

# CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-1

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

## Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

**Q1.** Which of the following factors most accurately explains the 'Congress System' or the nature of Congress dominance in the first three general elections?

- (A) It was an artificial dominance maintained by suppressing opposition parties.
- (B) It functioned as a vast ideological coalition that accommodated diverse social and political interests.
- (C) It relied exclusively on the charisma of Jawaharlal Nehru to win state elections.
- (D) It was mandated by a constitutional provision that favored the oldest political party.

**Q2.** The Swatantra Party, formed in 1959, fundamentally opposed which of the following policies of the government?

- (A) The policy of Non-Alignment in foreign affairs.
- (B) The reorganization of states on a linguistic basis.
- (C) State involvement in the economy, cooperative farming, and the license-permit Raj.
- (D) The integration of princely states into the Indian Union.

**Q3.** In the 1952 general elections, which party emerged as the principal opposition with 16 seats?

- (A) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS)



- (B) Communist Party of India (CPI)
- (C) Socialist Party
- (D) Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP)

**Q4.** What was the immediate political consequence of the death of Potti Sreeramulu?

- (A) Implementation of the SRC Act.
- (B) Creation of a separate Andhra state.
- (C) Division of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (D) Dissolution of the Madras Presidency.

**Q5.** Which principle was the primary basis for the States Reorganisation Commission (1953) report?

- (A) Administrative convenience.
- (B) Historical and geographical contiguity.
- (C) Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
- (D) Religious demographics.

**Q6.** 'Operation Polo' was the military code name for the integration of which state?

- (A) Junagadh
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Manipur

**Q7.** The Second Five Year Plan, drafted by P.C. Mahalanobis, prioritized:

- (A) Agricultural self-sufficiency.
- (B) Rapid industrialization and heavy industries.
- (C) Export-led growth models.
- (D) Privatization of the public sector.



- Q8.** Which was a significant socio-economic outcome of the Green Revolution?
- (A) Universal eradication of rural poverty.
  - (B) Uniform agricultural growth across all states.
  - (C) Polarization between rich landowners and landless peasants.
  - (D) Mass rural-to-urban migration of wealthy farmers.
- Q9.** Which cooperative network was the backbone of India's 'White Revolution'?
- (A) NAFED
  - (B) AMUL
  - (C) Mother Dairy
  - (D) KRIBHCO
- Q10.** The foundational objective of India's Non-Alignment Policy (NAM) was:
- (A) Global isolationism.
  - (B) Creating a third military superpower bloc.
  - (C) Maintaining independence by staying out of military alliances.
  - (D) Economic alignment with the West and military with the East.
- Q11.** The Tashkent Agreement (1966) was signed to resolve the aftermath of which war?
- (A) Sino-Indian War 1962.
  - (B) Indo-Pak War 1965.
  - (C) Indo-Pak War 1971.
  - (D) Kargil Conflict 1999.
- Q12.** How did India officially describe the 1974 Pokhran-I nuclear test?
- (A) A strategic nuclear deterrent.
  - (B) A peaceful nuclear explosion.
  - (C) A tactical military exercise.



(D) A response to Chinese nuclear threats.

**Q13.** In 1960s Congress politics, the 'Syndicate' referred to:

(A) Young Turks supporting Indira Gandhi.

(B) A group of powerful organizational leaders within the party.

(C) The opposition coalition led by Morarji Desai.

(D) Pro-Soviet bureaucrats in the PMO.

**Q14.** Why were the 1967 elections termed a 'political earthquake'?

(A) They were the first elections after the Emergency.

(B) Congress lost power in many states and saw a reduced central majority.

(C) The first non-Congress PM was elected.

(D) The elections were cancelled due to widespread violence.

**Q15.** The 'Garibi Hatao' campaign of 1971 was politically linked to the:

(A) Implementation of Mandal Commission.

(B) Nationalization of banks and abolition of Privy Purses.

(C) Adoption of the New Economic Policy.

(D) Launch of the Five Year Plans.

**Q16.** The 1974 Navnirman Movement against corruption and price rise began in:

(A) Bihar

(B) Gujarat

(C) West Bengal

(D) Uttar Pradesh

**Q17.** Which of the following was NOT a change brought by the 42nd Amendment (1976)?

(A) Addition of Fundamental Duties.



- (B) Increasing Lok Sabha tenure to 6 years.
- (C) Adding 'Secular' and 'Socialist' to the Preamble.
- (D) Removing the Right to Property from Fundamental Rights.

**Q18.** Jayaprakash Narayan's 'Total Revolution' was a call for transformation in:

- (A) Only the electoral system.
- (B) Political, social, economic, and cultural spheres.
- (C) Only the agrarian economy.
- (D) The structure of the Indian Judiciary.

**Q19.** The controversy surrounding the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was primarily due to its demand for:

- (A) Secession from the Indian Union.
- (B) Drastic regional autonomy and restricted central powers.
- (C) Exclusive control over Chandigarh.
- (D) Imposition of religious laws in Punjab.

**Q20.** The 1986 Mizoram Accord was signed between the Indian Government and:

- (A) A.Z. Phizo
- (B) Laldenga
- (C) Harchand Singh Longowal
- (D) Prafulla Kumar Mahanta

**Q21.** The Mandal Commission (1980) is primarily known for recommending:

- (A) Reservation for women in local bodies.
- (B) 27% reservation for OBCs in central government jobs.
- (C) Free and compulsory education.
- (D) Reservation for EWS in private sectors.



- Q22.** The era of coalition politics at the Centre in India began effectively in:
- (A) 1977
  - (B) 1989
  - (C) 1996
  - (D) 2004
- Q23.** Which party was the leading anchor of the UPA coalition formed in 2004?
- (A) BJP
  - (B) INC
  - (C) CPI(M)
  - (D) NCP
- Q24.** The 1991 New Economic Policy (LPG) stands for:
- (A) Land, Poverty, Growth.
  - (B) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation.
  - (C) Licenses, Public sector, Governance.
  - (D) Liquidity, Pricing, Goods.
- Q25.** Kanshi Ram founded the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) to represent:
- (A) Only the Yadav community.
  - (B) The 'Bahujans' (SC, ST, OBC, and minorities).
  - (C) The upper-caste peasantry of Punjab.
  - (D) The urban working class of Maharashtra.
- Q26.** The 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall is a symbolic event representing:
- (A) The start of World War II.
  - (B) The unification of the Soviet Union.
  - (C) The end of the Cold War and bipolarity.



(D) The formation of the European Union.

**Q27.** 'Shock Therapy' in the context of post-communist transitions involved:

(A) A slow shift to a mixed economy.

(B) Sudden transition to market capitalism and mass privatization.

(C) Strengthening of the state-controlled military.

(D) A return to traditional monarchies.

**Q28.** Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of 'Glasnost' meant:

(A) Economic restructuring.

(B) Openness and transparency in political discussion.

(C) Military integration with the West.

(D) Decentralization of agriculture.

**Q29.** A major internal cause for the disintegration of the USSR was:

(A) A sudden military coup by the USA.

(B) Economic stagnation and the burden of the arms race.

(C) Success of the Perestroika reforms.

(D) Total absence of nuclear weapons.

**Q30.** The 1992 Maastricht Treaty led to the formal creation of the:

(A) North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) European Union.

(C) Warsaw Pact.

(D) League of Nations.

**Q31.** The 'ASEAN Way' is characterized by:

(A) Supranational judicial authority.

(B) Informal, non-confrontational, and consensual cooperation.



- (C) Common military intervention strategies.
- (D) Mandatory economic sanctions on members.

**Q32.** Which country joined the BRIC group in 2010 to make it BRICS?

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

**Q33.** Which EU body is directly elected by the citizens of member states?

- (A) European Commission
- (B) European Council
- (C) European Parliament
- (D) European Court of Justice

**Q34.** The LTTE's conflict in Sri Lanka was based on the demand for:

- (A) A communist revolution.
- (B) An independent state called 'Tamil Eelam'.
- (C) Integration with the Indian Union.
- (D) Abolition of the Sri Lankan Parliament.

**Q35.** Nepal transitioned from a monarchy to a democratic republic following the movement in:

- (A) 1990
- (B) 2006
- (C) 2015
- (D) 1950

**Q36.** A primary hurdle for the success of SAARC has been:



- (A) Lack of geographical connectivity.
- (B) Bilateral tensions between India and Pakistan.
- (C) Interference by the United Nations.
- (D) Lack of a common language.

**Q37.** Which UN organ has the power to pass legally binding resolutions?

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

**Q38.** The 'G4' nations (India, Brazil, Germany, Japan) collectively seek:

- (A) Total global disarmament.
- (B) Permanent membership in the UN Security Council.
- (C) Formation of a new global trade bank.
- (D) Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement.

**Q39.** The World Trade Organization (WTO) succeeded which agreement?

- (A) Bretton Woods
- (B) GATT
- (C) NAFTA
- (D) SAFTA

**Q40.** Amnesty International is a global NGO working primarily for:

- (A) Environmental protection.
- (B) Human rights and political prisoners.
- (C) Global healthcare and vaccinations.
- (D) International trade regulations.



- Q41.** India views the NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) as:
- (A) A tool for global peace.
  - (B) A discriminatory treaty favoring nuclear-weapon states.
  - (C) An environmentally hazardous agreement.
  - (D) A mandate for total disarmament.
- Q42.** The concept of 'Human Security' prioritizes the protection of:
- (A) State borders.
  - (B) Individuals from hunger, disease, and repression.
  - (C) Military infrastructure.
  - (D) Corporate interests abroad.
- Q43.** Which treaty aims to ban all nuclear tests in all environments?
- (A) NPT
  - (B) CTBT
  - (C) SALT-I
  - (D) INF Treaty
- Q44.** Agenda 21, adopted at the Rio Earth Summit, is a blueprint for:
- (A) Nuclear energy expansion.
  - (B) Sustainable development in the 21st century.
  - (C) Global population control.
  - (D) Space exploration.
- Q45.** The 1997 Kyoto Protocol set binding targets to reduce:
- (A) Ozone depletion.
  - (B) Greenhouse gas emissions.
  - (C) Water pollution in global commons.



(D) Illegal wildlife trade.

**Q46.** Which of the following is considered part of the 'Global Commons'?

- (A) Territorial waters of India.
- (B) The Amazon Rainforest.
- (C) Antarctica and the High Seas.
- (D) The Sahara Desert.

**Q47.** The principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities' (CBDR) suggests:

- (A) Everyone pays an equal amount for climate change.
- (B) Developed nations have a larger historical responsibility for pollution.
- (C) Developing nations should stop all industrial activity.
- (D) Environmental laws are only for the Global South.

**Q48.** 'Cultural Homogenization' in globalization is often criticized for:

- (A) Promoting local indigenous languages.
- (B) Creating a uniform culture based on Western/American values.
- (C) Increasing global cultural diversity.
- (D) Restricting the flow of information.

**Q49.** The World Social Forum (WSF) was formed to provide an alternative to:

- (A) The United Nations.
- (B) Neoliberal globalization.
- (C) The Non-Aligned Movement.
- (D) Regional trade blocs.

**Q50.** Economic globalization is fundamentally characterized by:

- (A) Increased trade barriers and tariffs.
- (B) Greater cross-border flow of goods, capital, and labor.



- (C) Strengthening of nationalized industries.
- (D) Elimination of multinational corporations.

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

**Concept:** During the first three general elections (1952, 1957, and 1962), the Indian National Congress acted more as an "umbrella organization" than a typical political party. It originated as a pressure group during the national movement, bringing together diverse groups with conflicting interests—peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, and people of different castes and religions. This internal diversity allowed the party to represent a wide spectrum of society and resolve internal conflicts, making it a "social and ideological coalition."

**Solution:** While the charisma of Jawaharlal Nehru was significant, the fundamental reason for the party's dominance was its ability to accommodate various factions.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. India was a vibrant democracy with many opposition parties; the Congress did not suppress them but rather "absorbed" their ideas.
- **Option B:** Correct. By being a vast coalition, the Congress left very little space for the opposition to occupy.
- **Option C:** Nehru was vital, but the organizational reach of the coalition was the structural reason for dominance.
- **Option D:** The Constitution provides a level playing field for all parties; it does not favor the oldest party.

**Final Answer:** Functioning as a vast ideological and social coalition.

**Answer: (B)**



Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Swatantra Party was founded by C. Rajagopalachari in response to the socialist direction the Congress party was taking, specifically after the 1959 Nagpur Resolution. The party advocated for "individual liberty" and believed that the government should not interfere in the economy. They were the primary critics of the "License-Permit Raj" and state-led developmental models.

**Solution:** The party's core opposition was directed at the socialist economic framework:

- **Economy:** They argued that the state should not control production and that the market should be free.
- **Agriculture:** They were strongly against "cooperative farming" and land ceilings, as they believed these policies infringed upon private property rights.
- **Option C** accurately reflects this "right-wing" liberal stance against state intervention and collective agricultural policies.

**Final Answer:** State involvement in the economy and cooperative farming.

**Answer: (C)**

Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In India's first-ever general elections held in 1951–52, the Indian National Congress won a landslide victory, securing 364 of the 489 seats. However, the elections also saw the participation of several other parties. Despite the Congress's massive majority, the party that secured the second-highest number of seats (though a distant second) became the primary voice of the opposition in the Lok Sabha.

**Solution:** To identify the principal opposition party in 1952:

- **Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS):** Won only 3 seats.
- **Communist Party of India (CPI):** Won 16 seats, making it the largest opposition group in the first Lok Sabha.
- **Socialist Party:** Won 12 seats despite receiving a significant percentage of the vote share.
- **KMPP:** Won 9 seats.

**Final Answer:** Communist Party of India (CPI)

**Answer: (B)**



Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Potti Sreeramulu was a Gandhian leader who went on an indefinite fast in 1952 demanding a separate state for Telugu-speaking people, carved out of the Madras Presidency. His death after 58 days of fasting led to widespread violent protests and unrest in the Andhra region.

**Solution:** The intense public outcry following his death forced the central government to act immediately.

- **Option A:** The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) Act was passed later in 1956, after the initial creation of Andhra.
- **Option B:** Correct. In December 1952, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced the formation of a separate **Andhra State**, which was formally created in October 1953. This was the first state in India created on a linguistic basis.
- **Option C:** This happened much later, in 1960.
- **Option D:** While Andhra was carved out of it, the Madras Presidency was not "dissolved" immediately; it was later reorganized into Tamil Nadu.

**Final Answer:** Creation of a separate Andhra state.

**Answer: (B)**

Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Following the creation of Andhra State in 1953, the demand for states based on language spread to other regions. The Central Government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1953 to examine the "whole question of the reorganization of the states of the Union." The commission included Fazal Ali, K.M. Panikkar, and H.N. Kunzru.

**Solution:** The SRC submitted its report in 1955. Its most significant recommendation was that the boundaries of the states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.

- **Option A:** While the government initially preferred administrative convenience to maintain unity, the SRC shifted the focus to language.
- **Option B:** These were secondary factors considered only after the primary linguistic criteria.
- **Option C:** Correct. The commission accepted that the state boundaries should be based on **linguistic and cultural homogeneity** to satisfy the democratic aspirations of the people.
- **Option D:** Religion was strictly avoided as a basis for reorganization to prevent another partition-like scenario.

**Final Answer:** Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.

**Answer: (C)**



Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept:** After independence in 1947, the Princely State of Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizam, refused to join India and opted for an independent status. The Nizam's paramilitary force, the Razakars, committed atrocities against the local population who wanted integration with India. In September 1948, the Indian government launched a military intervention to resolve the situation and secure the internal stability of the country.

**Solution:** The military action against Hyderabad was codenamed **\*\*Operation Polo\*\***, reportedly named after the large number of polo grounds in the city at the time.

- **Junagadh:** Integrated following a plebiscite after the Nawab fled to Pakistan.
- **Kashmir:** Integrated through an Instrument of Accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh during a tribal invasion.
- **Hyderabad:** Correct. It was integrated through the military action known as Operation Polo.
- **Manipur:** Integrated after the Maharaja signed a Merger Agreement in 1949.

**Final Answer:** Hyderabad

**Answer:** (C)

Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Second Five Year Plan (1956–1961) was based on the Mahalanobis model, named after the famous statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis. While the First Plan had focused on the agricultural sector to solve food shortages, the Second Plan aimed at a structural transformation of the Indian economy.

**Solution:** The core philosophy of the Second Plan was to build a strong foundation for a socialist pattern of society through state control.

- **Option A:** This was the primary focus of the First Five Year Plan.
- **Option B:** Correct. The Second Plan prioritized **\*\*rapid industrialization\*\***, specifically the development of **\*\*heavy and basic industries\*\*** like steel, chemicals, and machine building.
- **Option C:** India followed an "import substitution" model rather than export-led growth during this period.
- **Option D:** The plan actually emphasized the expansion of the Public Sector over the private sector.

**Final Answer:** Rapid industrialization and heavy industries.

**Answer:** (B)



Q8.

**Solution**

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Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Non-Alignment (NAM) was a cornerstone of India's foreign policy under Jawaharlal Nehru. It was developed during the Cold War when the world was polarized into two military blocs: the USA-led Western bloc and the USSR-led Eastern bloc. Non-alignment did not mean "neutrality" or "passivity"; rather, it meant the freedom to judge each international issue on its own merit without being dictated by the interests of a superpower.

**Solution:** The policy was designed to protect India's hard-won sovereignty:

- **Option A:** India was actively involved in global affairs and mediation, so it was not isolationist.
- **Option B:** NAM was a "movement," specifically intended to avoid the creation of more military blocs.
- **Option C:** Correct. The primary objective was to **maintain independence** in foreign policy and internal development by refusing to join formal military alliances (like NATO or the Warsaw Pact).
- **Option D:** India sought aid from both but avoided formal "alignment" with either.

**Final Answer:** Maintaining independence by staying out of military alliances.

**Answer: (C)**



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Tashkent Agreement was a peace treaty mediated by the Soviet Union to restore normalcy between India and Pakistan following a major armed conflict. It was signed in Tashkent (the capital of then-Uzbek SSR) by Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan.

**Solution:** To identify the relevant war, we look at the timeline of India's major conflicts:

- **Sino-Indian War 1962:** This was a conflict between India and China; it did not involve the Tashkent Agreement.
- **Indo-Pak War 1965:** Correct. This war began over the issue of Kashmir and ended in a ceasefire. The Tashkent Agreement was signed on January 10, 1966, to formalize the end of hostilities and require both sides to withdraw to their pre-war positions.
- **Indo-Pak War 1971:** This war led to the creation of Bangladesh and was resolved by the Shimla Agreement in 1972.
- **Kargil Conflict 1999:** This was a limited war resolved through military action and international diplomatic pressure, not the Tashkent Agreement.

**Final Answer:** Indo-Pak War 1965.

**Answer: (B)**



Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In May 1974, India conducted its first nuclear explosive device test at Pokhran, Rajasthan, under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This event was a significant milestone as it made India the first nation outside the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (the P5) to conduct a nuclear test. At the time, India was keen to avoid the international perception of being a "nuclear-armed state" in a military sense, aiming instead to emphasize its commitment to using nuclear energy for developmental purposes.

**Solution:** The test, codenamed "Smiling Buddha," was framed specifically to align with India's long-standing policy of global disarmament and the peaceful use of science.

- **Option A:** India only officially adopted the stance of a "strategic deterrent" much later, following the Pokhran-II tests in 1998.
- **Option B:** Correct. India officially described the test as a **"Peaceful Nuclear Explosion" (PNE)**, arguing it was intended to study the use of nuclear energy for mining and earth-moving projects.
- **Option C:** The government went to great lengths to ensure it was *not* labeled a military exercise to minimize international sanctions.
- **Option D:** While regional security was a factor, it was never the "official" description of the event.

**Final Answer:** A peaceful nuclear explosion.

**Answer: (B)**



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In the 1960s, the "Syndicate" was the informal name given to a group of senior, powerful leaders within the Congress party who held significant control over the party's organization. This group was led by K. Kamaraj (former President of Congress) and included other heavyweights like S.K. Patil, N. Sanjiva Reddy, and Atulya Ghosh. They played a "kingmaker" role in the appointments of Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Ministers.

**Solution:** The Syndicate eventually came into conflict with Indira Gandhi as she sought to assert her independent authority and move the party toward more socialist policies.

- **Option A:** The "Young Turks" were a different group (like Chandra Shekhar) who pushed for radical socialist reforms and supported Indira Gandhi initially.
- **Option B:** Correct. They were the **\*\*powerful organizational leaders\*\*** who controlled the party apparatus.
- **Option C:** While Morarji Desai eventually joined forces with them in the Congress (O) after the 1969 split, the term specifically refers to the organizational bosses.
- **Option D:** This is factually incorrect; the Syndicate was generally considered more conservative or "right-leaning" compared to Indira's inner circle.

**Final Answer:** A group of powerful organizational leaders within the party.

**Answer: (B)**



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The fourth General Elections held in 1967 are famously described as a "political earthquake" in Indian history. This was the first election held without the presence of Jawaharlal Nehru and took place during a time of severe economic crisis, food shortages, and rising inflation. The results shattered the myth of Congress invincibility.

**Solution:** The "earthquake" refers to the massive shift in the political landscape:

- **At the Centre:** While the Congress managed to form the government, its majority in the Lok Sabha was significantly reduced to its lowest level yet.
- **In the States:** The Congress lost power in as many as nine states (including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras, and Kerala). In Madras (Tamil Nadu), a regional party (DMK) won a clear majority for the first time.
- **Defeat of Stalwarts:** Many "big guns" or senior leaders of the Congress Syndicate lost their individual seats.

Therefore, Option B accurately describes the dual impact of losing state power and a weakened central grip.

**Final Answer:** Congress lost power in many states and saw a reduced central majority.

**Answer: (B)**



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' (Abolish Poverty) was the centerpiece of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election campaign. It was a masterstroke of political branding that shifted the focus from the internal struggles of the Congress party to a direct appeal to the masses. To back this socialist rhetoric, she implemented several "pro-poor" measures designed to reduce the power of the elite and increase state control over wealth.

**Solution:** The 'Garibi Hatao' strategy was intrinsically tied to Indira Gandhi's radical socialist agenda:

- **Option A:** The Mandal Commission was implemented much later, in 1990, by the V.P. Singh government.
- **Option B:** Correct. To build her image as a protector of the poor, she undertook the **\*\*nationalization of 14 major private banks\*\*** (1969) and the **\*\*abolition of Privy Purses\*\*** (pensions paid to former princely rulers), which the Swatantra Party and the Syndicate had opposed.
- **Option C:** The New Economic Policy (Liberalization) was introduced in 1991.
- **Option D:** Five Year Plans began in 1951, long before the 1971 campaign.

**Final Answer:** Nationalization of banks and abolition of Privy Purses.

**Answer: (B)**



Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Navnirman (Reconstruction) Movement was a socio-political movement that arose as a massive student protest against high food prices, the shortage of essential commodities, and rampant corruption in the state government. It was so effective that it eventually led to the resignation of the Chief Minister and the dissolution of the State Assembly. This movement also inspired Jayaprakash Narayan to lead the Bihar movement shortly after.

**Solution:** To identify the location of the Navnirman Movement:

- **Option A:** Bihar saw the "Total Revolution" or JP Movement, which was inspired by the Navnirman movement but was a distinct entity.
- **Option B:** Correct. The **Navnirman Movement** began in **Gujarat** in January 1974.
- **Option C:** West Bengal had the Naxalite movement in the late 60s/early 70s, but not the Navnirman movement.
- **Option D:** Uttar Pradesh was affected by these movements later, but it was not the origin point.

**Final Answer:** Gujarat

**Answer: (B)**

Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The 42nd Amendment, passed during the Emergency, is often called the "Mini-Constitution" due to the vast number of changes it made. While it added duties and changed the Preamble, the removal of the Right to Property was a separate major constitutional shift that occurred later under a different government to prevent legal hurdles in land reforms.

**Solution:** We can distinguish between the 42nd and 44th Amendments:

- **Option A:** Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) were indeed added by the 42nd Amendment.
- **Option B:** The tenure of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was increased from 5 to 6 years during this time.
- **Option C:** The words 'Secular', 'Socialist', and 'Integrity' were added to the Preamble.
- **Option D:** Correct. The **Right to Property** was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the **44th Amendment in 1978** (under the Janata Party government), not the 42nd.

**Final Answer:** Removing the Right to Property from Fundamental Rights.

**Answer: (D)**



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) came out of political retirement to lead the students' movement in Bihar. He advocated for "Sampoorna Kranti" or **"Total Revolution"**. He argued that mere changes in government or laws were insufficient; the entire social fabric needed a reset to eliminate corruption and inequality.

**Solution:** The scope of JP's vision was far-reaching:

- **Option A:** While he wanted electoral reforms, his vision was much broader.
- **Option B:** Correct. Total Revolution was a call for a comprehensive change across **social, economic, political, cultural, ideological, educational, and spiritual** dimensions of life.
- **Option C:** It included the agrarian economy but was not limited to it.
- **Option D:** He criticized the "committed judiciary" of the time, but the movement was a mass social upheaval, not just a judicial reform plan.

**Final Answer:** Political, social, economic, and cultural spheres.

**Answer: (B)**

Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Anandpur Sahib Resolution, adopted by the Akali Dal in 1973, is a significant document in the history of Punjab politics. While it addressed various religious and territorial issues, its most controversial aspect was its definition of the relationship between the State and the Centre. It sought to redefine federalism in India by advocating for a weak Centre and strong States.

**Solution:** The resolution sparked intense debate over the unity of the country.

- **Option A:** While some extremists later used it to justify secession, the original resolution itself did not explicitly demand a separate country, but rather "Autonomy."
- **Option B:** Correct. It demanded that the Central government's powers be **restricted only to four subjects** (Defense, Foreign Relations, Communications, and Currency), giving all other "residuary" powers to the state.
- **Option C:** It did demand the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, but this was a territorial dispute, not the primary reason for the resolution's national "controversy."
- **Option D:** It aimed to protect Sikh identity, but the political core was about federal power.

**Final Answer:** Drastic regional autonomy and restricted central powers.

**Answer: (B)**



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Mizoram faced a long period of insurgency led by the Mizo National Front (MNF) starting in 1966. After two decades of conflict, a peace agreement was reached in 1986 under the Rajiv Gandhi government. This accord turned the insurgency into a democratic political process, leading to Mizoram becoming a full-fledged state.

**Solution:** To identify the signatory, we look at the leaders of the respective regional movements:

- **A.Z. Phizo:** He was the leader of the Naga insurgency (Naga National Council).
- **Laldenga:** Correct. **Laldenga** was the leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF) who signed the accord and subsequently became the Chief Minister of Mizoram.
- **Harchand Singh Longowal:** He signed the Punjab Accord (Rajiv-Longowal Accord) in 1985.
- **Prafulla Kumar Mahanta:** He was a leader of the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and a signatory to the Assam Accord.

**Final Answer:** Laldenga

**Answer:** (B)

Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission after its chairman B.P. Mandal, was appointed in 1979 to identify the "socially or educationally backward classes" of India. Its report, submitted in 1980, identified that nearly 52

**Solution:** The most transformative and debated recommendation of the commission was aimed at increasing the representation of these classes in the state apparatus.

- **Option A:** This was achieved much later through the 73rd and 74th Amendments (1992).
- **Option B:** Correct. The Commission recommended **27**
- **Option C:** This is linked to Article 21A and the Right to Education Act.
- **Option D:** EWS (Economically Weaker Sections) reservation was introduced through the 103rd Amendment in 2019.

**Final Answer:** 27

**Answer:** (B)



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** While the 1977 Janata Party government was a collection of parties, it had merged into a single entity to contest the election. The "Coalition Era" is typically defined by the period where no single party could secure a majority on its own, leading to a "Multi-party System" where regional parties became "kingmakers" at the national level.

**Solution:** The definitive shift occurred at the end of the 1980s:

- **1977:** Often cited as the first non-Congress government, but the parties had technically merged into one.
- **1989:** Correct. The defeat of the Congress in the **1989 elections** ushered in a long period (lasting until 2014) where governments (like the National Front) were formed through formal alliances of distinct parties. This marked the end of the "Congress System."
- **1996:** This was a peak moment of coalition volatility (United Front), but the era had already begun in '89.
- **2004:** This marked the beginning of the UPA era, which was a more stable form of coalition.

**Final Answer:** 1989

**Answer: (B)**

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Following the 2004 General Elections, no single party had an absolute majority. To form a stable government, several parties came together to form the **United Progressive Alliance (UPA)**. This coalition was formed to provide a secular alternative to the outgoing NDA government and was supported from the outside by the Left Front.

**Solution:** The UPA was the primary center-left coalition in Indian politics for a decade (2004–2014).

- **Option A:** The BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party) led the rival coalition, the NDA (National Democratic Alliance).
- **Option B:** Correct. The **INC (Indian National Congress)** was the largest party in the alliance and provided the "anchor" or leadership, with Dr. Manmohan Singh serving as Prime Minister.
- **Option C:** The CPI(M) supported the UPA-I government from the outside but was not the leading anchor.
- **Option D:** The NCP (Nationalist Congress Party) was a member of the coalition but was a regional partner.

**Final Answer:** INC

**Answer: (B)**



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In 1991, India faced a severe Balance of Payments crisis. To modernize the economy, the government led by P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh introduced radical structural reforms. These reforms moved India away from the "License-Permit Raj" toward a more market-oriented economy.

**Solution:** The "LPG" model describes the three pillars of these reforms:

- **Liberalisation:** Removing government restrictions and industrial licensing to allow businesses to operate more freely.
- **Privatisation:** Reducing the role of the public sector by selling shares of state-owned enterprises to private owners.
- **Globalisation:** Integrating the Indian economy with the global market through reduced trade barriers and encouraging foreign investment.

**Final Answer:** Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation.

**Answer: (B)**

Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Kanshi Ram was a visionary leader who sought to organize the marginalized sections of Indian society into a formidable political force. Before founding the BSP in 1984, he established BAMCEF and DS4. His political philosophy was centered on the idea that the "Bahujans"—the majority of the population who had been historically oppressed—should hold the "key to political power" to achieve social change.

**Solution:** The BSP's identity is rooted in the collective representation of various marginalized groups:

- **Option A:** The Yadav community is largely associated with the Samajwadi Party (UP) or RJD (Bihar).
- **Option B:** Correct. The term **'Bahujan'** literally means "the majority" and refers to the **Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), and religious minorities**.
- **Option C:** Kanshi Ram was from Punjab, but his party was designed for the downtrodden, not the upper-caste peasantry.
- **Option D:** While the party has a presence in Maharashtra due to the legacy of B.R. Ambedkar, its goal was never restricted to the urban working class.

**Final Answer:** The 'Bahujans' (SC, ST, OBC, and minorities).

**Answer: (B)**



Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Berlin Wall, built in 1961, was the most potent physical symbol of the "Iron Curtain" that divided the democratic West from the communist East. Its fall on November 9, 1989, was a spontaneous act by the people of East and West Berlin, signifying the collapse of communist authority in Eastern Europe and the failure of the bipolar world order dominated by the US and USSR.

**Solution:** This event triggered a chain reaction that reshaped the global map:

- **Option A:** WWII started in 1939, exactly 50 years before the wall fell.
- **Option B:** The event actually led to the \*disintegration\* of the Soviet Union, not its unification.
- **Option C:** Correct. It represents the \*\*end of the Cold War and bipolarity\*\*, leading to a brief unipolar moment and eventually a multipolar world.
- **Option D:** The EU was formally created later by the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, though the fall of the wall paved the way for a more integrated Europe.

**Final Answer:** The end of the Cold War and bipolarity.

**Answer:** (C)

Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** \*\*Shock Therapy\*\* was an economic model advocated by the World Bank and the IMF for post-communist countries. It was based on the belief that a quick, total break from the state-controlled system was necessary to prevent a return to the old order. This involved a "shocking"ly fast dismantling of state structures in favor of private ownership.

**Solution:** The policy was characterized by its speed and radical nature:

- **Option A:** This is the opposite of Shock Therapy; countries like China followed a gradualist approach, which is the antithesis of this model.
- **Option B:** Correct. It involved a \*\*sudden transition to market capitalism\*\*, the removal of price controls, and the \*\*mass privatization\*\* of state assets (often through "voucher" schemes).
- **Option C:** The policy actually led to a weakening of the state's economic and administrative grip.
- **Option D:** The transition was toward democracy and capitalism, not monarchies.

**Final Answer:** Sudden transition to market capitalism and mass privatization.

**Answer:** (B)



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Mikhail Gorbachev sought to reform the stagnant Soviet system through two main pillars: *Perestroika* (Restructuring) and *Glasnost* (Openness). While *Perestroika* dealt with economic and bureaucratic changes, *Glasnost* was aimed at the social and political atmosphere of the USSR.

**Solution:** Glasnost was intended to win public trust by ending the culture of secrecy:

- **Option A:** This describes *Perestroika*.
- **Option B:** Correct. **Glasnost** meant **openness and transparency**. It allowed citizens to criticize the government, permitted more freedom for the press, and allowed for the discussion of social problems that were previously suppressed.
- **Option C:** While he sought better relations with the West, Glasnost was an internal political policy.
- **Option D:** Agriculture was part of the economic restructuring (*Perestroika*).

**Final Answer:** Openness and transparency in political discussion.

Answer: (B)

Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 was not the result of a single event but a culmination of deep-seated internal issues. For decades, the Soviet economy diverted massive resources toward the military-industrial complex to maintain parity with the USA, neglecting consumer goods and technological innovation in the civilian sector.

**Solution:** The internal decay made the system unsustainable:

- **Option A:** There was no US military coup; the collapse was internal and largely political/economic.
- **Option B:** Correct. **Economic stagnation**, a massive **arms race burden** (consuming nearly 15-25
- **Option C:** Perestroika actually accelerated the collapse by revealing the systemic failures without providing immediate economic relief.
- **Option D:** The USSR had a massive nuclear arsenal; its presence did not prevent disintegration.

**Final Answer:** Economic stagnation and the burden of the arms race.

Answer: (B)



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Maastricht Treaty (officially the Treaty on European Union) was signed in 1992 in the Netherlands. It represented a major leap from a purely economic community toward a political union, establishing a common foreign policy, cooperation in justice and home affairs, and the path toward a single currency (the Euro).

**Solution:** The treaty transformed the existing regional structures:

- **Option A:** NATO was formed in 1949 at the start of the Cold War.
- **Option B:** Correct. The Maastricht Treaty led to the formal creation of the **European Union (EU)**.
- **Option C:** The Warsaw Pact was the Soviet-led military alliance that dissolved in 1991.
- **Option D:** The League of Nations was formed after WWI in 1920.

**Final Answer:** European Union.

**Answer: (B)**

Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept:** ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) differs from the European Union in its approach to regionalism. While the EU relies on legalistic and supranational structures, ASEAN prioritizes national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.

**Solution:** The 'ASEAN Way' is an informal code of conduct:

- **Option A:** ASEAN avoids supranational authorities to protect the sovereignty of its diverse members.
- **Option B:** Correct. It is defined by **informal, non-confrontational, and consensual cooperation**. Decisions are made through dialogue rather than voting or legal pressure.
- **Option C:** ASEAN is not a military alliance; it focuses on economic and cultural cooperation.
- **Option D:** Sanctions are contrary to the ASEAN principle of non-interference.

**Final Answer:** Informal, non-confrontational, and consensual cooperation.

**Answer: (B)**



Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The acronym **BRIC** was originally coined by Jim O'Neill of Goldman Sachs in 2001 to group the world's fastest-growing emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, and China. In 2009, these nations began meeting as a formal diplomatic bloc to seek a more multipolar world order.

**Solution:** The group expanded for the first time in 2010 to include a representative from the African continent to increase its global legitimacy.

- **Option A:** South Korea is an advanced economy and a member of the G20, but not BRICS.
- **Option B:** Correct. **South Africa** joined the group in December 2010, attending its first summit in Sanya, China, in 2011. This changed the acronym from BRIC to **BRICS**.
- **Option C:** Saudi Arabia was invited to join much later (in the 2023 expansion).
- **Option D:** Singapore is a major financial hub but is not part of this specific bloc.

**Final Answer:** South Africa

**Answer: (B)**

Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The European Union (EU) operates through a unique institutional framework. While many of its bodies consist of appointed officials or heads of state, one specific institution serves as the primary democratic link between the Union and its roughly 450 million citizens.

**Solution:** To identify the directly elected body:

- **Option A:** The European Commission is the executive branch; its members are appointed by member states and approved by Parliament.
- **Option B:** The European Council consists of the Heads of State or Government of the member states (who are elected nationally, but the body itself is not "directly elected" as an EU entity).
- **Option C:** Correct. The **European Parliament** is the only EU institution whose members (MEPs) are **directly elected by the citizens** of the member states every five years.
- **Option D:** The Court of Justice consists of judges appointed by national governments.

**Final Answer:** European Parliament.

**Answer: (C)**



Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a militant organization formed in the 1970s in response to perceived discrimination against the Tamil minority by the Sinhalese-dominated government of Sri Lanka. The conflict evolved into a brutal civil war that lasted nearly three decades.

**Solution:** The LTTE's central ideological and political goal was the creation of a separate homeland for the Tamils in the North and East of the island.

- **Option A:** While some Tamil militant groups had Marxist leanings, the LTTE was primarily a nationalist organization.
- **Option B:** Correct. Their primary demand was for an **independent state called 'Tamil Eelam'**.
- **Option C:** Although they sought support from India and had ethnic ties to Tamil Nadu, they fought for a sovereign state, not integration with India.
- **Option D:** They challenged the authority of the Parliament, but as a means to achieve secession, not as an end in itself.

**Final Answer:** An independent state called 'Tamil Eelam'.

**Answer: (B)**

Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Nepal has seen multiple movements for democracy. While 1990 established a constitutional monarchy, the decisive shift toward a republic happened after the **"Loktantra Andolan"** (People's Movement II). This mass protest forced King Gyanendra to reinstate the parliament, leading to the eventual abolition of the 240-year-old monarchy.

**Solution:** The transition was a phased process triggered by the events of the mid-2000s:

- **Option A:** The 1990 movement established a multi-party system but kept the King as the Head of State.
- **Option B:** Correct. The **2006 movement** led to the end of absolute monarchy. In 2008, the newly elected Constituent Assembly officially declared Nepal a **Democratic Republic**.
- **Option C:** 2015 is significant for the adoption of the new permanent Constitution, but the transition to a republic had already occurred.
- **Option D:** 1950 marked the end of the Rana rule, not the end of the monarchy.

**Final Answer:** 2006

**Answer: (B)**



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 to promote economic and regional integration. However, unlike the EU or ASEAN, SAARC has largely remained ineffective in achieving major milestones like a fully functional free trade area.

**Solution:** The failure of SAARC is deeply rooted in the political climate of the region:

- **Option A:** The region is geographically contiguous; connectivity is a goal, not a natural hurdle.
- **Option B:** Correct. Persistent **\*\*bilateral tensions between India and Pakistan\*\***, particularly over Kashmir and cross-border terrorism, have frequently stalled summits and prevented meaningful cooperation.
- **Option C:** The UN generally encourages regional bodies; it is not a hurdle.
- **Option D:** While the region is linguistically diverse, English and Hindi/Urdu serve as effective link languages for diplomacy.

**Final Answer:** Bilateral tensions between India and Pakistan.

**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The United Nations consists of six principal organs, but their powers regarding international law vary significantly. Most organs, like the General Assembly, pass resolutions that are "recommendatory" in nature, meaning they are not legally enforceable. However, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, one specific body has the authority to issue decisions that all member states are legally obligated to follow.

**Solution:** The authority to enforce peace and security lies with the following:

- **Option A:** The General Assembly is the main deliberative body, but its resolutions are generally not binding.
- **Option B:** Correct. The **\*\*Security Council\*\*** has the power to pass **\*\*legally binding resolutions\*\***. Under Article 25 of the Charter, member states agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council.
- **Option C:** The International Court of Justice (ICJ) issues judgments that are binding **\*only\*** on the parties to a specific case, not "resolutions" for the global community.
- **Option D:** The Trusteeship Council is currently inactive as its mission was completed.

**Final Answer:** Security Council

**Answer: (B)**



Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The 'G4' is a diplomatic grouping of four nations that support each other's bids for a specific type of status within the United Nations. They argue that the current structure of the UN reflects the post-WWII reality of 1945 and is no longer representative of the modern 21st-century world order.

**Solution:** The primary focus of this group is structural reform of the UN:

- **Option A:** While they may support disarmament, it is not the basis of the G4 grouping.
- **Option B:** Correct. The G4 nations collectively seek **\*\*Permanent membership in the UN Security Council\*\***. They believe their economic and political influence justifies a permanent seat alongside the P5 (USA, UK, France, Russia, China).
- **Option C:** The BRICS nations formed the New Development Bank; the G4 is focused on political reform.
- **Option D:** All G4 nations are supporters of the Paris Agreement.

**Final Answer:** Permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

**Answer: (B)**

Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** After World War II, international trade was governed by a set of rules and negotiations rather than a formal organization. As global trade became more complex, there was a need for a permanent institutional body with a stronger dispute settlement mechanism.

**Solution:** The WTO was established on January 1, 1995, following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of negotiations.

- **Option A:** Bretton Woods refers to the conference that created the IMF and World Bank.
- **Option B:** Correct. The **\*\*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)\*\*** was the predecessor to the **\*\*WTO\*\***. The WTO expanded its scope to include services and intellectual property, which GATT did not cover.
- **Option C:** NAFTA is a regional trade agreement between North American countries.
- **Option D:** SAFTA is the regional trade agreement for South Asian (SAARC) countries.

**Final Answer:** GATT

**Answer: (B)**



Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Amnesty International is one of the world's most prominent non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It focuses on the protection of rights outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Its work often involves "urgent action" campaigns to stop executions, free "prisoners of conscience" (those jailed for their beliefs), and ensure fair trials.

**Solution:** The organization's mission is defined by its advocacy for individual dignity:

- **Option A:** Groups like Greenpeace or the WWF focus on environmental protection.
- **Option B:** Correct. **Amnesty International** works primarily for **human rights** and the protection of **political prisoners**. It campaigns against torture and the death penalty worldwide.
- **Option C:** This is the domain of the World Health Organization (WHO) or MSF (Doctors Without Borders).
- **Option D:** This is handled by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

**Final Answer:** Human rights and political prisoners.

**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which came into force in 1970, aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. However, it divides the world into two categories: Nuclear Weapon States (those who tested before 1967) and Non-Nuclear Weapon States. India has consistently refused to sign the NPT in its current form.

[Image showing the divide between nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear states under the NPT]

**Solution:** India's objection is based on the principle of equity:

- **Option A:** While the treaty claims to seek peace, India believes it only secures the peace for a few.
- **Option B:** Correct. India views the NPT as **discriminatory** because it allows the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to keep their nukes while banning everyone else from acquiring them, without a clear roadmap for universal disarmament.
- **Option C:** The NPT is a security/political treaty, not primarily an environmental one.
- **Option D:** India advocates for total disarmament, but it argues that the NPT **fails** to mandate this for the existing nuclear powers.

**Final Answer:** A discriminatory treaty favoring nuclear-weapon states.

**Answer: (B)**



Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Traditional security focuses on "National Security," which is about protecting the state and its borders from external military threats. However, the concept of **Human Security** shifts the focus from the state to the individual. It argues that a person is not "secure" just because their country is at peace; they must also be free from threats that affect their daily survival and dignity.

**Solution:** Human security is often summarized as "Freedom from Fear" and "Freedom from Want."

- **Option A:** This is the goal of Traditional/National Security.
- **Option B:** Correct. **Human Security** prioritizes protecting **individuals** from threats like hunger, disease, and repression. It covers economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security.
- **Option C:** This is a component of military strategy, not human security.
- **Option D:** This refers to economic interests or mercantilism.

**Final Answer:** Individuals from hunger, disease, and repression.

**Answer: (B)**

Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** While various treaties have limited nuclear weapons, one specific international agreement was designed to end the development of newer, more sophisticated nuclear weapons by banning the testing of these devices. By stopping tests, the treaty aims to make it impossible for countries to verify new designs.

**Solution:** We can differentiate the treaties by their specific scope:

- **Option A:** The NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) focuses on preventing the **spread** of nuclear weapons.
- **Option B:** Correct. The **CTBT (Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty)** aims to **ban all nuclear explosions** (tests) by everyone, everywhere: above ground, underwater, and underground.
- **Option C:** SALT-I (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) focused on limiting the number of missile launchers.
- **Option D:** The INF Treaty (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) banned a specific class of land-based missiles.

**Final Answer:** CTBT

**Answer: (B)**



Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The **Rio Earth Summit** (1992) was a landmark UN conference on Environment and Development. It produced several key documents, including **Agenda 21**. The "21" refers to the 21st century, and the document outlines a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally, and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment.

**Solution:** The core philosophy of Agenda 21 is balancing economic growth with environmental protection.

- **Option A:** It does not focus on nuclear expansion.
- **Option B:** Correct. It is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the UN with regard to **sustainable development**.
- **Option C:** While it mentions population dynamics, it is not a "blueprint" for population control.
- **Option D:** It is concerned with Earth's environment, not space.

**Final Answer:** Sustainable development in the 21st century.

**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The **Kyoto Protocol** was an international treaty that extended the 1992 UNFCCC. It was based on the scientific consensus that global warming is occurring and that it is extremely likely that human-made  $CO_2$  emissions have predominantly caused it.

**Solution:** The protocol was the first to mandate country-specific targets for emissions.

- **Option A:** Ozone depletion is addressed by the Montreal Protocol (1987).
- **Option B:** Correct. It set binding targets for industrialized nations to reduce **greenhouse gas emissions** (like  $CO_2$ , methane, and nitrous oxide).
- **Option C:** This is addressed by various maritime laws and UNCLOS.
- **Option D:** This is handled by CITES.

**Final Answer:** Greenhouse gas emissions.

**Answer: (B)**



Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** **\*\*Global Commons\*\*** refers to resource domains that do not fall under the sovereign jurisdiction of any single state. These areas require international cooperation and management because they are shared by the entire international community.

**Solution:** To qualify as a "Global Common," the area must be outside national boundaries:

- **Option A:** Territorial waters are under the sovereign control of the coastal state.
- **Option B:** The Amazon is located within the borders of specific South American nations (mostly Brazil).
- **Option C:** Correct. **\*\*Antarctica, the High Seas (international waters), the atmosphere, and outer space\*\*** are the recognized global commons.
- **Option D:** The Sahara falls within the territory of several African nations.

**Final Answer:** Antarctica and the High Seas.

**Answer:** (C)

Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The principle of **\*\*Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)\*\*** was formalized at the 1992 Rio Summit. It acknowledges that while protecting the environment is a "common" duty for all countries, not all countries have contributed equally to environmental degradation, nor do they have the same financial/technical capacity to fix it.

**Solution:** The principle creates a distinction between the Global North and the Global South:

- **Option A:** This contradicts the "differentiated" part of the principle.
- **Option B:** Correct. It argues that **\*\*developed nations\*\***, having industrialized much earlier, have a **\*\*larger historical responsibility\*\*** for the current level of pollution and should lead the way in mitigation.
- **Option C:** The principle explicitly protects the right of developing nations to grow economically.
- **Option D:** The laws apply to all, but the "burden" of implementation is shared differently.

**Final Answer:** Developed nations have a larger historical responsibility for pollution.

**Answer:** (B)



Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Cultural globalization has two faces: homogenization and heterogenization. **Cultural Homogenization** refers to the process where distinct local cultures are eroded or replaced by a dominant global culture. This is often called "McDonaldization" or "Americanization," as the global standards for food, fashion, and lifestyle increasingly mirror those of the West.

**Solution:** Critics argue that this process leads to a "shrunk" cultural world.

- **Option A:** This is the opposite; homogenization often threatens indigenous languages.
- **Option B:** Correct. It is criticized for **creating a uniform global culture based largely on Western/American values**, leading to the loss of unique cultural identities.
- **Option C:** Homogenization **decreases** diversity; cultural heterogenization (hybridity) increases it.
- **Option D:** Globalization actually increases the flow of information; homogenization is a **result** of that flow.

**Final Answer:** Creating a uniform culture based on Western/American values.

**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The **World Social Forum (WSF)** is a global platform that brings together human rights activists, environmentalists, labor unions, and social movements. It emerged as a counter-movement to the World Economic Forum (WEF). Its famous slogan is **"Another World is Possible."**

**Solution:** The WSF is a major voice against the current model of globalization:

- **Option A:** It does not seek to replace the UN; in fact, many members work with UN agencies.
- **Option B:** Correct. It was formed to oppose **neoliberal globalization**, which it argues prioritizes corporate profits over social welfare, human rights, and the environment.
- **Option C:** The NAM is a group of states; the WSF is a collection of civil society groups.
- **Option D:** While critical of some trade rules, its target is the broader neoliberal ideology.

**Final Answer:** Neoliberal globalization.

**Answer: (B)**



Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Economic globalization refers to the increasing interdependence of world economies. It is driven by the rapid spread of technology and the policy shift toward "open" economies. The goal is to create a single global market where resources can move to where they are most efficiently used.

**Solution:** The core of this process is the removal of obstacles to international movement:

- **Option A:** Globalization seeks to \*reduce\* trade barriers and tariffs.
- **Option B:** Correct. It is characterized by \*\*greater cross-border flow of goods, capital, and labor\*\*, as well as services and technology.
- **Option C:** It usually encourages privatization rather than strengthening nationalized industries.
- **Option D:** It has actually led to the rise and dominance of multinational corporations (MNCs).

**Final Answer:** Greater cross-border flow of goods, capital, and labor.

**Answer: (B)**



**Answer Key**

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

