

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-16

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 allowed opposition parties to survive during Congress dominance?

- (A) Ban on opposition
- (B) Federal structure and elections
- (C) Military control
- (D) One-party constitution

Q2. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was the predecessor of:

- (A) Congress
- (B) BJP
- (C) CPI
- (D) DMK

Q3. Which state was the first to have a non-Congress government after independence?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Odisha

Q4. The process of integrating princely states was completed by:

- (A) 1948



- (B) 1950
- (C) 1952
- (D) 1956

Q5. Which region demanded separation leading to creation of Andhra Pradesh?

- (A) Telangana
- (B) Rayalaseema
- (C) Coastal Andhra
- (D) Madras Presidency Telugu areas

Q6. The Planning Commission was set up in:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1952
- (D) 1956

Q7. The main aim of the Second Five-Year Plan was:

- (A) Agriculture growth
- (B) Industrialization
- (C) Trade expansion
- (D) Defence

Q8. Which crop was most impacted by the Green Revolution?

- (A) Rice and wheat
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Tea
- (D) Sugarcane



Q9. India's policy of Non-Alignment meant:

- (A) Neutrality in all matters
- (B) Independent foreign policy
- (C) Support to USA
- (D) Support to USSR

Q10. The Shimla Agreement (1972) was signed between:

- (A) India-China
- (B) India-Pakistan
- (C) India-USA
- (D) India-USSR

Q11. Which Prime Minister led India during the 1971 war?

- (A) Nehru
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Shastri
- (D) Morarji Desai

Q12. The main issue behind Congress split (1969) was:

- (A) Economic crisis
- (B) Leadership struggle
- (C) Foreign policy
- (D) Defence policy

Q13. Which institution was weakened during the Emergency?

- (A) Executive
- (B) Judiciary
- (C) Military



(D) Election Commission

Q14. The Janata Party came to power in:

(A) 1975

(B) 1977

(C) 1980

(D) 1984

Q15. The 44th Amendment aimed to:

(A) Strengthen Emergency provisions

(B) Restore democratic rights

(C) Remove judiciary

(D) End elections

Q16. The demand for Khalistan emerged in:

(A) Punjab

(B) Assam

(C) Kashmir

(D) Gujarat

Q17. Which accord ended the Mizoram conflict?

(A) Assam Accord

(B) Mizoram Accord

(C) Punjab Accord

(D) Delhi Accord

Q18. Coalition governments are formed when:

(A) One party wins majority

(B) No party gets majority



- (C) Military takes control
- (D) President rules

Q19. Which leader implemented Mandal Commission recommendations?

- (A) Rajiv Gandhi
- (B) V.P. Singh
- (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (D) Manmohan Singh

Q20. The rise of regional parties indicates:

- (A) Weak democracy
- (B) Strong federalism
- (C) Military rule
- (D) One-party dominance

Q21. Economic reforms of 1991 were introduced due to:

- (A) Political crisis
- (B) Balance of payments crisis
- (C) War
- (D) Agriculture failure

Q22. Cold War refers to:

- (A) Direct war
- (B) Ideological conflict
- (C) Trade war
- (D) Civil war

Q23. The Soviet Union collapsed into:

- (A) Two states



- (B) Multiple independent republics
- (C) Colonies
- (D) Military states

Q24. Unipolar world is dominated by:

- (A) One superpower
- (B) Two powers
- (C) Many powers
- (D) No power

Q25. European Union uses which common currency?

- (A) Dollar
- (B) Euro
- (C) Pound
- (D) Yen

Q26. ASEAN headquarters is in:

- (A) Jakarta
- (B) Bangkok
- (C) Singapore
- (D) Manila

Q27. Which country is part of BRICS?

- (A) China
- (B) USA
- (C) UK
- (D) Germany



Q28. Civil war in Sri Lanka ended in:

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2009
- (C) 2012
- (D) 2015

Q29. Democratic movement in Nepal was led by:

- (A) Military
- (B) Political parties and people
- (C) King
- (D) UN

Q30. WTO agreements are binding on:

- (A) Citizens
- (B) Member countries
- (C) NGOs
- (D) Companies

Q31. IMF conditionalities often require:

- (A) Increased subsidies
- (B) Economic reforms
- (C) Military spending
- (D) Trade bans

Q32. World Bank loans are mainly for:

- (A) War
- (B) Development projects
- (C) Trade control



(D) Elections

Q33. UN Secretary-General is:

- (A) Military head
- (B) Administrative head
- (C) Judicial head
- (D) Economic head

Q34. Security Council reforms are demanded due to:

- (A) Lack of power
- (B) Outdated structure
- (C) Too many members
- (D) Weak army

Q35. Arms race increases:

- (A) Peace
- (B) Tension
- (C) Trade
- (D) Cooperation

Q36. Disarmament aims to:

- (A) Increase weapons
- (B) Reduce weapons
- (C) Promote war
- (D) Strengthen army

Q37. Environmental degradation refers to:

- (A) Improvement of nature
- (B) Damage to environment



- (C) Industrial growth
- (D) Urbanization

Q38. Rio Declaration promoted:

- (A) War policies
- (B) Sustainable development
- (C) Trade expansion
- (D) Military alliances

Q39. Climate change is mainly caused by:

- (A) Natural cycles only
- (B) Greenhouse gases
- (C) Forest growth
- (D) Ocean currents

Q40. Global commons cannot be owned by:

- (A) Individuals
- (B) Any single country
- (C) Communities
- (D) NGOs

Q41. Globalisation impacts labour by:

- (A) Reducing mobility
- (B) Increasing competition
- (C) Ending jobs
- (D) Removing trade

Q42. Cultural homogenization results in:

- (A) Diversity



- (B) Uniform culture
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Conflict

Q43. Anti-globalisation movements oppose:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Inequality caused by globalisation
- (C) Democracy
- (D) Culture

Q44. India's foreign policy principle includes:

- (A) Expansionism
- (B) Peaceful coexistence
- (C) War strategy
- (D) Isolation

Q45. Nuclear deterrence is based on:

- (A) Attack first
- (B) Fear of retaliation
- (C) Trade advantage
- (D) Diplomacy

Q46. Kargil conflict was fought in:

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Gujarat



Q47. SAARC aims to improve:

- (A) Military strength
- (B) Regional cooperation
- (C) Trade wars
- (D) Colonization

Q48. Which concept reflects interconnected world economies?

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

Q49. Economic globalisation mainly involves:

- (A) Cultural exchange
- (B) Trade and investment flows
- (C) Military alliances
- (D) Political systems

Q50. Globalisation may increase:

- (A) Equality always
- (B) Economic inequality
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Borders



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

Concept: Nature of Indian democracy and party system.

Solution: The period after independence is often referred to as the era of 'one-party dominance' or the 'Congress System'. Despite the Congress party's overwhelming majority in Parliament and most state assemblies, India did not become a one-party state. This was primarily because the entire political framework was fundamentally democratic. The Constitution of India guaranteed fundamental rights, including freedom of speech and association, which allowed for the formation and functioning of opposition parties. The institution of a multi-party system, regular free and fair elections conducted by an independent Election Commission, and the federal structure of the country ensured that political competition was always present. Opposition parties, while small, could voice dissent, critique the government, and even win power in some states, thereby providing a democratic outlet and preventing the system from turning authoritarian.

Final Answer : Federal structure and elections

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: History of Indian political parties.

Solution: The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was founded in 1951 by Syama Prasad Mookerjee. It was ideologically aligned with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and advocated for principles of 'Integral Humanism', cultural nationalism (Hindutva), and a strong, unified India. For decades, it remained a significant but relatively small opposition party. In 1977, in the aftermath of the Emergency, it merged with several other non-Congress parties to form the Janata Party, which came to power. After the collapse of the Janata government, the former members of the Jana Sangh regrouped and formed the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1980, which eventually grew to become one of the two major national parties in India.

Final Answer : BJP

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: State-level politics in post-independence India.

Solution: While the Congress party dominated politics at the national level and in most states after independence, a significant political development occurred in the 1957 assembly elections in Kerala. The Communist Party of India (CPI) emerged as the single largest party and, with the support of some independents, formed a coalition government. This was a landmark event as it was the first time in the world that a Communist party had come to power through democratic elections. The government, led by Chief Minister E.M.S. Namboodiripad, marked the first instance of a non-Congress government being formed in any Indian state, demonstrating the vibrancy of India's democratic and federal system.

Final Answer : Kerala

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Integration of princely states and states' reorganization.

Solution: The immediate task after independence was the integration of over 565 princely states into the Indian Union, a process masterfully handled by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. While the initial accession and merger of most states were completed by 1948, this was only the first step. The boundaries of these old states and the British-era provinces were often arbitrary and did not align with linguistic or cultural lines. To address this, the government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission. Based on its recommendations, the Parliament passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956. This act redrew the map of India, creating 14 states and 6 union territories largely on the basis of language, thereby completing the process of political and administrative integration.

Final Answer : 1956

Answer: (D)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:** Linguistic reorganization of states.

Solution: After independence, there were widespread demands for the creation of states based on language. The most intense of these was the Vishalandhra movement, which demanded a separate state for the Telugu-speaking people from the northern parts of the Madras Presidency. The movement gained massive momentum after Potti Sriramulu, a veteran Gandhian, undertook a fast-unto-death and passed away after 56 days in 1952. This led to widespread protests and violence, compelling the central government to concede the demand. In October 1953, Andhra State was created as the first state formed on a linguistic basis. This later became Andhra Pradesh in 1956 with the addition of the Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad state.

Final Answer : Madras Presidency Telugu areas**Answer: (D)**

Q6.

Solution**Concept:** Economic planning in India.

Solution: Inspired by the model of the Soviet Union, independent India adopted a system of planned economic development. To oversee this process, the Planning Commission was established in March 1950 through a simple resolution of the Government of India, making it an extra-constitutional, non-statutory body. Its primary role was to formulate Five-Year Plans for the country's economic and social development by assessing resources, augmenting them, and drafting plans for their most effective and balanced utilization. The Prime Minister of India served as the ex-officio chairman of the Planning Commission, which played a central role in India's economic policy for over six decades until it was replaced by the NITI Aayog in 2015.

Final Answer : 1950**Answer: (B)**

Q7.

Solution**Concept:** Five-Year Plans of India.

Solution: While the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) focused on agriculture and irrigation to address immediate food shortages, the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61) marked a decisive shift in India's economic strategy. It was based on the Mahalanobis model, developed by the statistician P.C. Mahalanobis. This model prioritized rapid industrialization with a strong emphasis on the development of heavy and capital goods industries, such as steel, heavy engineering, and machine tools. The underlying belief was that building a strong industrial base would lead to long-term economic growth and self-reliance. This strategy guided India's industrial policy for the next few decades.

Final Answer : Industrialization**Answer: (B)**

Q8.

Solution**Concept:** Green Revolution in India.

Solution: In the mid-1960s, India faced a severe food crisis. To achieve self-sufficiency in food production, the government launched the Green Revolution. This strategy involved a package of modern agricultural techniques, including the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and assured irrigation. The program was initially focused on areas with better infrastructure, such as Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh. The impact was dramatic, especially on the production of wheat, and later, rice. The Green Revolution transformed India from a food-deficient nation to a food-surplus one, significantly increasing the production of food grains.

Final Answer : Rice and wheat**Answer: (A)**

Q9.

Solution

Concept: India's foreign policy and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Solution: In the post-World War II era, the world was divided into two rival blocs: one led by the United States and the other by the Soviet Union. This was the period of the Cold War. India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, along with leaders from other newly independent nations, championed the policy of Non-Alignment. This did not mean neutrality or isolationism. Instead, it signified that India would not formally align with either of the two major military alliances (NATO and the Warsaw Pact). India reserved the right to pursue an independent foreign policy, judging international issues on their merits and acting in its own national interest, rather than being dictated to by one of the superpowers.

Final Answer : Independent foreign policy

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Indo-Pakistan relations.

Solution: Following the decisive 1971 war, which led to the creation of Bangladesh, the leaders of India and Pakistan met to establish a framework for future relations. The Shimla Agreement was signed on July 2, 1972, by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan in Shimla. The agreement was a significant step towards normalizing relations. Both countries pledged to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations, without third-party intervention. A key provision was the agreement to respect the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir, refraining from altering it unilaterally.

Final Answer : India-Pakistan

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:** Major events in Indian political history.

Solution: The 1971 Indo-Pakistani War was a pivotal moment in South Asian history. The conflict was triggered by the political crisis in East Pakistan, where the Pakistani military launched a brutal crackdown on the Bengali population. Millions of refugees fled to India, creating a massive humanitarian and economic crisis. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government provided diplomatic, economic, and military support to the Bengali nationalist movement. Her strong and decisive leadership during the brief but intense war led to a swift victory for India and the liberation of Bangladesh. Her handling of the crisis was widely acclaimed both domestically and internationally, solidifying her position as a formidable leader.

Final Answer : Indira Gandhi**Answer: (B)**

Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Indian party politics and the Congress system.

Solution: By the late 1960s, the Congress party faced a severe internal crisis. A power struggle emerged between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the powerful group of senior, established Congress leaders known as the 'Syndicate' (which included figures like K. Kamaraj and S. Nijalingappa). The conflict was both ideological and personal, centering on control over the party and the government. The breaking point came during the 1969 presidential election, where Indira Gandhi supported the independent candidate V.V. Giri against the official Congress candidate, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. Giri's victory demonstrated Indira Gandhi's dominance, leading the party president to expel her from the Congress. This resulted in a formal split, with Indira Gandhi's faction, Congress (R), claiming to be the real Congress, and the Syndicate's faction becoming Congress (O).

Final Answer : Leadership struggle**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

Solution**Concept:** The Emergency (1975-77).

Solution: The Emergency, imposed in 1975, saw a severe assault on democratic institutions. The Judiciary, which is meant to be a check on executive power and a protector of citizens' rights, was one of the most affected institutions. Through a series of constitutional amendments, particularly the 42nd Amendment, the government severely curtailed the power of judicial review of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Fundamental rights were suspended, and citizens could not approach the courts to seek justice against arbitrary detention (Habeas Corpus). The government also asserted the supremacy of Parliament in amending the Constitution, further undermining the judiciary's role. This period is marked by the judiciary's inability to protect civil liberties, making it a significantly weakened institution.

Final Answer : Judiciary**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

Solution**Concept:** Post-Emergency politics in India.

Solution: After lifting the Emergency in 1977, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called for general elections. This election became a referendum on the Emergency itself. Various opposition parties, including the Congress (O), Bharatiya Jana Sangh, and the Socialist Party, buried their ideological differences and came together to form a new entity, the Janata Party. Campaigning on a platform of "restoring democracy," the Janata Party and its allies achieved a landslide victory, winning a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. This historic election resulted in the first-ever non-Congress government at the Centre, with Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister, marking a significant turning point in Indian politics.

Final Answer : 1977**Answer: (B)**

Q15.

Solution**Concept:** Constitutional amendments in India.

Solution: One of the key mandates of the Janata Party government, which came to power in 1977, was to undo the constitutional changes made during the Emergency that had undermined democratic principles. The 44th Amendment Act, passed in 1978, was the primary instrument for this purpose. It reversed several provisions of the 42nd Amendment. Key changes included restoring the powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts, removing the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights (making it a legal right), and introducing safeguards against the arbitrary imposition of an Emergency, such as requiring the cabinet's written advice to the President.

Final Answer : Restore democratic rights**Answer: (B)**

Q16.

Solution**Concept:** Regional aspirations and conflicts in India.

Solution: During the late 1970s and early 1980s, the state of Punjab experienced a period of significant political turmoil. A movement emerged among a section of Sikhs demanding greater autonomy, which escalated into a militant secessionist demand for an independent Sikh state called Khalistan. The movement was led by radical figures like Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and resulted in a period of widespread violence and militancy in the state. The conflict reached its peak with Operation Blue Star in 1984, the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and the subsequent anti-Sikh riots, leaving deep scars on the state and the nation.

Final Answer : Punjab**Answer: (A)**

Q17.

Solution**Concept:** Peace accords in India.

Solution: For two decades, starting in 1966, Mizoram was embroiled in an insurgency led by the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga, who demanded independence from India. After years of conflict and negotiations, a historic peace agreement, the Mizoram Peace Accord, was signed on June 30, 1986, between the Government of India, led by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the MNF. Under the accord, the MNF agreed to lay down arms and abide by the Indian Constitution. In return, Mizoram was granted full statehood, and special provisions were made to protect its cultural and social identity. Laldenga went on to become the Chief Minister, and the accord is widely regarded as one of the most successful peace initiatives in post-independence India.

Final Answer : Mizoram Accord**Answer: (B)**

Q18.

Solution**Concept:** Indian political system and coalition politics.

Solution: A coalition government is a form of government in which multiple political parties cooperate, reducing the dominance of any one party within that "coalition". The usual reason for this arrangement is that no single party has achieved an absolute majority of seats in the parliament after an election. This situation is often referred to as a 'hung parliament'. In such a scenario, parties must negotiate and form alliances to command the majority support required to form a government. The period from 1989 onwards in India is often described as the era of coalition politics, with governments like the National Front, United Front, NDA, and UPA being formed by multiple parties.

Final Answer : No party gets majority**Answer: (B)**

Q19.

Solution**Concept:** Reservation policy in India.

Solution: The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was established in 1979 by the Janata Party government to identify the socially or educationally backward classes of India. The Commission submitted its report in 1980, recommending a 27% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). For a decade, the report was not acted upon. In 1990, the National Front government, headed by Prime Minister V.P. Singh, made the momentous decision to implement these recommendations. This decision sparked widespread protests, particularly from the youth of upper castes, and fundamentally altered the political discourse in India, leading to the rise of 'Mandal' or caste-based politics.

Final Answer : Atal Bihari Vajpayee**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

Solution**Concept:** Federalism and regional parties in India.

Solution: The rise and increasing influence of regional parties since the 1980s is a significant feature of contemporary Indian politics. This development is not a threat to national unity but rather a sign of a maturing and deepening democracy. It indicates that diverse regional aspirations, linguistic identities, and cultural specificities are finding effective political expression. By articulating the interests of their respective states or regions, these parties have strengthened India's federal structure. In the era of coalition governments at the Centre, regional parties have often played a crucial 'kingmaker' role, giving states greater leverage in national policymaking and ensuring a more balanced distribution of power between the Centre and the states.

Final Answer : Strong federalism**Answer: (B)**

Q21.

Solution**Concept:** Economic reforms in India (1991).

Solution: By 1991, the Indian economy was facing an unprecedented crisis. The primary trigger was a severe balance of payments (BoP) crisis. This meant that India did not have enough foreign currency to pay for its essential imports or to service its external debt. The country's foreign exchange reserves had dwindled to a point where they could cover only about two weeks of imports, bringing India to the brink of a sovereign default. This acute crisis, compounded by a high fiscal deficit and rising inflation, forced the government, led by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao with Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Finance Minister, to introduce a comprehensive set of New Economic Policies, ushering in the era of liberalization, privatization, and globalization.

Final Answer : Balance of payments crisis**Answer: (B)**

Q22.

Solution**Concept:** Definition of the Cold War.

Solution: The Cold War was a sustained period of geopolitical tension, lasting from the end of World War II (c. 1947) until the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. It pitted two major power blocs against each other: the Western Bloc, led by the United States, championing capitalism and democracy, and the Eastern Bloc, led by the Soviet Union, promoting communism. The term "cold" signifies that there was no direct, large-scale military confrontation between the two superpowers. Instead, the rivalry was fought on ideological grounds, with each side seeking to expand its global influence. This ideological conflict manifested through various means, including proxy wars in places like Korea and Vietnam, an intense nuclear arms race, the space race, espionage, and extensive propaganda campaigns.

Final Answer : Ideological conflict**Answer: (B)**

Q23.

Solution**Concept:** The dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Solution: In December 1991, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) formally ceased to exist. This monumental event was not a singular occurrence but the culmination of years of severe economic stagnation, rising nationalist sentiments, and political liberalization. The reformist policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev, while intended to revitalize the state, inadvertently weakened the central government's control and empowered secessionist movements. The Soviet Union did not break into just two states but fragmented into fifteen sovereign nations, each becoming an independent republic. These include Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), and the nations of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Final Answer : Multiple independent republics**Answer: (B)**

Q24.

Solution**Concept:** Polarity in international relations.

Solution: A unipolar world is a concept in international relations describing a global power structure dominated by a single state, or superpower. This dominant state, often called a hegemon, possesses unmatched military, economic, technological, and cultural influence. This contrasts with a bipolar world (dominated by two powers, like the US and USSR during the Cold War) and a multipolar world (where power is distributed among several major states). The period immediately following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 is often cited as a clear example of a unipolar moment, with the United States as the world's sole superpower, capable of setting the global agenda and shaping international norms.

Final Answer : One superpower**Answer: (A)**

Q25.

Solution

Concept: The official currency of the European Union's Eurozone.

Solution: The Euro (€) is the official currency of the Eurozone, a monetary union currently consisting of 20 out of the 27 member states of the European Union. Established by the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, the Euro was introduced to financial markets in 1999, with coins and banknotes entering circulation in 2002. Its primary purpose is to facilitate a deeper economic integration among EU members by eliminating currency exchange risks and costs, promoting price transparency, and simplifying cross-border trade and travel. While the Euro is the EU's common currency, some member states, like Denmark and Sweden, have opted to retain their national currencies.

Final Answer : Euro

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Location of the ASEAN Headquarters.

Solution: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a key regional intergovernmental organization. Its central administrative body is the ASEAN Secretariat, which functions as the headquarters. The ASEAN Secretariat building is permanently located in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. The Secretariat's role is to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of ASEAN projects and decisions, service the meetings of various ASEAN bodies, and manage communications among the member states. The location in Jakarta highlights Indonesia's significant role as a founding member and the largest country in the bloc.

Final Answer : Jakarta

Answer: (A)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Member countries of the BRICS grouping.

Solution: BRICS is an acronym for a grouping of influential emerging economies. The group was originally known as BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) before the inclusion of South Africa in 2010. These countries are characterized by their large economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs. China is a founding and pivotal member of this bloc. The group aims to enhance cooperation among its members and to advocate for the reform of global financial and political institutions to better reflect the changing global economic landscape. The USA, UK, and Germany are part of a different economic bloc, the G7.

Final Answer : China

Answer: (A)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: The conclusion of the Sri Lankan Civil War.

Solution: The Sri Lankan Civil War, which began in 1983, was a protracted and brutal conflict rooted in ethnic tensions between the majority Sinhalese-dominated government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The LTTE sought to establish an independent state for the Tamil minority in the north and east of the country. After more than 25 years of fighting, the war came to a definitive end in May 2009. The conclusion was the result of a massive and final military offensive launched by the Sri Lankan Armed Forces, which overwhelmed the remaining LTTE strongholds and resulted in the death of its leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran.

Final Answer : 2009

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: The leadership of Nepal's democratic movement.

Solution: The 2006 democratic movement in Nepal, also known as the Loktantra Andolan, was a popular uprising against the authoritarian rule of King Gyanendra, who had seized absolute power in 2005. The movement was a broad-based coalition. It was formally led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), a coalition of the main political parties, but its strength came from the massive participation of the general population. Students, professionals, and ordinary citizens took to the streets in widespread protests. A crucial element was the alliance between the political parties and Maoist rebels, who agreed to a ceasefire to jointly oppose the monarchy. This unified pressure from political parties and the people forced the king to restore parliament, eventually leading to the abolition of the monarchy in 2008.

Final Answer : Political parties and people

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: The enforceability of WTO rules.

Solution: The World Trade Organization (WTO) governs the rules of international trade between nations. Its agreements are negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and are ratified in their parliaments. These agreements are legally binding on the governments of the member countries. This means that member nations are obligated to align their trade laws and policies with WTO rules. To enforce this, the WTO has a powerful Dispute Settlement Body. If one member country believes another is violating the rules, it can bring a case. If the country is found in violation and fails to comply, the wronged country can be authorized to impose trade sanctions, making the rules practically enforceable.

Final Answer : Member countries

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:** Conditionality attached to IMF loans.

Solution: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides financial assistance to countries experiencing serious economic difficulties. These loans are not given without strings attached; they come with a set of policy requirements known as "conditionalities." These conditions are essentially a package of economic reforms that the borrowing country must implement. The IMF's rationale is that these reforms will correct the underlying economic problems and ensure the country can repay the loan. These reforms, often called Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), typically include fiscal austerity (cutting government spending), privatization of state-owned industries, liberalization of trade, and deregulation of the economy.

Final Answer : Economic reforms**Answer: (B)**

Q32.

Solution**Concept:** The primary purpose of World Bank lending.

Solution: The World Bank is a distinct institution from the IMF. While the IMF focuses on short-term financial stability and crisis management, the World Bank's primary mission is long-term poverty reduction and economic development. It provides financial and technical assistance to low- and middle-income countries through loans and grants. This funding is overwhelmingly directed towards specific development projects aimed at improving the quality of life and building a foundation for sustainable growth. Examples include projects to build infrastructure (like roads, dams, and electrical grids), improve education and healthcare systems, support agricultural development, and fund environmental protection initiatives.

Final Answer : Development projects**Answer: (B)**

Q33.

Solution

Concept: The role and position of the UN Secretary-General.

Solution: The United Nations Secretary-General is the head of the UN Secretariat and is designated by the UN Charter as the organization's "chief administrative officer." This administrative role involves overseeing the vast staff and operations of the UN worldwide. However, the role extends far beyond administration. The Secretary-General is also the world's top diplomat, an advocate for peace, and a spokesperson for the interests of all humanity. They use their "good offices" to mediate international disputes and can bring matters threatening international peace and security to the attention of the Security Council. They are the symbolic head of the UN but not a world president; their power is largely moral and diplomatic.

Final Answer : Administrative head

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: The rationale behind calls for UN Security Council reform.

Solution: The UN Security Council is the most powerful body in the UN, tasked with maintaining international peace and security. However, there are widespread demands for its reform primarily because its current composition is seen as an outdated structure. It was established in 1945, and its five permanent members (P5: US, UK, France, Russia, China) reflect the power balance among the victors of World War II. Critics argue this structure no longer represents the geopolitical realities of the 21st century. Key demands for reform include expanding the number of permanent and non-permanent seats to provide more equitable regional representation, especially for Africa and Latin America, and debating the controversial veto power held exclusively by the P5.

Final Answer : Outdated structure

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: The consequences of an arms race.

Solution: An arms race is a competitive escalation between two or more rival states in the quantity and quality of military forces and armaments. Rather than creating security, this process invariably increases international tension. It is driven by what is known as the "security dilemma," where one state's defensive military buildup is perceived as an offensive threat by another, compelling it to respond in kind. This cycle of action and reaction breeds mistrust, fear, and hostility, making diplomatic solutions more difficult and conflict more likely. The classic example is the Cold War nuclear arms race between the US and the USSR, which brought the world to the brink of catastrophe and diverted immense resources from social and economic development.

Final Answer : Tension

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: The objective of disarmament policies.

Solution: Disarmament is the process of reducing, limiting, or completely abolishing weapons. It is a fundamental strategy for promoting peace and preventing conflict. The core aim of disarmament is to diminish the capacity for warfare by decreasing the number of available weapons, thereby making war less likely and less destructive if it occurs. Disarmament efforts can target specific types of weapons, such as the complete ban on chemical and biological weapons, or seek to control the spread and numbers of others, like nuclear weapons through the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Ultimately, the goal is to create a more secure and stable world by removing the instruments of violence.

Final Answer : Reduce weapons

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: The meaning of environmental degradation.

Solution: Environmental degradation refers to the deterioration and damage of the natural environment through the depletion of its resources and the destruction of ecosystems. It is any change to the environment that is considered harmful or undesirable. This damage is primarily caused by human activities like industrial pollution, unsustainable agriculture, deforestation, and urbanization. It manifests in various forms, including air and water pollution, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and the depletion of natural resources. Environmental degradation undermines the planet's ability to support life and is a root cause of major global challenges like climate change and the loss of essential ecosystem services.

Final Answer : Damage to environment

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: The Rio Declaration is a key document from the 1992 Earth Summit focused on environmental protection and development.

Solution: The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development was a landmark outcome of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro. It consists of 27 principles that articulate the concept of sustainable development. This concept seeks to balance economic and social development with the protection of the environment, ensuring that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It established a new global consensus on the interconnectedness of environmental issues and development goals.

Final Answer : "Sustainable development"

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The primary driver of modern, accelerated climate change is the enhanced greenhouse effect.

Solution: Climate change is driven by the enhanced greenhouse effect. While the greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon essential for life on Earth, human activities since the Industrial Revolution, particularly the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas), deforestation, and industrial processes, have drastically increased the concentration of greenhouse gases like Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) in the atmosphere. These gases trap more heat from the sun, leading to a gradual increase in the Earth's average temperature, known as global warming, which in turn causes long-term shifts in weather patterns and sea levels.

Final Answer : “Greenhouse gases”

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Global commons are resources that are not subject to national sovereignty.

Solution: Global commons refer to resource domains that are considered the shared heritage of all humankind. These areas, such as the high seas, the atmosphere, Antarctica, and outer space, lie outside the exclusive jurisdiction or ownership of any single country. Because they are shared resources, their management and protection require international cooperation and collective responsibility to prevent overuse, degradation, and conflict—a challenge often referred to as the "tragedy of the commons" on a global scale.

Final Answer : “Any single country”

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Globalisation integrates markets, including labour markets, leading to new dynamics for workers.

Solution: Globalisation enhances the mobility of capital, allowing multinational corporations to relocate production facilities or outsource services to countries with lower labour costs and less stringent regulations. This creates a global labour market where workers from different countries effectively compete for the same jobs. For workers in high-wage countries, this can lead to downward pressure on wages or job displacement. For workers in low-wage countries, it can create employment opportunities but often under competitive pressure that limits wage growth and working conditions. The overall effect is an increase in competition among the global workforce.

Final Answer : “Increasing competition”

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Homogenization is the process of making things uniform or similar.

Solution: Cultural homogenization is a significant concern associated with globalisation. It refers to the reduction in cultural diversity through the popularization and diffusion of a wide array of cultural symbols and practices—most notably, those of dominant Western cultures. As global media, consumer brands, and entertainment penetrate local markets worldwide, there is a risk that unique local traditions, languages, values, and identities may be eroded or replaced by a standardized, uniform global culture. This process can lead to a loss of cultural richness and the creation of a more uniform, less diverse world.

Final Answer : “Uniform culture”

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Anti-globalisation movements critique the negative social and economic consequences of corporate-led globalisation.

Solution: Anti-globalisation movements are a diverse group of social movements that are not necessarily against internationalism or trade itself, but specifically oppose what they see as the negative consequences of corporate-driven, neoliberal globalisation. Their primary concerns include the growing power of multinational corporations over national governments, the rise in economic inequality between and within nations, the exploitation of labour, and the environmental degradation caused by unchecked economic expansion. They advocate for a more equitable, democratic, and sustainable model of global integration.

Final Answer : “Inequality caused by globalisation”

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: India’s foreign policy is guided by foundational principles of non-alignment and peaceful relations.

Solution: A central tenet of India’s foreign policy since its independence has been the principle of peaceful coexistence. This was most famously encapsulated in the Panchsheel, or the Five Principles, first codified in a 1954 treaty with China. These principles include mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, and peaceful coexistence. This framework guided India’s role in the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War and continues to be a cornerstone of its approach to international relations, emphasizing diplomacy and cooperation over conflict.

Final Answer : “Peaceful coexistence”

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Nuclear deterrence is a military strategy intended to prevent attacks by threatening massive retaliation.

Solution: Nuclear deterrence is a strategic doctrine based on psychological intimidation rather than direct military engagement. It operates on the principle that an adversary will be prevented from launching an attack if they are certain that they will face a devastating retaliatory strike. The foundation of this strategy is a credible second-strike capability, ensuring that even after absorbing a first strike, a nation can inflict unacceptable damage on the attacker. This creates a situation of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), where the catastrophic fear of retaliation serves as the ultimate deterrent to initiating nuclear war.

Final Answer : “Fear of retaliation”

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The Kargil conflict was a specific military engagement between India and Pakistan in 1999.

Solution: The Kargil conflict, also known as Operation Vijay, was an armed conflict that took place between May and July 1999. It was fought in the Kargil district of what was then the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The conflict was triggered when Pakistani soldiers and militants infiltrated across the Line of Control (LoC) into Indian-administered territory and occupied strategic high-altitude military posts. The Indian military launched a large-scale operation to recapture the positions, fighting in extremely challenging mountainous terrain. The conflict ended with India successfully evicting the intruders and re-establishing control over the area.

Final Answer : “Jammu & Kashmir”

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: SAARC is a regional intergovernmental organization established to foster collaboration in South Asia.

Solution: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 as a geopolitical and economic organization of nations in South Asia. Its primary objective is to promote the welfare of the peoples of the region and to improve their quality of life by fostering regional cooperation. This includes accelerating economic growth, promoting social progress and cultural development, and strengthening collective self-reliance among the member states. It provides a platform for member countries to collaborate on shared issues and work towards mutual trust and understanding.

Final Answer : “Regional cooperation”

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Globalisation describes the increasing interdependence of the world’s economies, cultures, and populations.

Solution: Globalisation is the broad concept that describes the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. It reflects a world that is increasingly interconnected through the accelerated flow of goods, services, capital, people, technology, information, and ideas across national borders. This process makes national economies more interdependent and integrates them into a single global marketplace.

Final Answer : “Globalisation”

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Economic globalisation is a key dimension of the broader process of globalisation, focusing on financial integration.

Solution: Economic globalisation refers specifically to the increasing economic interdependence of national economies across the world. This is achieved through a rapid increase in the cross-border movement of goods, services, technology, and capital. Key components include the growth of international trade at a faster rate than the world economy, the rise of foreign direct investment by multinational corporations, and the integration of global financial markets. It is facilitated by technological advancements and the reduction of trade barriers, such as tariffs and import quotas.

Final Answer : “Trade and investment flows”

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Globalisation has complex and often controversial effects on economic distribution.

Solution: While globalisation can foster economic growth and create wealth, its benefits are not always distributed equally. A significant criticism is that it often leads to an increase in economic inequality. This can occur both within countries (widening the gap between high-skilled and low-skilled workers) and between countries (as some nations integrate more successfully into the global economy than others). Factors like the mobility of capital seeking low wages can suppress labor income in developed nations, while benefits in developing nations may be concentrated among a small elite, thus exacerbating disparities.

Final Answer : “Economic inequality”

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	B	4	D	5	D
6	B	7	B	8	A	9	B	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	B	14	B	15	B
16	A	17	B	18	B	19	B	20	B
21	B	22	B	23	B	24	A	25	B
26	A	27	A	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	B
41	B	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	B
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

