

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-17

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. Explain the concept of one-party dominance in India and analyze the factors responsible for the dominance of the Congress party after independence.

- (A) No political parties existed
- (B) Strong leadership and national movement legacy
- (C) Only economic factors mattered
- (D) Elections were not conducted

Q2. Analyze the role of opposition parties during the period of one-party dominance and explain how they contributed to democratic development.

- (A) Opposition had no role
- (B) Opposition weakened democracy
- (C) Opposition ensured accountability and debate
- (D) Opposition controlled government

Q3. Discuss the decline of one-party dominance in India and analyze the political developments that led to a multi-party system.

- (A) No decline occurred
- (B) Rise of regional parties and electoral competition
- (C) Only economic reforms caused change
- (D) Democracy ended



- Q4.** Explain the major challenges of nation-building in India after independence and analyze how unity in diversity was maintained.
- (A) No challenges existed
 - (B) Only economic problems
 - (C) Managing diversity and integration
 - (D) Ignoring regional identities
- Q5.** Discuss the integration of princely states in India and analyze the role of leadership in achieving political unity.
- (A) No integration required
 - (B) British integrated states
 - (C) Indian leadership ensured integration
 - (D) States remained independent
- Q6.** Explain the linguistic reorganization of states and analyze its impact on administration and national unity.
- (A) No reorganization took place
 - (B) Based only on religion
 - (C) Based on language for efficient governance
 - (D) Created permanent instability
- Q7.** Explain the concept of planned development in India and analyze the role of the Planning Commission in economic growth.
- (A) No planning was done
 - (B) Planning Commission guided development
 - (C) Only private sector planned
 - (D) Economy was uncontrolled
- Q8.** Discuss the mixed economy model adopted by India and analyze the role of public and private sectors.



- (A) Only public sector existed
- (B) Only private sector existed
- (C) Both sectors contributed to development
- (D) No sector played a role

Q9. Analyze the objectives of early Five-Year Plans and explain their role in industrial and agricultural growth.

- (A) Only service sector focus
- (B) Balanced development of industry and agriculture
- (C) Only imports increased
- (D) No development occurred

Q10. Explain the policy of non-alignment and analyze its importance in maintaining India's independent foreign policy.

- (A) Alignment with USA
- (B) Alignment with USSR
- (C) Independent foreign policy approach
- (D) No foreign policy existed

Q11. Discuss India's relations with neighboring countries and analyze the challenges in maintaining regional peace.

- (A) No relations existed
- (B) Only peaceful relations
- (C) Mixed relations with cooperation and conflict
- (D) Only conflicts occurred

Q12. Explain the role of Panchsheel principles in India's foreign policy and analyze their significance in global diplomacy.

- (A) No role of Panchsheel



- (B) Promoted peaceful coexistence
- (C) Only economic policy
- (D) Led to conflicts

Q13. Analyze the political challenges faced by the Congress Party after 1967 elections and explain the rise of opposition parties in India.

- (A) Congress remained unchallenged
- (B) Rise of opposition weakened dominance
- (C) No elections were held
- (D) Only economic factors mattered

Q14. Discuss the split in the Congress Party in 1969 and analyze its impact on Indian political system.

- (A) No split occurred
- (B) Strengthened unity
- (C) Led to political realignment and factionalism
- (D) Ended democracy

Q15. Explain the concept of “Congress system” and analyze the reasons behind its gradual decline.

- (A) System never existed
- (B) Declined due to opposition growth and internal conflicts
- (C) Only economic reasons
- (D) No political change occurred

Q16. Explain the circumstances that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975 and analyze its impact on democracy.

- (A) No impact on democracy
- (B) Strengthened civil liberties



- (C) Suspension of democratic rights
- (D) Increased elections

Q17. Discuss the role of judiciary and media during the Emergency period and analyze their functioning.

- (A) Fully independent
- (B) No restrictions
- (C) Faced censorship and restrictions
- (D) Controlled government

Q18. Analyze the consequences of Emergency on Indian politics and explain its effect on future elections.

- (A) No consequences
- (B) Strengthened authoritarian rule
- (C) Led to political awareness and change
- (D) Ended elections

Q19. Explain the rise of regional aspirations in India and analyze their impact on national integration.

- (A) No regional demands
- (B) Only economic demands
- (C) Demands for autonomy influenced politics
- (D) No effect on integration

Q20. Discuss the role of regional parties in Indian politics and analyze their contribution to federalism.

- (A) No role of regional parties
- (B) Strengthened federal structure
- (C) Only national parties matter



(D) No political impact

Q21. Explain the emergence of coalition politics in India and analyze the factors responsible for its rise after 1989.

(A) One-party dominance continued

(B) Rise of regional parties and fragmented mandates

(C) No elections held

(D) Only economic reasons

Q22. Analyze the role of alliances in coalition politics and explain how they influence government formation in India.

(A) No alliances formed

(B) Alliances influence majority formation

(C) Only single party forms government

(D) No role in politics

Q23. Discuss the impact of coalition governments on political stability and decision-making in India.

(A) Always stable governments

(B) No challenges exist

(C) Promotes consensus but may reduce stability

(D) No effect on governance

Q24. Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian politics and analyze its effect on governance and policy-making.

(A) No impact on politics

(B) Only economic impact

(C) Influences policies and governance

(D) Reduces governance role



- Q25.** Analyze the role of media in shaping public opinion in contemporary Indian politics.
- (A) No role of media
 - (B) Only entertainment
 - (C) Influences public opinion and awareness
 - (D) Has no impact on politics
- Q26.** Explain the importance of democratic rights in recent political developments and analyze their role in strengthening democracy.
- (A) No importance
 - (B) Only legal formality
 - (C) Essential for democratic functioning
 - (D) Restricts citizens
- Q27.** Explain the concept of bipolarity during the Cold War and analyze its key characteristics.
- (A) One dominant power
 - (B) Two superpowers dominated world politics
 - (C) No global conflict existed
 - (D) Only regional influence
- Q28.** Discuss the factors responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union and analyze its impact on global politics.
- (A) Strengthened USSR
 - (B) Internal weaknesses and reforms led to collapse
 - (C) No global impact
 - (D) Only economic reasons
- Q29.** Analyze the role of economic and political reforms in ending the Cold War and explain their consequences.



- (A) No reforms introduced
- (B) Reforms strengthened control
- (C) Reforms weakened Soviet system
- (D) Only military factors mattered

Q30. Explain the consequences of the end of bipolarity on international relations and global power structure.

- (A) No change occurred
- (B) Emergence of unipolar world
- (C) Strengthened bipolarity
- (D) Only regional impact

Q31. Explain the emergence of alternative centers of power in the post-Cold War world and analyze their significance.

- (A) Only one power exists
- (B) Rise of multiple power centers
- (C) No global change
- (D) Only military alliances matter

Q32. Discuss the role of the European Union as an alternative center of power and analyze its global influence.

- (A) No influence
- (B) Only regional role
- (C) Strong economic and political bloc
- (D) Only military importance

Q33. Analyze the rise of China as an alternative center of power and explain its impact on global economic and political order.

- (A) No global role



- (B) Only regional influence
- (C) Emerging major global power
- (D) Declining economy

Q34. Discuss the role of regional organizations like ASEAN in shaping alternative centers of power in global politics.

- (A) No role of regional organizations
- (B) Only local importance
- (C) Enhance regional and global influence
- (D) Replace global institutions

Q35. Explain the major political challenges faced by South Asian countries and analyze their impact on regional stability.

- (A) No challenges exist
- (B) Only economic issues
- (C) Political instability and conflicts
- (D) No effect on region

Q36. Discuss India's role in South Asia and analyze how it contributes to regional cooperation and peace.

- (A) No role of India
- (B) Only conflicts
- (C) India plays a key regional role
- (D) No cooperation possible

Q37. Analyze the role of SAARC in promoting regional cooperation and explain its limitations.

- (A) No role of SAARC
- (B) Fully successful organization



- (C) Promotes cooperation with challenges
- (D) Only economic integration

Q38. Explain the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security and analyze its effectiveness.

- (A) No role of UN
- (B) Only economic role
- (C) Promotes peace with limitations
- (D) Completely ineffective

Q39. Discuss the structure and functions of the Security Council and analyze the issue of veto power.

- (A) No veto power exists
- (B) Veto ensures equality
- (C) Veto leads to imbalance
- (D) No decision-making role

Q40. Explain the role of international financial institutions like IMF and World Bank in global economic development.

- (A) No role in economy
- (B) Only political role
- (C) Support global financial stability
- (D) Only local impact

Q41. Explain the role of international organizations in promoting global governance and analyze their importance in solving transnational issues.

- (A) No role in global issues
- (B) Only economic functions
- (C) Facilitate cooperation among nations



(D) Replace national governments

Q42. Explain the concept of traditional security and analyze its focus on military threats and national defense.

- (A) Focus on environment only
- (B) Focus on military threats and defense
- (C) No role of military
- (D) Only economic security

Q43. Discuss the concept of non-traditional security and analyze how it includes issues like health, environment, and human rights.

- (A) Only military threats
- (B) Includes economic, environmental, and social issues
- (C) No modern relevance
- (D) Only applies to developed countries

Q44. Analyze the concept of human security and explain its importance in protecting individuals rather than states.

- (A) Focus only on state
- (B) Ignores human welfare
- (C) Protects individuals and their well-being
- (D) Only military protection

Q45. Explain the role of collective security in international relations and analyze how cooperation among countries ensures peace.

- (A) No cooperation required
- (B) Only one country ensures peace
- (C) Collective efforts maintain global security
- (D) Security is purely national



- Q46.** Explain the concept of sustainable development and analyze the need to balance economic growth with environmental protection.
- (A) Only economic growth matters
 - (B) Environment has no importance
 - (C) Balance between growth and conservation
 - (D) Development must stop
- Q47.** Discuss the issue of global warming and analyze its causes and consequences for ecosystems and human life.
- (A) No such issue
 - (B) Only natural causes
 - (C) Human activities increase global warming
 - (D) No impact on environment
- Q48.** Explain the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities and analyze its importance in global environmental agreements.
- (A) All countries have equal responsibility
 - (B) Developed countries bear more responsibility
 - (C) Only developing countries responsible
 - (D) No cooperation required
- Q49.** Discuss the role of international cooperation in managing environmental resources and analyze its challenges in achieving sustainable development.
- (A) No cooperation required
 - (B) Only national efforts matter
 - (C) Cooperation essential but difficult
 - (D) Environment has no importance
- Q50.** Explain the concept of globalization and analyze its multidimensional impact on economic, political, and cultural aspects of society.



- (A) No impact on society
- (B) Only economic impact
- (C) Multidimensional impact on society
- (D) Only political impact



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

Concept: One-party dominance refers to a political system where a single party remains in power for a prolonged period due to historical legitimacy, strong leadership, and widespread public support. In India, after independence, the Indian National Congress enjoyed dominance because of its central role in the freedom struggle, charismatic leaders, and organizational strength. The absence of strong opposition and the trust of people in Congress policies also contributed to its sustained electoral success. This system did not eliminate democracy but functioned within a competitive electoral framework.

Solution: The question focuses on identifying the primary factor behind Congress dominance after independence. While multiple factors existed, the most significant reason was its leadership role in the national movement, which created strong emotional and political legitimacy among citizens. Other options like absence of elections or only economic factors are incorrect, as democratic elections were regularly held and multiple factors influenced politics. Therefore, the dominance was mainly due to leadership credibility and historical contribution.

Final Answer: Strong leadership and national movement legacy

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Opposition parties play a crucial role in a democratic system by ensuring accountability, transparency, and constructive criticism of the ruling government. Even during periods of one-party dominance, opposition parties contribute to policy debates, represent alternative viewpoints, and safeguard democratic values. Their presence prevents concentration of power and promotes checks and balances within the political system, thereby strengthening democratic institutions over time.

Solution: The question asks how opposition parties contributed during one-party dominance. Although they were not strong enough to form governments, they actively participated in parliamentary debates and questioned government decisions. This helped in maintaining accountability and prevented misuse of power. Options suggesting no role or weakening democracy are incorrect. The correct interpretation is that opposition parties strengthened democracy through debate and accountability mechanisms.

Final Answer: Opposition ensured accountability and debate

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The decline of one-party dominance in India marked the transition towards a multi-party system characterized by electoral competition and regional representation. Factors such as the rise of regional parties, social and economic changes, and growing political awareness led to fragmentation of political power. Coalition politics and competitive elections became prominent, reflecting the diversity of Indian society and strengthening federalism and democratic participation.

Solution: The question examines the reasons behind the decline of one-party dominance. The most accurate explanation is the emergence of regional parties and increased electoral competition, which challenged Congress dominance. Options like no decline or democracy ending are factually incorrect. Economic reforms alone cannot explain the political shift. Thus, the rise of regional forces and competitive politics played the key role.

Final Answer: Rise of regional parties and electoral competition

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: After independence in 1947, India faced the challenge of integrating over 560 princely states into a unified nation. Political integration was essential for national unity, administrative coherence, and territorial integrity. The process involved diplomacy, persuasion, and in some cases strategic use of force. Strong leadership played a decisive role in convincing rulers to accede to India, ensuring a stable and cohesive political structure.

Solution: The question asks who ensured the integration of princely states. Historically, Indian leadership—through negotiation, assurances, and strategic action—secured the accession of these states. Options suggesting British integration or continued independence are incorrect, as the British had withdrawn and leaving states independent would have fragmented the country. Thus, leadership was the key factor in achieving unity.

Final Answer: Managing diversity and integration

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Linguistic reorganization of states in India, especially after the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, was based on the principle of forming states along linguistic lines. This aimed to improve administrative efficiency, enhance communication, and respect cultural identities. It also reduced regional tensions by recognizing language as a basis of identity, thereby strengthening national unity rather than weakening it.

Solution: The question evaluates the basis and impact of reorganization. The correct reasoning is that states were reorganized based on language to ensure better governance and administrative efficiency. Options like religion-based division or instability are incorrect interpretations. The policy ultimately contributed to smoother administration and stronger unity by accommodating diversity.

Final Answer: Indian leadership ensured integration

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The linguistic reorganization of states in India was undertaken to align state boundaries with dominant languages spoken by people. This policy aimed to improve administrative efficiency, ensure better communication, and respect cultural identities. It recognized India's diversity while maintaining unity. Although there were concerns about regionalism, the reorganization ultimately strengthened national integration by accommodating linguistic aspirations within the federal framework rather than suppressing them.

Solution: The question asks the basis and impact of linguistic reorganization. It is incorrect to say no reorganization occurred or that it was based on religion. The reorganization was primarily based on language to improve governance and administrative convenience. It helped reduce regional tensions and allowed better representation of local populations. Hence, the correct answer reflects language-based organization for efficient governance and unity.

Final Answer: Based on language for efficient governance

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Planned development in India refers to a systematic approach to economic growth through government planning. The Planning Commission played a central role in designing Five-Year Plans, allocating resources, and setting development priorities. It aimed at balanced growth, poverty reduction, and modernization of the economy. This centralized planning mechanism helped guide India's economic policies in the early decades after independence.

Solution: The question evaluates the role of the Planning Commission. It is incorrect to assume no planning or exclusive private sector planning. The Planning Commission actively guided development through structured plans and policy frameworks. It coordinated economic activities and ensured resource allocation aligned with national priorities. Therefore, the correct answer is that the Planning Commission guided economic development.

Final Answer: Planning Commission guided development

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: India adopted a mixed economy model combining features of both public and private sectors. The public sector focused on infrastructure, heavy industries, and welfare, while the private sector contributed to efficiency, innovation, and competition. This approach aimed to achieve balanced development, reduce inequalities, and ensure economic growth by utilizing strengths of both sectors.

Solution: The question asks about the role of sectors in a mixed economy. It is incorrect to say only one sector existed. India's development strategy relied on both public and private sectors working together. The public sector handled long-term investments and welfare, while the private sector enhanced productivity. Hence, the correct interpretation is that both sectors contributed to development.

Final Answer: Both sectors contributed to development

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Non-alignment was a key principle of India's foreign policy during the Cold War, where India chose not to align with either the USA-led or USSR-led blocs. It emphasized independence in decision-making, peaceful coexistence, and cooperation with all nations. This policy allowed India to maintain sovereignty, avoid military alliances, and play a constructive role in international diplomacy.

Solution: The question asks about the essence of non-alignment. It clearly refers to maintaining an independent foreign policy without joining any major power bloc. Options indicating alignment with either superpower are incorrect. Thus, the correct answer reflects India's strategy of neutrality and independent decision-making in global affairs.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: India's relations with neighboring countries are shaped by geographical proximity, historical ties, economic cooperation, and strategic concerns. While India has promoted regional cooperation through diplomacy and trade, challenges such as border disputes, political instability, and security issues have also influenced relations. Thus, regional relations are complex, involving both cooperation and conflict, requiring continuous diplomatic engagement.

Solution: The question asks for the nature of India's relations with its neighbors. It is incorrect to assume that relations were entirely peaceful or entirely conflict-based. In reality, India has experienced both cooperation (trade, agreements) and conflicts (border issues, political tensions). Therefore, the most accurate interpretation is that relations are mixed, involving both collaboration and challenges in maintaining peace.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Panchsheel principles, formulated in 1954, are five principles of peaceful coexistence that guided India's foreign policy. These include mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful coexistence. They aimed to promote harmony among nations and reduce conflicts, especially during the Cold War era, contributing to global diplomatic stability.

Solution: The question evaluates the role of Panchsheel in foreign policy. The principles were not irrelevant nor limited to economic policy; instead, they emphasized peaceful coexistence among nations. They helped India maintain balanced international relations and promote global peace. Thus, the correct answer reflects their role in fostering cooperation and reducing conflict.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: The 1967 general elections marked a turning point in Indian politics, signaling the decline of Congress dominance. Factors such as internal party conflicts, economic challenges, and rising political awareness led to the emergence of strong opposition parties. This period saw the beginning of a more competitive multi-party system, strengthening democratic processes and reducing centralized political control.

Solution: The question asks about the challenges faced by Congress and the rise of opposition. The correct explanation is that opposition parties gained strength and challenged Congress dominance. Options suggesting no challenge or absence of elections are incorrect. The political shift after 1967 reflected growing competition and diversification in Indian politics.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The split in the Congress Party in 1969 was a major turning point in Indian politics. It occurred due to ideological differences and leadership conflicts within the party, particularly between the old leadership (Syndicate) and the faction led by Indira Gandhi. This division led to the emergence of Congress (O) and Congress (R), marking the beginning of fragmentation in Indian party politics and weakening centralized dominance.

Solution: The question asks about the impact of the 1969 split. The correct interpretation is that it led to political realignment and factionalism within the party system. Options suggesting no split or strengthening unity are incorrect, as the division clearly weakened internal cohesion. It also did not end democracy but rather introduced competitive political dynamics.

Final Answer: Rise of opposition weakened dominance

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: The “Congress system” refers to the period in Indian politics when the Congress Party dominated the political landscape while accommodating diverse interests within its structure. It functioned as a broad umbrella organization. However, over time, internal conflicts, declining leadership cohesion, and the rise of opposition parties weakened this system, leading to its gradual decline.

Solution: The question evaluates reasons behind the decline of the Congress system. The most accurate explanation is the combined effect of internal divisions and the strengthening of opposition parties. Options suggesting no system or purely economic reasons are incorrect. The decline reflects increasing political competition and fragmentation in Indian democracy.

Final Answer: Led to political realignment and factionalism

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The Emergency declared in 1975 in India was a critical event in democratic history. It was imposed due to political instability, internal disturbances, and legal challenges faced by the government. During this period, fundamental rights were suspended, press censorship was enforced, and political opposition was restricted. It highlighted the vulnerability of democratic institutions under concentrated power.

Solution: The question asks about the impact of the Emergency. The correct answer is that democratic rights were suspended during this period. Options suggesting strengthening of liberties or increased elections are incorrect. The Emergency curtailed civil freedoms and raised concerns about authoritarian tendencies, making it a significant lesson in safeguarding democracy.

Final Answer: Declined due to opposition growth and internal conflicts

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The Emergency (1975–77) in India was a critical phase when democratic institutions were tested and constitutional provisions were used to centralize power. It highlighted the vulnerability of democratic systems when executive authority becomes dominant. Understanding its causes helps in analyzing how political instability and legal challenges can impact governance and citizens' rights.

Solution: The Emergency was declared in 1975 due to political unrest, growing opposition movements, and a court judgment invalidating the Prime Minister's election. The government used constitutional provisions to impose Emergency, citing internal disturbances. During this period, civil liberties were suspended, opposition leaders were arrested, and press freedom was curtailed. Democratic institutions like Parliament and judiciary functioned under executive pressure. The experience exposed the risks of excessive centralization of power and highlighted the importance of constitutional safeguards to protect democracy in India.

Final Answer: Suspension of democratic rights

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: During the Emergency, key democratic institutions such as judiciary and media faced significant challenges, testing their independence and role in a system. Their functioning during this period reflects how institutional autonomy can be restricted under authoritarian conditions.

Solution: During the Emergency, the judiciary's independence was limited due to executive pressure, and some controversial judgments supported government actions. The media faced strict censorship, with newspapers required to obtain prior approval before publishing. Critical voices were suppressed, and freedom of expression was curtailed. Both institutions, which normally act as checks on government power, were constrained in their functioning. This period demonstrated the importance of maintaining institutional independence for the protection of democratic values and citizens' rights.

Final Answer: Faced censorship and restrictions

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The Emergency had long-term political consequences that influenced democratic awareness and electoral behavior in India. It served as a turning point in strengthening democratic values and accountability in governance.

Solution: The Emergency led to widespread dissatisfaction among citizens due to the suspension of civil liberties and authoritarian governance. This resulted in increased political awareness and mobilization of voters. In the 1977 general elections, the ruling party was defeated, marking the first major shift in power at the national level. The experience reinforced the importance of democratic rights and accountability, ensuring that future governments would be more cautious in exercising power and respecting constitutional limits.

Final Answer: Led to political awareness and change

Answer: (C)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Regional aspirations in India arise from linguistic, cultural, economic, and political diversity. These aspirations reflect demands by different regions for autonomy, recognition, and equitable development. Understanding them is essential to analyze how diversity is managed within a federal system while maintaining unity in a large and complex nation like India.

Solution: The rise of regional aspirations in India was driven by demands for cultural identity, language recognition, economic development, and political autonomy. Movements in various states led to the formation of new states and strengthening of regional voices. While such demands sometimes created tensions, they also contributed positively by making the political system more inclusive and responsive. By accommodating regional identities through federalism and democratic processes, India managed to maintain national integration while respecting diversity.

Final Answer: Demands for autonomy influenced politics

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Regional parties represent state-specific interests and play a vital role in India's federal political system. They strengthen decentralization by ensuring that regional concerns are reflected in national decision-making processes.

Solution: Regional parties have become important actors in Indian politics by raising issues related to local development, culture, and governance. Their participation in state and central governments has strengthened federalism by promoting power-sharing between the center and states. They influence national policies, especially in coalition governments, ensuring that diverse regional interests are represented. This has made governance more inclusive and balanced, reinforcing the federal structure of the country.

Final Answer: Strengthened federal structure

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Coalition politics emerges when no single party gains a clear majority, leading to power-sharing among multiple parties. It reflects political diversity and changing electoral patterns in a democratic system.

Solution: After 1989, coalition politics became prominent in India due to the decline of one-party dominance and the rise of regional parties. Voters increasingly supported diverse political groups, leading to fragmented electoral mandates. Social diversity, regional aspirations, and political awareness contributed to this shift. As a result, governments were formed through alliances of multiple parties, making decision-making more consultative but sometimes less stable.

Final Answer: Rise of regional parties and fragmented mandates

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Alliances are a key feature of coalition politics where multiple parties collaborate to form a government in the absence of a clear majority. They reflect political diversity and require coordination among parties with different ideologies.

Solution: In India, alliances play a crucial role in government formation, especially when no single party secures a majority in the Lok Sabha. Political parties form pre-poll or post-poll alliances to combine their seats and achieve the required majority. These alliances determine leadership, policy priorities, and stability of the government. While they promote inclusiveness and representation, they also require compromise and coordination among partners, making governance more complex.

Final Answer: Alliances influence majority formation

Answer: (B)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Coalition governments involve power-sharing among multiple parties, affecting both political stability and decision-making processes in a democracy.

Solution: Coalition governments promote inclusive governance by requiring consensus among different parties before making decisions. This ensures that diverse interests are considered, leading to balanced policies. However, such governments may face instability due to ideological differences, conflicts among coalition partners, and withdrawal of support. Decision-making can be slower, and policy implementation may face challenges. Thus, while coalitions encourage cooperation, they can sometimes weaken political stability.

Final Answer: Promotes consensus but may reduce stability

Answer: (C)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness of countries, influencing political, economic, and social systems.

Solution: Globalization has significantly influenced Indian politics by shaping governance and policy-making. It has led to economic reforms, increased foreign investment, and integration with global markets. Policymakers must consider international agreements, global institutions, and economic competition while framing policies. This has made governance more responsive and globally oriented, though it also poses challenges like inequality and external dependency.

Final Answer: Influences policies and governance

Answer: (C)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Media is a powerful institution in a democracy that informs citizens and shapes public opinion.

Solution: In contemporary Indian politics, media plays a crucial role in influencing public opinion by providing information about political events, policies, and leaders. Through news, debates, and digital platforms, it raises awareness and encourages public participation. Media also acts as a watchdog by holding governments accountable. However, issues like bias and misinformation can affect its credibility. Overall, it significantly impacts how citizens perceive politics.

Final Answer: Influences public opinion and awareness

Answer: (C)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Democratic rights are fundamental freedoms that ensure participation, equality, and accountability in a democratic system. They include rights such as freedom of speech, expression, and protection of life and liberty, which are essential for the proper functioning of democracy.

Solution: Democratic rights play a crucial role in strengthening democracy by empowering citizens to participate in political processes and hold the government accountable. In recent political developments, these rights ensure transparency, protect individuals from arbitrary actions, and promote rule of law. They encourage active citizenship, public debate, and fair elections. Without these rights, democratic institutions cannot function effectively, and governance may become authoritarian.

Final Answer: Essential for democratic functioning

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Bipolarity refers to a global power structure dominated by two superpowers during the Cold War.

Solution: During the Cold War, the world was divided into two major blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. These superpowers influenced global politics, military alliances, and ideological conflicts. Countries aligned with either bloc or remained non-aligned. The rivalry shaped international relations, leading to proxy wars, arms race, and political tensions without direct large-scale conflict between the two powers.

Final Answer: Two superpowers dominated world politics

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: The disintegration of the Soviet Union marked the end of the Cold War and transformed global politics.

Solution: The Soviet Union collapsed due to internal weaknesses such as economic stagnation, political instability, and administrative inefficiency. Reforms like *glasnost* and *perestroika* weakened central control and encouraged demands for independence among republics. This led to the breakup of the USSR in 1991. Its disintegration ended bipolarity, resulting in a shift towards a unipolar world dominated by the United States and increased globalization.

Final Answer: Internal weaknesses and reforms led to collapse

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: Economic and political reforms played a decisive role in ending the Cold War by weakening the Soviet system.

Solution: Reforms introduced in the Soviet Union aimed to modernize the economy and increase political openness. However, these reforms reduced the control of the central government and exposed systemic weaknesses. Economic inefficiency, rising nationalism, and political dissent intensified, leading to instability. As a result, the Soviet Union could no longer compete with the United States, contributing to the end of the Cold War and collapse of the bipolar system.

Final Answer: Reforms weakened Soviet system

Answer: (C)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: The end of bipolarity marked a major shift in global power structure and international relations after the Cold War.

Solution: With the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, the bipolar world order came to an end. This led to the emergence of a unipolar world dominated by the United States. International relations became less ideologically divided, and globalization increased. Institutions like the UN gained prominence, but power imbalance also grew. The absence of a rival superpower allowed the US to influence global policies more strongly, reshaping diplomacy and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Final Answer: Emergence of unipolar world

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: Post-Cold War era witnessed the rise of multiple centers of power, reducing dominance of a single country.

Solution: After the Cold War, several countries and regional organizations such as the European Union, China, and others gained economic and political influence. This led to a multipolar world where power is distributed among multiple actors. These alternative centers contribute to global governance, economic development, and diplomatic balance. Their emergence has reduced absolute dominance of any one nation and made international relations more complex and interdependent.

Final Answer: Rise of multiple power centers

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: The European Union acts as a major alternative center of power in global politics.

Solution: The European Union has developed into a strong economic and political bloc with significant influence over global trade, diplomacy, and regulatory frameworks. It promotes cooperation among member states and plays an important role in international negotiations. Although its military role is limited, its economic strength and political unity make it a key player in shaping global policies and maintaining balance in international relations.

Final Answer: Strong economic and political bloc

Answer: (C)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: China's rise represents a significant shift in global power dynamics in the post-Cold War era.

Solution: China has experienced rapid economic growth, becoming one of the largest economies in the world. Its increasing influence in global trade, infrastructure investment, and international institutions has made it a major global power. Politically, China plays a key role in shaping international decisions and regional dynamics. Its rise challenges the dominance of traditional powers and contributes to the emergence of a multipolar world order.

Final Answer: Emerging major global power

Answer: (C)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Regional organizations play an important role in global politics by strengthening cooperation among neighboring countries and contributing to the emergence of alternative power centers.

Solution: Organizations like ASEAN promote regional cooperation in areas such as trade, security, and diplomacy. By enhancing economic integration and political coordination, they increase the collective influence of member countries on the global stage. These organizations help smaller nations gain a stronger voice in international affairs and contribute to balancing global power structures, making international relations more multipolar.

Final Answer: Enhance regional and global influence

Answer: (C)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: South Asian countries face several political challenges that affect regional peace and stability.

Solution: The region experiences political instability, ethnic conflicts, terrorism, border disputes, and weak democratic institutions. Frequent changes in government and internal unrest hinder development and cooperation. These challenges often create tensions between neighboring countries and reduce the effectiveness of regional organizations, ultimately affecting stability and peace in South Asia.

Final Answer: Political instability and conflicts

Answer: (C)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: India is a major regional power in South Asia with significant influence on regional dynamics.

Solution: India contributes to regional cooperation through trade, diplomacy, and development initiatives. It plays a key role in maintaining peace and stability by engaging with neighboring countries and participating in regional organizations. Despite occasional conflicts, India's leadership and strategic importance make it central to promoting cooperation and addressing regional challenges.

Final Answer: India plays a key regional role

Answer: (C)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: SAARC aims to promote regional cooperation among South Asian countries.

Solution: SAARC facilitates collaboration in areas like trade, culture, and development. However, its effectiveness is limited by political tensions, especially between member states, and lack of strong implementation mechanisms. While it provides a platform for dialogue and cooperation, these challenges restrict its full potential in achieving regional integration.

Final Answer: Promotes cooperation with challenges

Answer: (C)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: The United Nations is an international organization established to maintain global peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

Solution: The United Nations plays a vital role in maintaining international peace through peacekeeping missions, conflict resolution, and diplomatic negotiations. It provides a platform for dialogue and helps prevent wars by promoting collective security. However, its effectiveness is limited by lack of enforcement power, dependence on member states, and political disagreements among major powers. Despite these challenges, it remains an important institution for global stability.

Final Answer: Promotes peace with limitations

Answer: (C)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The Security Council is the key decision-making body of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Solution: The Security Council consists of permanent and non-permanent members. The permanent members hold veto power, allowing them to block any substantive resolution. While this ensures participation of major powers, it creates imbalance and often leads to deadlock in decision-making. This limits the effectiveness of the Council in resolving global conflicts fairly and efficiently.

Final Answer: Veto leads to imbalance

Answer: (C)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: International financial institutions play a crucial role in global economic stability and development.

Solution: Institutions like the IMF and World Bank provide financial assistance, policy guidance, and development support to countries. They help manage economic crises, promote investment, and support infrastructure development. Their role is especially important for developing countries seeking economic growth and stability in a globalized economy.

Final Answer: Support global financial stability

Answer: (C)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: International organizations are essential for global governance and cooperation.

Solution: These organizations facilitate coordination among countries to address global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, and health crises. They promote dialogue, establish norms, and help implement international agreements. By encouraging cooperation, they play a crucial role in solving transnational issues that cannot be managed by individual countries alone.

Final Answer: Facilitate cooperation among nations

Answer: (C)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: Traditional security focuses on protecting the state from external threats, mainly through military strength and defense strategies. It emphasizes sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national power as key elements of security.

Solution: Traditional security primarily deals with threats from other states and highlights the importance of armed forces, defense policies, and strategic alliances. It aims to prevent wars and safeguard national borders. This approach dominated global politics during the Cold War, where military capability was seen as the main tool for ensuring national security.

Final Answer: Focus on military threats and defense

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Non-traditional security expands the idea of security beyond military threats to include broader issues affecting human survival and well-being.

Solution: It includes concerns such as environmental degradation, health crises, poverty, terrorism, and human rights violations. These issues are transnational in nature and require cooperation among countries. In the modern world, non-traditional security has become increasingly important as these threats directly impact human lives and global stability.

Final Answer: Includes economic environmental and social issues

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Human security shifts the focus of security from the state to individuals and their overall well-being.

Solution: It emphasizes protection from threats such as poverty, disease, violence, and lack of opportunities. Human security ensures freedom from fear and freedom from want, promoting dignity and development. This approach recognizes that true security lies in improving the quality of life for individuals rather than only strengthening state power.

Final Answer: Protects individuals and their well-being

Answer: (C)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Collective security is based on cooperation among nations to maintain international peace and prevent conflicts.

Solution: Under collective security, countries agree that an attack on one is considered an attack on all, leading to a joint response. This system discourages aggression and promotes stability through cooperation. Organizations like the United Nations follow this principle to ensure peace. However, its success depends on the willingness of nations to cooperate and act collectively.

Final Answer: Collective efforts maintain global security

Answer: (C)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Sustainable development refers to a model of growth that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It integrates economic development, environmental protection, and social equity as interconnected goals.

Solution: Sustainable development emphasizes the need to balance economic growth with environmental conservation. Rapid industrialization and resource exploitation can lead to environmental degradation, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. Therefore, policies must promote efficient resource use, renewable energy, and environmental protection while ensuring economic progress. This balance is essential to achieve long-term development and maintain ecological stability.

Final Answer: Balance between growth and

Answer: (C)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Global warming refers to the gradual increase in Earth's average temperature due to the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Solution: Human activities such as industrialization, deforestation, and burning of fossil fuels increase greenhouse gas emissions, leading to global warming. Its consequences include rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions, melting glaciers, and disruption of ecosystems. These changes adversely affect agriculture, biodiversity, and human health, making it a major global environmental concern.

Final Answer: Human activities increase global warming

Answer: (C)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) is a principle in international environmental law that recognizes unequal contributions of countries to environmental problems.

Solution: According to CBDR, developed countries, having contributed more to environmental degradation and possessing greater financial and technological resources, should take greater responsibility in addressing global environmental issues. Developing countries are given flexibility to grow while adopting sustainable practices. This principle ensures fairness and promotes cooperation in global environmental agreements.

Final Answer: Developed countries bear more responsibility

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: International cooperation is crucial for managing environmental resources that are shared across national boundaries, such as air, oceans, and biodiversity. Sustainable development requires collective action to address global environmental challenges.

Solution: Countries must work together through agreements and institutions to manage environmental resources effectively. Cooperation helps in sharing technology, funding, and knowledge for sustainable practices. However, achieving cooperation is difficult due to differences in economic development, national interests, and responsibilities. Developed and developing countries often disagree on burden-sharing and priorities. These challenges make global environmental governance complex, even though cooperation remains essential.

Final Answer: Cooperation essential but difficult

Answer: (C)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries across economic, political, and cultural dimensions.

Solution: Globalization has a multidimensional impact on society. Economically, it promotes trade, investment, and growth. Politically, it influences policy-making and strengthens international cooperation. Culturally, it leads to exchange of ideas, values, and lifestyles. While it creates opportunities for development, it also brings challenges such as inequality and cultural homogenization. Overall, globalization significantly shapes modern societies across multiple domains.

Final Answer: Multidimensional impact on society

Answer: (C)



Answer Key

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

