

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-19

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. Who among the following was the founder of the Swatantra Party?

- (A) C. Rajagopalachari
- (B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (C) Minoo Masani
- (D) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Q2. The "Grand Alliance" of 1971 was formed by which group of parties?

- (A) All non-Congress and non-Communist opposition parties
- (B) The Congress (O) and the Communist Party of India
- (C) The Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party only
- (D) The Congress (R) and its allies

Q3. Which constitutional amendment is known as the "Mini-Constitution" and was passed during the Emergency?

- (A) 44th Amendment
- (B) 42nd Amendment
- (C) 38th Amendment
- (D) 52nd Amendment

Q4. The "Bombay Plan" of 1944 was a proposal for:



- (A) The partition of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (B) A joint proposal by industrialists for a planned economy
- (C) The integration of Princely States in Western India
- (D) A plan for the decentralization of power

Q5. Who led the "Navnirman Movement" in Gujarat in 1974?

- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (B) Morarji Desai
- (C) Students of Gujarat
- (D) George Fernandes

Q6. The "Anandpur Sahib Resolution" of 1973 primarily demanded:

- (A) Total independence for Punjab
- (B) Greater autonomy for the state of Punjab
- (C) The merger of Chandigarh into Punjab immediately
- (D) The implementation of the Green Revolution in all districts

Q7. Which leader played a crucial role in the integration of Princely States and is known as the "Iron Man of India"?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) V.P. Menon

Q8. The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) gave the highest priority to:

- (A) Heavy Industries
- (B) Agricultural Sector
- (C) Information Technology
- (D) Foreign Export



- Q9.** The "Syndicate" in the context of the Congress Party in the 1960s referred to:
- (A) A group of young leaders who supported Indira Gandhi
 - (B) A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress (O)
 - (C) The opposition parties' coalition
 - (D) The advisory body of the Planning Commission
- Q10.** In which year did India conduct its first nuclear explosive device test at Pokhran?
- (A) 1962
 - (B) 1971
 - (C) 1974
 - (D) 1998
- Q11.** The State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) report was implemented in which year?
- (A) 1953
 - (B) 1950
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1960
- Q12.** Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- (A) Sukumar Sen
 - (B) Sunil Arora
 - (C) T.N. Seshan
 - (D) Kalyan Sundaram
- Q13.** The "Green Revolution" led to the maximum increase in the production of which crops?
- (A) Rice and Pulses
 - (B) Wheat and Rice



- (C) Cotton and Jute
- (D) Tea and Coffee

Q14. The 1967 General Elections are often called a "Political Earthquake" because:

- (A) The Congress lost its majority in the Lok Sabha for the first time
- (B) The Congress lost power in many states for the first time
- (C) The Election Commission declared the elections void
- (D) A military coup was attempted

Q15. The "Total Revolution" (Sampoorna Kranti) call was given by:

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q16. The Mandal Commission was officially known as:

- (A) The Backward Classes Commission
- (B) The Second Backward Classes Commission
- (C) The Scheduled Caste Commission
- (D) The Minority Welfare Commission

Q17. Which Prime Minister headed the first Minority Government in India supported by the Left and the BJP from outside?

- (A) Morarji Desai
- (B) V.P. Singh
- (C) Chandrashekhar
- (D) I.K. Gujral

Q18. The "Punjab Accord" of 1985 was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and:



- (A) Parkash Singh Badal
- (B) Harchand Singh Longowal
- (C) Jagjit Singh Chauhan
- (D) Beant Singh

Q19. The New Economic Policy (NEP) involving Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation was introduced in:

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1996
- (D) 1999

Q20. Who was the first non-Congress Prime Minister to complete a full five-year term?

- (A) Morarji Desai
- (B) V.P. Singh
- (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (D) Narendra Modi

Q21. Which state was created on the basis of the Potti Sreeramulu's hunger strike?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Kerala

Q22. The "White Revolution" is associated with:

- (A) Egg production
- (B) Milk production
- (C) Cotton production



(D) Salt production

Q23. The main outcome of the 1971 India-Pakistan war was:

- (A) The liberation of Goa
- (B) The creation of Bangladesh
- (C) The merger of Sikkim
- (D) The Indus Water Treaty

Q24. Which party was formed by Kanshi Ram to represent the interests of Bahujans?

- (A) Samajwadi Party
- (B) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (C) Republican Party of India
- (D) Dalit Panthers

Q25. The Coalition era in Indian politics effectively began at the center in:

- (A) 1977
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1991
- (D) 2004

Q26. Which event is marked as the symbolic "End of the Bipolar World"?

- (A) The Cuban Missile Crisis
- (B) The Fall of the Berlin Wall
- (C) The Disintegration of Yugoslavia
- (D) The Formation of NATO

Q27. "Shock Therapy" in the context of Post-Communist regimes involved:

- (A) Gradual transition to capitalism
- (B) An abrupt shift from a state-controlled to a market-based economy



- (C) A return to military dictatorship
- (D) The creation of the Warsaw Pact

Q28. The "Maastricht Treaty" led to the creation of:

- (A) ASEAN
- (B) The European Union
- (C) The United Nations
- (D) SAARC

Q29. Which country follows the "One Country, Two Systems" policy?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Russia
- (D) USA

Q30. The "Bangkok Declaration" of 1967 established which organization?

- (A) BRICS
- (B) ASEAN
- (C) G-20
- (D) OPEC

Q31. The LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) was a militant organization based in:

- (A) India
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Maldives
- (D) Singapore

Q32. The "Veto Power" in the UN Security Council is exercised by:



- (A) All members of the UN
- (B) The General Assembly
- (C) The five permanent members
- (D) The Secretary-General

Q33. The Rio Earth Summit (1992) resulted in the adoption of:

- (A) Agenda 21
- (B) The Kyoto Protocol
- (C) The Montreal Protocol
- (D) The Paris Agreement

Q34. "Global Commons" refers to resources that are:

- (A) Owned by a specific state
- (B) Owned by private corporations
- (C) Not owned by any one state but shared by the international community
- (D) Located only in the Northern Hemisphere

Q35. The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty aimed at reducing:

- (A) Nuclear weapons
- (B) Poverty
- (C) Greenhouse gas emissions
- (D) Cyber warfare

Q36. Which of the following is a "Cultural Heterogenization" effect of Globalisation?

- (A) Spread of American fast-food chains everywhere
- (B) The rise of distinctive new cultural forms by combining different influences
- (C) The decline of local languages
- (D) The dominance of the English language



- Q37.** The "World Social Forum" (WSF) is a global platform for:
- (A) Promoting Free Trade
 - (B) Opposing Neoliberal Globalisation
 - (C) Strengthening Military Alliances
 - (D) Regulating Internet Standards
- Q38.** "Glasnost" and "Perestroika" were reform policies introduced by:
- (A) Vladimir Putin
 - (B) Boris Yeltsin
 - (C) Mikhail Gorbachev
 - (D) Nikita Khrushchev
- Q39.** The headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is located in:
- (A) New York
 - (B) Washington D.C.
 - (C) Geneva
 - (D) Paris
- Q40.** Which of the following is a non-traditional threat to security?
- (A) Military invasion
 - (B) Border disputes
 - (C) Global Poverty and Pandemics
 - (D) Arms Race
- Q41.** The NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) classifies states as "Nuclear Weapon States" if they tested weapons before:
- (A) 1945
 - (B) 1967
 - (C) 1974



(D) 1998

Q42. The "Operation Iraqi Freedom" was launched by the US-led coalition in:

(A) 1991

(B) 2001

(C) 2003

(D) 2011

Q43. Which country in South Asia was the first to liberalize its economy?

(A) India

(B) Pakistan

(C) Sri Lanka

(D) Bangladesh

Q44. The "Sardar Sarovar Project" is associated with which movement?

(A) Chipko Movement

(B) Narmada Bachao Andolan

(C) Anti-Arrack Movement

(D) Dalit Panthers Movement

Q45. Which organ of the UN is currently "suspended" or inactive?

(A) Economic and Social Council

(B) Trusteeship Council

(C) Secretariat

(D) International Court of Justice

Q46. "Human Security" emphasizes:

(A) Security of the state borders

(B) Protection of individuals from threats to their well-being



- (C) Increasing military expenditure
- (D) Territorial integrity

Q47. The BRICS organization includes Brazil, Russia, India, China, and:

- (A) South Korea
- (B) Saudi Arabia
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Spain

Q48. Which agreement was signed between India and Pakistan following the 1965 war?

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

Q49. "Indigenous people" are defined by the UN as:

- (A) People who migrated to urban areas
- (B) Descendants of people who inhabited a region at the time of conquest or colonization
- (C) People who hold high government offices
- (D) International tourists

Q50. The term "Global Village" is most closely associated with:

- (A) Regionalism
- (B) Isolationism
- (C) Globalisation
- (D) Colonization



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The Swatantra Party was an Indian political party founded in 1959. It represented a classical liberal viewpoint, advocating for free-market policies, the protection of individual liberties, and the reduction of state intervention in the economy, opposing the socialist direction of the Indian National Congress at the time.

Solution: The party was founded by C. Rajagopalachari, the last Governor-General of India and a former leader of the Congress party. He felt that the "License-Permit Raj" was stifling India's growth. Along with other prominent figures like Minoo Masani and N.G. Ranga, he established the party to provide a "conservative" alternative to Nehruvian socialism.

Final Answer: C. Rajagopalachari

Answer: (A)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: The "Grand Alliance" of 1971 refers to a coalition of major Indian opposition parties formed to challenge the dominance of Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) during the fifth general elections. It marked a significant attempt at political polarization between the ruling party and a united opposition.

Solution: The alliance primarily consisted of the Congress (O), the Samyukta Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Swatantra Party, and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. These parties represented a mix of right-wing and socialist ideologies but were unified by their opposition to Indira Gandhi. However, they were ultimately defeated by the Congress (R) and its "Garibi Hatao" campaign.

Final Answer: All non-Congress and non-Communist opposition parties

Answer: (A)

Q3.

Solution

Concept: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 was a landmark legislative action that attempted to alter the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. Due to its vast scope and the fact that it revised numerous articles and even the Preamble, it is frequently referred to as the "Mini-Constitution."

Solution: Passed during the Emergency under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, the 42nd Amendment sought to institutionalize the supremacy of Parliament. It added three new words to the Preamble (Socialist, Secular, and Integrity), introduced Fundamental Duties for citizens, and restricted the power of judicial review. Many of its more controversial provisions were later nullified or amended by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978.

Final Answer: 42nd Amendment

Answer: (B)



Q4.

Solution

Concept: The Bombay Plan, officially titled "A Brief Memorandum Outlining a Plan of Economic Development for India," was a seminal document in India's economic history. It represented a rare consensus among the private sector that the state must play a dominant role in developing heavy industry and infrastructure.

Solution: In 1944, eight influential industrialists envisioned a 15-year investment plan to double the per capita income of India. They argued that the private sector lacked the massive capital required for basic industries like steel and power; therefore, the government should take the lead. This vision closely aligned with the "Planned Economy" model later championed by the Planning Commission of India.

Final Answer: A joint proposal by industrialists for a planned economy

Answer: (B)

Q5.

Solution

Concept: The Navnirman Movement (1974) was a significant popular uprising in Gujarat that highlighted the power of youth and student-led activism in Indian politics. It was primarily fueled by public anger over rising inflation, scarcity of essential commodities, and high-level political corruption.

Solution: The movement began in December 1973 at the L.D. College of Engineering in Ahmedabad over increased mess charges. It soon evolved into a massive protest led by the students of Gujarat, supported by the middle class and workers. The pressure from the student-led agitation eventually led to the resignation of the Chimanbhai Patel government and the dissolution of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly in 1974.

Final Answer: Students of Gujarat

Answer: (C)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: The Anandpur Sahib Resolution (1973) is a pivotal document in the history of Punjab's political identity. It sought to redefine the federal structure of India by advocating for a decentralized system where states enjoyed significant administrative and legislative freedom from the Central Government.

Solution: The resolution primarily demanded greater provincial autonomy. It proposed that the Central Government should only retain control over four key sectors (Defense, Foreign Relations, Communications, and Currency), while all other powers should be transferred to the states. Additionally, it sought the inclusion of Chandigarh and other Punjabi-speaking areas into Punjab and demanded more equitable water-sharing rights.

Final Answer: Greater autonomy for the state of Punjab

Answer: (B)

Q7.

Solution

Concept: The integration of princely states was a critical phase in the formation of modern India. This process involved transitioning hundreds of semi-autonomous territories under British suzerainty into the democratic union of India, a task requiring immense political will and strategic negotiation.

Solution: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is credited as the architect of a unified India. He navigated complex historical and legal landscapes to integrate states like Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Bhopal into the Union. His resolute approach and the successful merger of these diverse territories led to him being called the "Iron Man of India" and the "Bismarck of India."

Final Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: The First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956) was the initial roadmap for the economic development of independent India. At the time of independence, the Indian economy was predominantly agrarian and faced significant challenges, including low productivity and a lack of infrastructure for irrigation.

Solution: The planners, led by K.N. Raj and based on the Harrod-Domar model, prioritized the agricultural sector to solve the immediate food crisis. The plan allocated substantial funds to agriculture, community development, and multipurpose irrigation projects like the Bhakra-Nangal and Hirakud dams. This focus was essential to stabilize the economy before transitioning to industrialization in subsequent plans.

Final Answer: Agricultural Sector

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The "Syndicate" refers to the internal power bloc of veteran leaders who held significant control over the Congress Party's organizational machinery during the 1960s. They represented the "old guard" of the party and played the role of kingmakers during the leadership transitions after Nehru.

Solution: Led by K. Kamaraj, the Syndicate expected Indira Gandhi to follow their advice after they supported her bid for Prime Ministership in 1966. However, she began to assert her own authority and adopted a left-leaning populist agenda. The resulting friction culminated in 1969 when the party split; the Syndicate leaders formed the Congress (O), while Indira's faction became the Congress (R). The Syndicate eventually lost its influence as Indira Gandhi secured a massive mandate in the 1971 elections.

Final Answer: A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress (O)

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: India's nuclear program was initiated with a focus on self-reliance and peaceful use. The 1974 test at Pokhran was a major milestone in India's strategic history, demonstrating its indigenous scientific capability to harness nuclear energy for explosive purposes.

Solution: The first nuclear test took place in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan on May 18, 1974. Led by scientists like Raja Ramanna, the test was conducted during the Buddha Jayanti festival, leading to the code name "Smiling Buddha." It established India as a nuclear-capable state, though India maintained that the test was for peaceful technological advancement.

Final Answer: 1974

Answer: (C)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: State reorganization was a crucial administrative task for post-independence India to address linguistic and cultural aspirations while maintaining national unity. The SRC, consisting of Fazal Ali, K.M. Panikkar, and H.N. Kunzru, provided the framework for this transition.

Solution: While the commission was established in 1953 and submitted its report in 1955, the legal implementation occurred through the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. This Act abolished the previous classification of states (Part A, B, C, and D) and reorganized India into 14 states and 6 union territories based largely on the principle of language.

Final Answer: 1956

Answer: (C)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. The role of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is pivotal in ensuring free and fair elections, a cornerstone of Indian democracy.

Solution: Sukumar Sen, an ICS officer, was appointed as the first CEC in March 1950. He faced the Herculean task of preparing the first electoral rolls and managing the logistics for a massive electorate that had never voted in a national democratic election before. His efficient management earned him international acclaim, and he even helped organize the first elections in Sudan.

Final Answer: Sukumar Sen

Answer: (A)

Q13.

Solution

Concept: The Green Revolution refers to a set of research and technology transfer initiatives that increased agricultural production worldwide. In India, it was led by M.S. Swaminathan and focused on using modern inputs like chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and controlled water supply (irrigation).

Solution: The introduction of HYV seeds specifically targeted cereal crops. Wheat production saw a spectacular jump, often referred to as the "Wheat Revolution," particularly in Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh. Rice production also increased significantly due to the adoption of improved varieties and better irrigation, though the impact was slightly more gradual compared to wheat.

Final Answer: Wheat and Rice

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: The 1967 General Elections signaled the end of the "Congress System" or the one-party dominance that had characterized Indian politics since 1947. Factors such as economic crisis, rising prices, and the "Non-Congressism" strategy led by Ram Manohar Lohia significantly weakened the ruling party's hold.

Solution: For the first time since 1952, the Congress Party faced a major electoral setback. Although it secured enough seats to form a government at the Centre, it lost its majority in nearly half of the states in the Union. This led to the formation of Samyukta Vidhayak Dal (SVD) governments in several states and the rise of powerful regional forces like the DMK in Madras (now Tamil Nadu).

Final Answer: The Congress lost power in many states for the first time

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: "Total Revolution" was a political program launched by Jayaprakash Narayan to bring about a comprehensive change in the Indian social and political order. It aimed at achieving a "true democracy" where power resided with the people rather than a centralized state.

Solution: Following the success of the Navnirman Movement in Gujarat, students in Bihar invited Jayaprakash Narayan to lead their protest. JP accepted on the condition that the movement remain non-violent and spread beyond Bihar. He famously declared that "Total Revolution is our slogan; the future belongs to us." The movement sought to dismantle the existing power structures that JP believed had become corrupt and disconnected from the masses.

Final Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The Mandal Commission, or the Second Backward Classes Commission, was a landmark investigative body in India. Its purpose was to determine the criteria for defining "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes" (SEBC) and to recommend steps for their advancement.

Solution: While the First Backward Classes Commission was headed by Kaka Kalelkar in 1953, the second one was chaired by B.P. Mandal. The commission used 11 social, economic, and educational indicators to determine backwardness. Its most significant finding was that OBCs constituted nearly 52% of India's population, leading to the recommendation of a 27% quota to stay within the 50% limit set by legal precedents at that time.

Final Answer: The Second Backward Classes Commission

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: A minority government is one where the ruling party does not have a majority in the legislature and depends on external support from other parties. In Indian politics, such governments often rely on issue-based or conditional backing from ideologically different parties.

Solution: After the 1989 General Elections, the Janata Dal formed the government under V.P. Singh. This government did not have a clear majority in the Lok Sabha and was supported externally by both the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Left Front. This made it the first instance in India where a minority government was simultaneously supported from outside by both the BJP and Left parties, despite their ideological differences.

Final Answer: V.P. Singh

Answer: (B)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: The Punjab Accord, also known as the Rajiv–Longowal Accord (1985), was an agreement aimed at bringing peace to Punjab during a period of insurgency and political unrest. It was signed between the Government of India and representatives of the Akali leadership.

Solution: The accord was signed on 24 July 1985 between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, who was the president of the Shiromani Akali Dal. Longowal was a prominent Sikh political leader advocating for the demands of Punjab, and the agreement sought to address issues such as territorial disputes, river waters, and the rehabilitation of affected people.

Final Answer: Harchand Singh Longowal

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: The New Economic Policy (NEP) refers to a series of economic reforms designed to transform India's economy by promoting Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation (LPG). These reforms aimed to reduce state control and integrate India with the global economy.

Solution: In 1991, India faced a severe economic crisis marked by a balance of payments deficit and declining foreign exchange reserves. To address this, the government introduced the New Economic Policy under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. The reforms reduced industrial licensing, opened sectors to private participation, and encouraged foreign investment.

Final Answer: 1991

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: A full five-year term in Indian parliamentary democracy means completing the entire duration of a Lok Sabha term without early dissolution. For a long time, non-Congress governments were either short-lived or unstable coalitions.

Solution: Morarji Desai (1977–1979) and V.P. Singh (1989–1990) led non-Congress governments but could not complete full terms. Atal Bihari Vajpayee served multiple terms, but only his 1999–2004 tenure came close to stability; however, the question asks for the first non-Congress Prime Minister to complete a full five-year term. Narendra Modi, serving from 2014 to 2019, became the first non-Congress Prime Minister to successfully complete a full five-year term in office.

Final Answer: Narendra Modi

Answer: (D)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Potti Sreeramulu was a freedom fighter who undertook a fast unto death demanding a separate state for Telugu-speaking people. His sacrifice led to the linguistic reorganisation of states in India.

Solution: After Potti Sreeramulu's death in 1952 following his prolonged hunger strike, widespread protests compelled the Government of India to create a separate state for Telugu speakers. As a result, Andhra Pradesh (initially formed as Andhra State in 1953) was created.

Final Answer: Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: The "White Revolution" refers to a major agricultural movement aimed at increasing milk production in India, also known as Operation Flood.

Solution: The White Revolution was launched to make India one of the largest producers of milk and dairy products. Led by Dr. Verghese Kurien, it transformed the dairy industry through cooperative institutions and improved supply chains.

Final Answer: Milk production

Answer: (B)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: The 1971 India-Pakistan war was a significant conflict that led to major geopolitical changes in South Asia. It was primarily fought over the crisis in East Pakistan.

Solution: The war resulted in the defeat of Pakistan and the independence of East Pakistan, which became the new nation of Bangladesh in December 1971. This was the most important outcome of the conflict.

Final Answer: The creation of Bangladesh

Answer: (B)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Political parties in India are often formed to represent specific social groups and interests. Kanshi Ram was a prominent leader who mobilised marginalized communities under the concept of "Bahujan" (majority of the people).

Solution: Kanshi Ram founded the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in 1984 to represent the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and other marginalized sections of society.

Final Answer: Bahujan Samaj Party

Answer: (B)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: The coalition era in Indian politics refers to a period when no single political party secured a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, leading to the formation of governments through alliances of multiple parties.

Solution: Although the Janata Party government of 1977 was a coalition, the coalition era is considered to have effectively begun in 1989 when the Congress party's dominance declined significantly. From 1989 onwards, a series of coalition governments became the norm at the , starting with the National Front government led by V.P. Singh and supported externally by other parties.

Final Answer: 1989

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Bipolarity refers to a global power structure dominated by two superpowers. During the Cold War, the world was divided between the US-led Western bloc and the Soviet-led Eastern bloc. The destruction of the physical barriers of this division symbolized the victory of liberal democracy over state socialism.

Solution: While the official disintegration of the USSR happened in 1991, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 was the "point of no return." It showed that the Soviet Union was no longer willing or able to intervene militarily to keep its satellite states in check. This event led to the unification of Germany in 1990 and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, effectively ending the bipolar era.

Final Answer: The Fall of the Berlin Wall

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Shock Therapy was based on the belief that a quick transition to a market economy would prevent a return to communism. It involved structural adjustment programs that dismantled the collective farm system and state-owned industrial complexes overnight.

Solution: In Russia, this process led to the "largest garage sale in history," where valuable state industries were sold to private individuals and companies at throwaway prices. The "shock" resulted in the collapse of the Ruble, high inflation, and the destruction of the social welfare system, causing immense hardship for the general population before any market stability was achieved.

Final Answer: An abrupt shift from a state-controlled to a market-based economy

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: The Maastricht Treaty represented a shift from a purely economic community toward a political and monetary union. It provided the legal and institutional framework for member nations to act collectively on a global stage while standardizing various rights and policies across borders.

Solution: Signed in 1992 and becoming effective in 1993, the Maastricht Treaty created the European Union. It introduced the "three-pillar structure" and prepared the way for the creation of a single European currency, the Euro. It also expanded the cooperation between European nations to include security, defense, and judicial matters, moving significantly beyond the original trade-focused goals of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Final Answer: The European Union

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: The "One Country, Two Systems" policy is a unique governance model where a single sovereign state (China) contains distinct regions that operate under different legal, political, and economic frameworks. It is fundamentally aimed at integrating territories with colonial histories back into the mainland without immediate forced assimilation.

Solution: China implemented this policy for Hong Kong (1997) and Macau (1999) under the "Basic Law." While China handles foreign affairs and defense, Hong Kong and Macau maintain high levels of autonomy, including their own currencies (Hong Kong Dollar and Pataca), separate customs territories, and independent judiciaries. This policy was originally envisioned as a potential framework for the eventual reunification with Taiwan.

Final Answer: China

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: International organizations are often established through formal agreements or declarations among countries. The Bangkok Declaration is one such agreement that led to the formation of a regional organization in Southeast Asia.

Solution: The Bangkok Declaration was signed on 8 August 1967 by five Southeast Asian nations—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. This declaration established the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to promote regional cooperation, economic growth, and stability.

Final Answer: ASEAN

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a militant separatist group founded in 1976. Their primary objective was to create an independent state, known as Tamil Eelam, in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka for the Tamil ethnic minority, who faced perceived discrimination by the Sinhalese-majority government.

Solution: The LTTE operated exclusively within the island nation of Sri Lanka. They engaged in a protracted civil war against the Sri Lankan government that lasted nearly three decades. While the organization had a global network for fundraising and propaganda, its base of operations, territorial claims, and military conflict were centered in the North and East of Sri Lanka. The conflict officially ended in May 2009 when the Sri Lankan military defeated the LTTE.

Final Answer: Sri Lanka

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: The "Veto Power" is a special voting power held by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Under Article 27 of the UN Charter, all substantive decisions of the Council require the affirmative votes of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members. A single "no" vote from any of these five members blocks the resolution from being adopted.

Solution: The UN Security Council consists of 15 members: 5 permanent members (P5) and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. The P5—China, France, Russia (formerly the Soviet Union), the United Kingdom, and the United States—possess the veto power. This mechanism was designed to ensure that the UN does not take military or diplomatic action against the vital interests of the world's major powers, which could lead to a global conflict.

Final Answer: The five permanent members

Answer: (C)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: The Rio Earth Summit, formally known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), was held in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was a landmark summit focused on sustainable development and environmental protection on a global scale.

Solution: One of the primary outcomes of the Rio Earth Summit was the adoption of **Agenda 21**, a comprehensive global plan of action for sustainable development in the 21st century. While the Kyoto Protocol, Montreal Protocol, and Paris Agreement are also significant environmental treaties, they were established at different times (1997, 1987, and 2015, respectively). The Rio Summit also led to the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Final Answer: Agenda 21

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: The "Global Commons" are resource domains that do not fall under the sovereign jurisdiction of any individual nation. These areas are considered the collective heritage of humanity and require international cooperation and treaties for their management, protection, and sustainable use to prevent overexploitation.

Solution: Global commons refer to shared resources that are accessible to all members of the international community. The four major recognized global commons are the Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the high seas (oceans beyond national jurisdictions), and outer space. Because no single state owns these regions, they are governed by international law, such as the Antarctic Treaty System and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), to ensure they are not degraded by individual states or private entities.

Final Answer: Not owned by any one state but shared by the international community

Answer: (C)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 and entering into force in 2005, it was the first global treaty to set legally binding targets for industrialized nations to reduce their emissions of gases that contribute to global warming.

Solution: The primary goal of the Kyoto Protocol is to combat climate change by reducing the concentration of **greenhouse gases (GHGs)** in the atmosphere. It focused on six specific pollutants, most notably carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). The treaty was based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," placing a heavier burden on developed nations because they are historically responsible for the current levels of GHGs in the atmosphere.

Final Answer: Greenhouse gas emissions

Answer: (C)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Cultural heterogenization is a process within globalization where external cultural influences do not simply destroy local cultures, but rather interact with them to create unique, hybrid cultural forms. Unlike cultural homogenization (which leads to uniformity), heterogenization results in cultural variety and the "indigenization" of global trends.

Solution: Globalisation has two contrasting cultural effects: homogenization and heterogenization. While homogenization (often called "McDonaldisation") leads to a uniform global culture, heterogenization emphasizes that each culture is becoming more distinctive by incorporating foreign elements in its own way. For example, the popularity of "Bollywood" music in the West or the creation of unique fusion cuisines represents the rise of new cultural forms that combine different global influences. This ensures that global culture does not become a single, monolithic entity.

Final Answer: The rise of distinctive new cultural forms by combining different influences

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: The World Social Forum (WSF) is an annual meeting of civil society organizations that serves as a counter-movement to the World Economic Forum (WEF). It provides a space for activists, NGOs, and social movements to coordinate global campaigns and share alternative ideas to the prevailing economic model.

Solution: The WSF was established as a platform for those who oppose neoliberal globalization and the dominance of capital-centric global policies. Its famous slogan, "Another World is Possible," reflects its commitment to finding alternatives that prioritize social justice, human rights, and environmental sustainability over free-market fundamentalism. Unlike military or trade-focused organizations, the WSF is a decentralized and pluralistic space that brings together diverse groups—such as labor unions, environmentalists, and indigenous rights activists—to challenge the negative social and economic impacts of globalization.

Final Answer: Opposing Neoliberal Globalisation

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: In the mid-1980s, the Soviet Union faced severe economic stagnation and political inefficiency. Mikhail Gorbachev, who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985, introduced two landmark reform policies—Glasnost and Perestroika—aimed at revitalizing the country and modernizing the Soviet system.

Solution: Mikhail Gorbachev is credited with these radical shifts. **Glasnost** (meaning "openness") aimed to increase transparency in government institutions and activities, allowing for greater freedom of speech and the press. **Perestroika** (meaning "restructuring") referred to the restructuring of the Soviet political and economic system, introducing decentralized economic controls and allowing for some market-like reforms. While these policies were intended to save the Soviet Union, they ultimately contributed to its disintegration in 1991 by unleashing long-suppressed nationalist sentiments and political criticism.

Final Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev

Answer: (C)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. Established on January 1, 1995, under the Marrakesh Agreement, it replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which had been in place since 1948.

Solution: The headquarters of the WTO is located in **Geneva, Switzerland**. Geneva is a major global hub for diplomacy and international governance, housing numerous other international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The WTO functions as a forum for negotiating trade agreements, settling trade disputes between member nations, and supporting the needs of developing countries in global trade.

Final Answer: Geneva

Answer: (C)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Security is broadly categorized into two types: traditional and non-traditional. Traditional security focuses on "state-centric" threats, primarily military threats from other states. Non-traditional security (often called "Human Security" or "Global Security") moves beyond the state to focus on threats that affect the survival and dignity of individuals and the entire human race.

Solution: Non-traditional threats are those that are often non-military in nature and transcend national borders, requiring international cooperation rather than just military defense. Global poverty, environmental degradation, infectious diseases (pandemics), large-scale migration, and international terrorism are key examples. Unlike a military invasion or an arms race—which are classic traditional security concerns involving state militaries—poverty and pandemics threaten human life on a global scale and cannot be solved by one nation's army alone.

Final Answer: Global Poverty and Pandemics

Answer: (C)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament. It was opened for signature in 1968 and entered into force in 1970.

Solution: Under Article IX, paragraph 3 of the NPT, a "Nuclear-Weapon State" (NWS) is defined as one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to **January 1, 1967**. This specific cutoff date recognizes only five states as official nuclear-weapon states: the United States, the Soviet Union (now Russia), the United Kingdom, France, and China. These are also the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Countries that tested nuclear devices after this date (such as India, Pakistan, and North Korea) are not recognized as NWS under the treaty's framework.

Final Answer: 1967

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Operation Iraqi Freedom was a military campaign launched by a "Coalition of the Willing," led by the United States and the United Kingdom. The primary justification provided by the US administration was the alleged possession of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) by Iraq and the threat posed by Saddam Hussein's regime to global security.

Solution: The invasion began on **March 20, 2003**. Unlike the 1991 Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm), this operation did not have the explicit mandate of the UN Security Council, as several permanent members like France and Russia opposed the move. The coalition forces quickly toppled Saddam Hussein's government, but the subsequent absence of WMDs and the ensuing sectarian violence led to widespread international criticism. The US combat mission officially ended in 2010, and troops were largely withdrawn by 2011.

Final Answer: 2003

Answer: (C)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Economic liberalization refers to the reduction of government regulations and restrictions in the economy in exchange for greater participation by private entities and foreign investment. In the South Asian context, this involved shifting from inward-looking, state-controlled models to outward-looking, market-oriented economies.

Solution: Sri Lanka was the pioneer of economic liberalization in South Asia, initiating major reforms as early as 1977. This was significantly ahead of its neighbors; for instance, India began its major liberalization process in 1991, and Pakistan and Bangladesh followed suit in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The Sri Lankan "Open Economy" policy aimed to stimulate growth through export-oriented industrialization, tariff reductions, and the encouragement of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Final Answer: Sri Lanka

Answer: (C)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: The Sardar Sarovar Project is a large-scale dam project on the Narmada River in Gujarat, India. While intended to provide irrigation and drinking water to drought-prone areas, it became the center of one of India's most significant environmental and social movements due to the large-scale displacement of local communities and environmental impact.

Solution: The **Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)**, led by activists like Medha Patkar and Baba Amte, emerged in the 1980s specifically to protest the Sardar Sarovar Project. The movement highlighted the concerns of indigenous tribes (Adivasis), farmers, and environmentalists regarding the loss of ancestral lands, forests, and the lack of proper rehabilitation for displaced people. Unlike the Chipko Movement (forest conservation) or the Dalit Panthers (caste-based rights), the NBA focused on the sustainability and human rights issues associated with mega-dam projects.

Final Answer: Narmada Bachao Andolan

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: The Trusteeship Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, established to oversee the administration of "Trust Territories"—territories that were not yet self-governing. Its mandate was to ensure that the governments in charge of these territories prepared the inhabitants for self-government or independence.

Solution: The Trusteeship Council formally suspended its operations on November 1, 1994. This followed the independence of **Palau**, the last remaining United Nations trust territory. Since its original mission has been fulfilled (all 11 original trust territories have achieved independence or joined other states), the Council is currently inactive. It no longer meets annually, although it can meet if the President of the Council or a majority of its members deems it necessary. There have been various proposals to repurpose the Council—for example, to oversee the "Global Commons" like the environment or outer space—but it remains officially suspended for now.

Final Answer: Trusteeship Council

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The concept of "Human Security" shifts the focus of security from the state to the individual. It emphasizes protecting people from various threats such as poverty, disease, environmental hazards, and violence.

Solution: Unlike traditional security which focuses on safeguarding national borders and military strength, human security is concerned with the safety and well-being of individuals. It includes economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security.

Final Answer: Protection of individuals from threats to their well-being

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: BRICS is an international grouping of major emerging economies aimed at promoting economic cooperation, development, and global influence among its member countries.

Solution: Originally formed as BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), the grouping was expanded in 2010 with the inclusion of South Africa. Since then, it has been known as BRICS.

Final Answer: South Africa

Answer: (C)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: After major conflicts, countries often sign peace agreements to restore diplomatic relations and ensure cessation of hostilities. The 1965 India-Pakistan war led to such an agreement mediated by an external power.

Solution: The 1965 war between India and Pakistan ended with the intervention of the Soviet Union. Both countries agreed to resolve their disputes peacefully and withdraw their forces to pre-war positions. This understanding was formalized in the Tashkent Agreement, signed on 10 January 1966 in Tashkent (then in the USSR). It was signed by Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan.

Final Answer: Tashkent Agreement

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: The United Nations defines "indigenous peoples" based on historical continuity with pre-colonial societies and their distinct cultural, social, and political identity. These groups are often marginalized and seek to preserve their traditions and rights.

Solution: According to the UN, indigenous people are those who are descendants of the original inhabitants of a region at the time when outsiders arrived through conquest or colonization. They retain distinct social, cultural, and political characteristics and often maintain a strong connection to their ancestral lands.

Final Answer: Descendants of people who inhabited a region at the time of conquest or colonization

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: The term "Global Village" refers to the idea that the world is increasingly interconnected due to advances in communication, technology, and transportation, making distances seem smaller.

Solution: The concept of a "Global Village," popularized by Marshall McLuhan, highlights how technological advancements—especially in media and communication—have connected people across the world. This idea aligns closely with globalisation, where countries and societies become more integrated economically, culturally, and politically.

Final Answer: Globalisation

Answer: (C)



Answer Key

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

