 1944 with the primary goal of ensuring the stability of the international monetary system—the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries to transact with each other. Its main function is to provide short-term financial assistance to its member countries that are experiencing a balance of payments (BOP) crisis. A BOP crisis occurs when a country cannot afford to pay for its essential imports or service its debt repayments. The IMF provides loans under certain conditions (known as conditionalities) to help the country stabilize its economy, rebuild its foreign currency reserves, and restore sustainable economic growth.

Final Answer : “Balance of payments crisis”

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: The mission and focus of the World Bank.

Solution: The World Bank is a distinct institution from the IMF, with a different mandate. While the IMF focuses on short-term macroeconomic stability, the World Bank’s mission is long-term economic development and poverty reduction. Its initial purpose was the reconstruction of post-war Europe, but its focus soon shifted to the development of low- and middle-income countries. It provides long-term loans, grants, and technical assistance to governments for a wide array of development projects. These projects are aimed at building infrastructure (like roads, dams, and power grids), improving healthcare and education systems, modernizing agriculture, and promoting good governance.

Final Answer : “Development projects”

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: The role and objective of United Nations Peacekeeping operations.

Solution: United Nations peacekeeping is a vital instrument employed by the international community to manage complex crises and conflicts. Deployed by the authority of the UN Security Council, peacekeeping forces (often called "Blue Helmets") are comprised of military, police, and civilian personnel from member states. Their fundamental aim is not to wage war or enforce a particular outcome, but to maintain peace and security. Their mandates are specific to each mission but typically include tasks such as monitoring ceasefires, protecting civilians from violence, disarming former combatants, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid, and supporting political processes and elections. Their presence helps de-escalate tensions and create a stable environment where a lasting peace can be built.

Final Answer : "Maintain peace"

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Solution: The NPT is a landmark international treaty that entered into force in 1970. Its objective is threefold: to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology to more countries (non-proliferation), to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament. Its central bargain is that non-nuclear-weapon states agree never to acquire nuclear weapons, and in exchange, the nuclear-weapon states agree to share the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology and pursue nuclear disarmament. The primary and most widely known aim is to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

Final Answer : "Prevent nuclear proliferation"

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: The shift from traditional security to human security.

Solution: The concept of human security marks a significant departure from the traditional, state-centric view of security, which focuses on protecting a nation's borders, territory, and sovereignty primarily through military strength. Human security, in contrast, shifts the focus from the state to the individual. It is concerned with protecting people from critical and pervasive threats to their survival, livelihoods, and dignity. This broad concept includes "freedom from fear" (e.g., from physical violence, war, crime) and "freedom from want" (e.g., from poverty, hunger, disease), emphasizing the safety, well-being, and fundamental dignity of every individual.

Final Answer : "Individual safety and dignity"

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: The principle of Sustainable Development.

Solution: The most widely accepted definition of sustainable development comes from the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report, which defined it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This concept rests on three interconnected pillars: economic viability, social equity, and environmental protection. It challenges the notion that economic growth can be pursued at any cost, arguing instead for a balanced approach that ensures the long-term well-being of both people and the planet, thereby safeguarding resources and opportunities for future generations.

Final Answer : "Meeting present needs without harming future"

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: The Kyoto Protocol and international climate action.

Solution: The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, was an international treaty that operationalized the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its key feature was its commitment of industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The protocol established legally binding targets for these countries to reduce their collective emissions of six major greenhouse gases. It was a significant step in global climate policy as it was the first agreement to set specific, mandatory targets for emission reduction.

Final Answer : “Emission reduction”

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: The definition of Global Commons.

Solution: The term "global commons" refers to resource domains or areas that are not owned by any single state and are shared by all humanity. These resources lie outside the exclusive jurisdiction of any nation and require international cooperation for their governance and sustainable management. The four universally recognized global commons are the high seas (oceans beyond national territorial waters), the atmosphere, Antarctica, and outer space. These areas are vital for life and human activity, and their preservation is a collective responsibility.

Final Answer : “Atmosphere and oceans”

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The struggles and advocacy of Indigenous Peoples.

Solution: Indigenous communities worldwide often have deep spiritual, cultural, and economic connections to their ancestral lands and territories. A central theme in their collective struggle is the threat posed by large-scale development projects, such as mining, logging, dam construction, and agribusiness. These projects frequently lead to the forced displacement of communities from their lands, the destruction of their natural environment and livelihoods, and the erosion of their cultural identity. Consequently, indigenous movements globally are at the forefront of opposing such displacement and advocate for their rights to their lands and the principle of free, prior, and informed consent for any development projects affecting them.

Final Answer : “Displacement due to development”

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: The fundamental nature of Globalisation.

Solution: Globalisation is a multifaceted process characterized by the increasing integration and interdependence of the world’s economies, cultures, and populations. At its core, globalisation is about the intensification of cross-border flows.

This includes the flow of goods and services through international trade; the flow of capital through investment and financial markets; the flow of technology and information; and the flow of people through migration and travel.

Crucially, it also involves the rapid and widespread flow of ideas, knowledge, and cultural products, which connects societies in unprecedented ways.

Final Answer : “Goods, capital, and ideas”

Answer: (A)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: The cultural consequences of Globalisation.

Solution: The cultural impact of globalisation is complex and debated. One perspective is cultural homogenization, which suggests that global interconnectedness, particularly the dominance of Western media and consumer brands, leads to the erosion of local cultures and the creation of a uniform global culture. The opposing view is cultural heterogenization. This argument posits that globalisation does not simply erase local cultures but instead leads to a greater mixing and interplay between different cultures. It results in the creation of new, hybrid cultural forms and can even strengthen local identities as they assert themselves in response to global influences, thus increasing cultural diversity.

Final Answer : “Heterogenization”

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: The World Social Forum and the anti-globalisation movement.

Solution: The World Social Forum (WSF) is an annual gathering of civil society organizations, activists, and social movements from around the world. It was created as a direct counterpoint to the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, which is often seen as representing the interests of corporate and political elites who advocate for neoliberal globalisation.

The WSF operates under the slogan "Another World Is Possible" and provides an open space for participants to discuss the negative impacts of corporate-led globalisation and to propose and debate alternative models. It seeks to promote a form of globalisation that prioritizes social justice, human rights, and environmental sustainability over corporate profits.

Final Answer : “Alternative globalisation”

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: India's nuclear doctrine is based on deterrence and restraint.

Solution: India's official nuclear policy is built upon the principle of a credible minimum deterrent and a "No First Use" (NFU) posture. This means that India has committed to not being the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict. It will only use them in retaliation against a nuclear attack on its territory or its forces anywhere. This policy is designed to be defensive, emphasizing that India's nuclear arsenal is solely for deterring blackmail and aggression, not for coercion or initiating a nuclear conflict.

Final Answer : "No first use"

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: The Kargil conflict of 1999 was a major test for India's national security framework.

Solution: The 1999 Kargil conflict was precipitated by the infiltration of Pakistani forces across the Line of Control (LoC) into strategic positions on the Indian side. The conflict, fought in extremely difficult high-altitude terrain, starkly revealed critical gaps and challenges in India's border surveillance and security infrastructure. It served as a major wake-up call, leading to a comprehensive review and subsequent reforms of the country's defense and intelligence apparatus to prevent such intrusions in the future.

Final Answer : "Border security challenges"

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: SAARC is the primary platform for intergovernmental collaboration in South Asia.

Solution: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the fundamental objective of promoting the welfare and quality of life of the people of South Asia. Its charter outlines key goals such as accelerating economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region. To achieve this, SAARC aims to foster mutual trust, understanding, and appreciation of one another's problems, thereby strengthening collective self-reliance through active regional cooperation.

Final Answer : "Regional cooperation"

Answer: (A)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The evolution of the BRICS grouping from its original composition.

Solution: The term "BRIC" was initially an acronym for the four major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, and China. Following a series of high-level meetings, the group formalized its cooperation. In 2010, at the second BRIC summit, the member countries invited South Africa to join their ranks. South Africa officially became a member in 2011, and the group's acronym was expanded to BRICS to reflect its inclusion, enhancing the organization's representation from the African continent.

Final Answer : "South Africa"

Answer: (A)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: The core principle guiding India's independent foreign policy in the contemporary world.

Solution: India's foreign policy is fundamentally based on the principle of "strategic autonomy." This is an evolution of its historical policy of Non-Alignment. It signifies that India will make its foreign policy and national security decisions independently, based on its own interests and assessment of situations, rather than being bound by the preferences or alliances of any major power. This allows India to maintain flexibility and engage with a wide range of global partners to maximize its diplomatic and economic options.

Final Answer : "Strategic autonomy"

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: The social and cultural downsides of global interconnectedness.

Solution: A significant negative consequence of globalisation is its potential impact on cultural identity. The widespread diffusion of global products, media, and ideas, often from a few dominant cultures, can lead to cultural homogenization. This process can threaten the distinctiveness of local cultures, traditions, languages, and values. As people adopt global consumer patterns and cultural norms, there is a risk that unique local identities could be eroded, leading to a loss of the world's rich cultural diversity.

Final Answer : "Cultural identity"

Answer: (A)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: The definition of the process that connects the world's economies.

Solution: Globalisation is the term that describes the process of increasing interdependence and economic integration among countries worldwide. This process is characterized by the breakdown of national economic barriers and is driven by increased cross-border flows of trade, investment, finance, technology, and information. It leads to the creation of a single, integrated global market, where economic events in one country can have significant effects on others.

Final Answer : "Globalisation"

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: The strategic rationale behind India's policy of Non-Alignment.

Solution: The policy of Non-Alignment was a cornerstone of India's foreign policy during the Cold War. Its primary strategic benefit was the preservation of India's autonomy in a world polarized between the US-led and Soviet-led blocs. By refusing to formally join either military alliance, India retained the freedom to make independent foreign policy decisions based on its own national interests. This flexibility allowed India to engage with and receive assistance from both superpowers when it was advantageous, without being drawn into their ideological conflicts or military commitments, thereby maximizing its diplomatic maneuverability.

Final Answer : "It enabled India to maintain autonomy while engaging with both power blocs"

Answer: (C)



Answer Key

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

