

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-20

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 best describes the 'Shock Therapy' model encouraged by the IMF and World Bank?

- (A) Gradual transition to a mixed economy
- (B) Abrupt shift from a state-controlled economy to a democratic capitalist system
- (C) Strengthening of the Warsaw Pact
- (D) Military intervention in post-Soviet states

Q2. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- Fall of the Berlin Wall
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- Disintegration of the USSR
- Formation of the Warsaw Pact

- (A) iv, ii, i, iii
- (B) i, ii, iii, iv
- (C) iv, i, ii, iii
- (D) ii, iv, i, iii

Q3. The Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992 led to the creation of:

- (A) ASEAN
- (B) The European Union



(C) NATO

(D) BRICS

Q4. Which pillar of the ASEAN Community aims at resolving territorial disputes through dialogue?

(A) ASEAN Economic Community

(B) ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

(C) ASEAN Security Community

(D) ASEAN Development Community

Q5. In which year did China join the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

(A) 1991

(B) 2001

(C) 2010

(D) 1978

Q6. What was the significance of the 1987 'Brundtland Report'?

(A) It defined Sustainable Development

(B) It called for the dissolution of the UN

(C) It initiated the Kyoto Protocol

(D) It addressed global terrorism

Q7. Which ethnic group in Sri Lanka demanded a separate 'Tamil Eelam'?

(A) Sinhalese

(B) Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils

(C) Moors

(D) Burghers

Q8. The 'Global Commons' refers to resources which are:



- (A) Owned by the UN exclusively
- (B) Not owned by any one state but shared by the international community
- (C) Located within the territorial waters of a country
- (D) Reserved for the use of P5 nations

Q9. Identify the main objective of the Kyoto Protocol (1997):

- (A) Protection of human rights
- (B) Regulation of international trade
- (C) Setting targets for Greenhouse Gas emissions reduction
- (D) Nuclear disarmament

Q10. Which ideology is associated with 'Cultural Homogenization' in the context of globalization?

- (A) Preservation of local traditions
- (B) Rise of a uniform global culture (often Westernized)
- (C) Religious fundamentalism
- (D) Totalitarianism

Q11. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) Sardar Patel
- (B) Sukumar Sen
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Maulana Azad

Q12. The 'Bhartiya Jana Sangh', formed in 1951, emphasized which of the following?

- (A) One Country, One Culture, One Nation
- (B) Socialism and secularism
- (C) Support for the Quit India Movement
- (D) Autonomy for Princely States



- Q13.** The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) recommended that borders be based on:
- (A) Administrative convenience
 - (B) Geographic features
 - (C) Linguistic lines
 - (D) Economic viability
- Q14.** Which Five Year Plan is known for the 'Mahalanobis Model' emphasizing heavy industries?
- (A) First Plan
 - (B) Second Plan
 - (C) Third Plan
 - (D) Fourth Plan
- Q15.** What was the main reason for the '1967 Political Earthquake' in India?
- (A) Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - (B) The Congress losing its majority in several states and witnessing a reduced majority at the Centre
 - (C) The imposition of Emergency
 - (D) The formation of the Janata Party
- Q16.** The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was famously used by Indira Gandhi in the election of:
- (A) 1967
 - (B) 1971
 - (C) 1977
 - (D) 1980
- Q17.** Who led the 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) movement against the Indira Gandhi government?



- (A) Morarji Desai
- (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (C) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (D) Jagjivan Ram

Q18. The 42nd Amendment (1976) is often called a 'Mini-Constitution'. It was passed during:

- (A) The First Five Year Plan
- (B) The National Emergency
- (C) The 1991 Economic Reforms
- (D) The Janata Government tenure

Q19. The 'Mandal Commission' was set up to investigate the conditions of:

- (A) Scheduled Castes
- (B) Scheduled Tribes
- (C) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (OBCs)
- (D) Religious Minorities

Q20. In the 1980s, the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was associated with the demands of:

- (A) The Akali Dal in Punjab
- (B) The Mizo National Front
- (C) The Naga National Council
- (D) The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Q21. Match List I (Events) with List II (Years):



List I	Events	List II	Years
(a)	Pokhran I Nuclear Test	(i)	1962
(b)	Tashkent Agreement	(ii)	1974
(c)	Indo-China War	(iii)	1966
(d)	Shimla Agreement	(iv)	1972

- (A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
 (B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 (C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
 (D) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Q22. Assertion (A): The 1990s marked the end of the Congress system in India.
 Reason (R): The rise of coalition politics and regional parties challenged the dominance of a single party.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true, R is false.
 (D) A is false, R is true.

Q23. Which leader was the key figure in the integration of Princely States into the Indian Union?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (C) B.R. Ambedkar
 (D) C. Rajagopalachari

Q24. The 'Milkman of India', associated with the White Revolution, was:

- (A) M.S. Swaminathan
 (B) Verghese Kurien



- (C) Homi Bhabha
- (D) PC Mahalanobis

Q25. Under the 'New Economic Policy' of 1991, India adopted:

- (A) Import Substitution
- (B) Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG)
- (C) Nationalization of all private banks
- (D) A closed economy model

Q26. Which UN organ has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security?

- (A) General Assembly
- (B) Economic and Social Council
- (C) Security Council
- (D) International Court of Justice

Q27. What is the significance of the 'Veto Power' in the UN Security Council?

- (A) It allows any member to pass a resolution.
- (B) It allows any permanent member to stop a resolution from being adopted.
- (C) It is a power held by the Secretary-General.
- (D) It is used to elect the President of the General Assembly.

Q28. Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for:

- (A) Global trade equality
- (B) Protection of human rights worldwide
- (C) Environmental conservation
- (D) Nuclear disarmament

Q29. The 'NPT' (Non-Proliferation Treaty) was considered discriminatory by India because:



- (A) It banned all countries from having nuclear weapons.
- (B) It allowed only those who had tested nukes before 1967 to keep them.
- (C) It forced India to give up its space program.
- (D) It was managed by the World Bank.

Q30. Which of the following is an example of a 'Non-Traditional' security threat?

- (A) Military invasion by a neighbor
- (B) Global warming and pandemics
- (C) Territorial disputes
- (D) Nuclear war

Q31. The term 'Global Commons' includes which of the following areas?

- i. The High Seas
- ii. Outer Space
- iii. Antarctica
- iv. National Parks

- (A) i, ii, and iv
- (B) i, ii, and iii
- (C) ii and iii only
- (D) All of the above

Q32. The 'Punjab Accord' of 1985 was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and:

- (A) Parkash Singh Badal
- (B) Harchand Singh Longowal
- (C) Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale
- (D) Beant Singh

Q33. The National Front government (1989) was supported from the outside by which two opposing parties?

- (A) Congress and BJP



- (B) BJP and the Left Front
- (C) CPI and CPI(M)
- (D) DMK and AIADMK

Q34. In the context of the NE region, what does the 'Seven Sisters' refer to?

- (A) Seven hills in Meghalaya
- (B) Seven states of Northeast India
- (C) Seven peace treaties signed by Indira Gandhi
- (D) Seven insurgent groups in Nagaland

Q35. Which of the following was a major outcome of the 'Mandal vs Mandir' era?

- (A) Stabilization of the Congress system
- (B) Rise of identity-based politics (OBC and Religious identity)
- (C) Total ban on regional parties
- (D) End of the reservation system

Q36. The 'United Progressive Alliance' (UPA) was led by which party?

- (A) BJP
- (B) CPI(M)
- (C) Indian National Congress
- (D) Bahujan Samaj Party

Q37. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the policy of 'Glasnost' which means:

- (A) Economic restructuring
- (B) Openness and transparency
- (C) Military buildup
- (D) Absolute censorship

Q38. The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the end of which war?



- (A) World War II
- (B) The Cold War
- (C) The Gulf War
- (D) The Vietnam War

Q39. Which organization is often seen as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?

- (A) IMF
- (B) World Bank
- (C) WTO
- (D) UNESCO

Q40. 'Cultural Heterogenization' refers to:

- (A) The rise of a single global culture.
- (B) The process where external cultures blend with local ones to create something unique.
- (C) The total rejection of foreign goods.
- (D) The spread of American fast-food chains.

Q41. Arrange the following in the correct sequence of their formation:

- i. ASEAN
- ii. BRICS
- iii. European Union
- iv. SEATO

- (A) iv, i, iii, ii
- (B) i, ii, iii, iv
- (C) iv, iii, i, ii
- (D) i, iv, ii, iii

Q42. Which agreement ended the 1971 Indo-Pak war?



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

Q43. Who was the leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF) during the insurgency?

- (A) Angami Zapu Phizo
- (B) Laldenga
- (C) P.S. Sangma
- (D) Kazi Lhendup Dorji

Q44. The 'Rio Earth Summit' (1992) resulted in the adoption of:

- (A) Agenda 21
- (B) The Montreal Protocol
- (C) The Warsaw Pact
- (D) The Marshall Plan

Q45. What was the 'Syndicate' in the context of the Congress Party in the 1960s?

- (A) A group of young socialist leaders
- (B) A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress
- (C) A secret wing of the CPI
- (D) A student wing of the RSS

Q46. 'Operation Flood' is another name for:

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) White Revolution
- (C) Blue Revolution
- (D) Yellow Revolution



- Q47.** The 1974 Nuclear Test at Pokhran was termed as a:
- (A) "Peaceful Nuclear Explosion"
 - (B) "Declaration of War"
 - (C) "Weapon of Mass Destruction"
 - (D) "Hydrogen Bomb Test"
- Q48.** Identify the main demand of the 'Anandpur Sahib Resolution' (1973):
- (A) Integration with Pakistan
 - (B) Greater regional autonomy for Punjab
 - (C) Total independence from India
 - (D) Immediate implementation of the Green Revolution
- Q49.** The 'New Economic Policy' (NEP) was launched under the Prime Ministership of:
- (A) V.P. Singh
 - (B) P.V. Narasimha Rao
 - (C) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- Q50.** Which Prime Minister headed the first non-Congress government at the Centre?
- (A) Charan Singh
 - (B) Morarji Desai
 - (C) V.P. Singh
 - (D) I.K. Gujral



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

Concept: 'Shock Therapy' refers to the painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. This model, influenced by the World Bank and the IMF, was adopted in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe following the collapse of the Soviet Union. It involved the total displacement of state structures by market forces, including private ownership and the privatization of state assets.

Solution: The essence of Shock Therapy was the speed and radical nature of the change, moving away from state-controlled command economies toward free-market capitalism.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Shock Therapy explicitly rejected a "gradual" approach or a "mixed economy," favoring a sudden and total shift.
- **Option B:** Correct. It describes the abrupt, radical transition to a capitalist system and democratic structures as mandated by the IMF and World Bank.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved during this period; Shock Therapy was an economic model, not a military alliance.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. While there was instability, Shock Therapy refers to economic and systemic restructuring rather than military intervention.

Final Answer: Abrupt shift from a state-controlled economy to a democratic capitalist system.

Answer: (B)



Q2.

Solution

Concept: To arrange these events, we must look at the key milestones of the Cold War era and the subsequent collapse of the Eastern Bloc.

- **Formation of the Warsaw Pact (1955):** Created as a collective defense treaty among the Soviet Union and seven Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe.
- **Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979):** A decade-long conflict that significantly drained Soviet resources and morale.
- **Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989):** A pivotal event symbolizing the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the reunification of Germany.
- **Disintegration of the USSR (1991):** The final collapse of the Soviet Union, resulting in the independence of 15 sovereign states.

Solution: By placing the years in order: 1955 (iv) → 1979 (ii) → 1989 (i) → 1991 (iii).

- **Option A:** Correct. Matches the sequence iv, ii, i, iii.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Places the Berlin Wall before the Afghan invasion.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Places the Berlin Wall before the Afghan invasion.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Places the Afghan invasion before the formation of the Warsaw Pact.

Final Answer: iv, ii, i, iii

Answer: (A)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The Maastricht Treaty, signed on February 7, 1992, in the Netherlands, marked a new stage in European integration. It established the European Union (EU) by integrating existing European communities and creating new forms of cooperation in areas such as foreign policy, security, and justice.

Solution: The treaty provided for the creation of a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs, and the eventual creation of a single currency.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. ASEAN was formed in 1967 via the Bangkok Declaration.
- **Option B:** Correct. The Maastricht Treaty is the founding document of the European Union.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. NATO was formed in 1949 as a military alliance against the Soviet threat.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. BRICS (as BRIC) was formalized in 2006.

Final Answer: The European Union

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The ASEAN Community is built on three pillars: the Security Community, the Economic Community, and the Socio-Cultural Community. These were established to strengthen regional integration and ensure collective stability.

Solution: The Security Community is specifically designed to uphold peace and regional security by ensuring that member states resolve territorial disputes through peaceful dialogue rather than military force.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. This pillar focuses on creating a single market and production base.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. This pillar focuses on human development and cultural identity.
- **Option C:** Correct. The Security Community is responsible for maintaining regional peace and resolving conflicts via dialogue.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. This is not one of the three official pillars of the ASEAN Community.

Final Answer: ASEAN Security Community

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) was a watershed moment in global economics, marking its transition from a closed economy to a major player in the global trading system. This followed decades of economic reforms initiated under Deng Xiaoping.

Solution: After 15 years of negotiations, China formally became a member of the WTO to further integrate its economy with the global market.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. 1991 was the year of the USSR's collapse and India's economic liberalization.
- **Option B:** Correct. China officially joined the WTO on December 11, 2001.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. By 2010, China had already become the world's second-largest economy.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. 1978 was the year China initiated its "Open Door" policy, but not its WTO accession.

Final Answer: 2001

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The Brundtland Report, also known as *Our Common Future*, was published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). It was instrumental in shifting the global perspective on environmental protection and economic growth.

Solution: The report is most famous for providing the most widely recognized definition of "Sustainable Development"—development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- **Option A:** Correct. The report defined and popularized the concept of Sustainable Development.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The report supported international cooperation through the UN, not its dissolution.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted later, in 1997.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The report focused on environmental and developmental issues, not terrorism.

Final Answer: It defined Sustainable Development

Answer: (A)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka stemmed from the "majoritarian" policies of the Sinhalese-led government. The Tamil minority felt marginalized and excluded from state power, leading to the rise of militant nationalism.

Solution: The demand for a separate state, known as 'Tamil Eelam', was spearheaded by both Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils who were concentrated in the north and east of the island.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The Sinhalese are the majority ethnic group and opposed the division of the country.
- **Option B:** Correct. These groups sought a separate homeland due to perceived discrimination.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Moors are a distinct Muslim ethnic group in Sri Lanka with different political aspirations.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Burghers are a small Eurasian ethnic group.

Final Answer: Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: In international politics, 'Global Commons' refers to those areas and resources of the planet that do not fall under the sovereign jurisdiction of any single nation.

Solution: These resources require common governance and international cooperation for their protection. Examples include the Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor, and outer space.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. While the UN facilitates treaties, it does not "own" these resources.
- **Option B:** Correct. They are shared resources that belong to the international community as a whole.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Territorial waters fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. These resources are not reserved for the Permanent Five members of the Security Council.

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

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that extended the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 and entered into force in 2005. The protocol was based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," placing a heavier burden on developed nations.

Solution: The primary aim of the Kyoto Protocol was to fight global warming by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Human rights are addressed by treaties like the UDHR or ICCPR.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. International trade is regulated by the WTO.
- **Option C:** Correct. The protocol set legally binding targets for industrialized countries to reduce their emissions of six greenhouse gases.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Nuclear disarmament is handled by treaties like the NPT or TPNW.

Final Answer: Setting targets for Greenhouse Gas emissions reduction

Answer: (C)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Cultural homogenization is an aspect of the cultural dimension of globalization. It refers to the process where distinct local cultures are reduced or blended into a single, uniform culture. This process is often critiqued as "McDonaldisation" or "Westernization," where the values, consumer habits, and lifestyles of economically dominant Western powers (particularly the US) spread across the globe.

Solution: The core idea of cultural homogenization is the emergence of a global culture that replaces diversity with uniformity.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. This is the opposite of homogenization; it is known as cultural heterogenization or preservation.
- **Option B:** Correct. It signifies the rise of a uniform global culture, frequently modeled after Western standards.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Religious fundamentalism is often a reactionary movement *against* the perceived threats of global cultural homogenization.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Totalitarianism is a political system of absolute government control, not a specific term for global cultural blending.

Final Answer: Rise of a uniform global culture (often Westernized)

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Following the adoption of the Constitution, the Election Commission of India was established in 1950 to conduct free and fair elections. The task was monumental given India's size and the prevalence of illiteracy at the time, requiring a capable civil servant to head the institution.

Solution: Sukumar Sen, an Indian Civil Service officer, was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner. He oversaw the first two general elections of India in 1952 and 1957.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Sardar Patel was the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.
- **Option B:** Correct. Sukumar Sen served as the first Chief Election Commissioner.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the first Law Minister.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Maulana Azad was a senior leader of the Congress and India's first Education Minister.

Final Answer: Sukumar Sen

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: The Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS) was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as its founder-president. Its ideological roots were different from the Congress, focusing more on national unity based on Indian culture and traditions.

Solution: The party's core ideology was centered on the idea of "One Country, One Culture, and One Nation." It believed that the country could become modern, progressive, and strong on the basis of Indian culture and values.

- **Option A:** Correct. This was the fundamental slogan and ideology of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Socialism and secularism were the declared goals of the Indian National Congress and socialist parties.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Quit India Movement (1942) predates the formation of the BJS; however, its predecessor organizations had varied stances.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The BJS was a strong advocate for a centralized, unified nation-state and did not support autonomy for princely states.

Final Answer: One Country, One Culture, One Nation

Answer: (A)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Following independence, there was a strong demand for the redrawing of internal boundaries to reflect the linguistic diversity of India. In 1953, the central government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) to examine the matter objectively and recommend a framework for restructuring state boundaries.

Solution: The Commission, in its 1955 report, accepted that the boundaries of the states should reasonably reflect the linguistic distribution of the population to ensure better governance and democratic participation.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. While the colonial administration used administrative convenience, the SRC moved away from this to satisfy regional aspirations.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Geography was a factor but not the primary basis for the 1956 reorganization.
- **Option C:** Correct. The SRC's primary recommendation was that state borders be based on linguistic lines.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Economic viability was a secondary consideration compared to the linguistic principle.

Final Answer: Linguistic lines

Answer: (C)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: India's planning process was guided by the Planning Commission. While the First Five Year Plan focused on agriculture, the leadership soon realized that rapid industrialization was necessary for economic self-reliance and growth.

Solution: The Second Five Year Plan (1956–1961) was drafted under the leadership of the statistician P.C. Mahalanobis. It emphasized the development of heavy and basic industries (like steel, chemicals, and machine-building) through the public sector.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The First Plan (1951–1956) was based on the Harrod-Domar model and focused on the agrarian sector.
- **Option B:** Correct. The Second Plan is famously known as the Mahalanobis Model due to its focus on rapid industrialization.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Third Plan aimed for a "self-generating" economy but followed the industrial logic of the second.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Fourth Plan focused on growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance.

Final Answer: Second Plan

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The fourth General Elections held in 1967 are often described as a "political earthquake" in Indian politics. It was the first time since independence that the Congress party faced a serious challenge at both the national and state levels, marking the end of the "Congress System" of total dominance.

Solution: The term "earthquake" signifies the massive shift in the political landscape where the Congress, though managing to form a government at the Centre with a thin majority, lost power in as many as nine states.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. While the death of Shastri in 1966 led to leadership changes, the "earthquake" refers specifically to the 1967 electoral outcomes.
- **Option B:** Correct. The Congress lost its majority in several states (like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu) and saw its seat count drop significantly in the Lok Sabha.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The National Emergency was imposed much later, in 1975.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Janata Party was formed a decade later, in 1977, following the Emergency.

Final Answer: The Congress losing its majority in several states and witnessing a reduced majority at the Centre.

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: Following the split in the Congress party in 1969, Indira Gandhi sought to create a new social base for her faction (Congress R). She shifted the political discourse from organizational issues to a clear pro-poor ideological stance to differentiate herself from the "Syndicate."

Solution: In the 1971 Lok Sabha elections, Indira Gandhi introduced the famous slogan "Garibi Hatao" (Abolish Poverty). While the opposition alliance (Grand Alliance) focused on the slogan "Indira Hatao" (Remove Indira), her positive program targeted landless laborers, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities, and women.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. In 1967, the Congress did not have a singular dominant slogan and faced significant losses.
- **Option B:** Correct. "Garibi Hatao" was the centerpiece of the 1971 election campaign.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The 1977 election was fought on the plank of "Save Democracy" following the Emergency.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. In 1980, the slogan was "Elect a Government that Works."

Final Answer: 1971

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: In the mid-1970s, India faced severe economic distress, leading to widespread protests. In Bihar, students invited a veteran Gandhian leader out of retirement to lead their movement against corruption and the high cost of living.

Solution: Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) accepted the leadership of the Bihar movement on the condition that it remain non-violent and spread nationwide. He called for "Total Revolution" (Sampoorna Kranti) in the social, economic, and political spheres to establish true democracy.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Morarji Desai was a key leader of the opposition, but he did not originate the call for Total Revolution.
- **Option B:** Correct. Jayaprakash Narayan was the architect and face of the Total Revolution movement.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Chaudhary Charan Singh was a prominent leader of the peasantry but not the leader of this specific movement.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Jagjivan Ram left the Congress only in 1977, just before the elections.

Final Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan

Answer: (B)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 is the most comprehensive amendment made to the Indian Constitution. It introduced fundamental changes, including the addition of the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" to the Preamble, the insertion of Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A), and attempts to give primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.

Solution: This amendment was passed by the Indira Gandhi government during the National Emergency (1975–1977). Due to the sheer scale of the changes it enacted—many of which aimed to strengthen the power of the executive and Parliament—it is widely referred to as a "Mini-Constitution."

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The First Five Year Plan was in the early 1950s.
- **Option B:** Correct. It was passed in 1976 while the National Emergency was in effect.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The 1991 reforms were economic in nature and occurred over a decade later.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Janata Government came to power in 1977 and passed the 44th Amendment to undo many changes made by the 42nd Amendment.

Final Answer: The National Emergency

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was appointed by the Janata Party government in 1978. It was chaired by B.P. Mandal and was tasked with identifying criteria to define the "backward classes" in India and recommending steps for their advancement.

Solution: The Commission's primary mandate was to investigate the conditions of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC), often referred to as Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Its 1980 report famously recommended 27% reservation in central government jobs for these groups.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Reservations for Scheduled Castes were already established at the time of the Constitution's commencement.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Scheduled Tribes were similarly covered by existing constitutional provisions.
- **Option C:** Correct. The commission was specifically established to address the "Other Backward Classes."
- **Option D:** Incorrect. While some backward members of minority communities were included in the OBC list, the commission was not specifically for religious minorities.

Final Answer: Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (OBCs)

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was a statement of demands passed by the Shiromani Akali Dal in 1973. It gained significant political traction in the late 1970s and 1980s as regional tensions in Punjab escalated.

Solution: The resolution asserted the "Sikh Panth" as a distinct entity and demanded a major shift in center-state relations, specifically asking for greater autonomy for the state of Punjab.

- **Option A:** Correct. The resolution was the ideological cornerstone for the Akali Dal's demands during the Punjab crisis.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The Mizo National Front was active in Mizoram, led by Laldenga.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Naga National Council operated in Nagaland.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The DMK is a regional party in Tamil Nadu focused on Dravidian identity and state rights, not the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

Final Answer: The Akali Dal in Punjab

Answer: (A)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: This matching exercise requires identifying key milestones in India's foreign policy and military history during the 1960s and 1970s.

- **Indo-China War (1962):** A border conflict that significantly impacted India's defense strategy and international standing.
- **Tashkent Agreement (1966):** A peace treaty signed between India and Pakistan, mediated by the USSR, following the 1965 war.
- **Shimla Agreement (1972):** Signed by Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to establish peace after the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.
- **Pokhran I (1974):** India's first "peaceful nuclear explosion" conducted under the codename 'Smiling Buddha'.

Solution: Matching the events to their respective years: a → ii (1974); b → iii (1966); c → i (1962); d → iv (1972).

- **Option A:** Correct. Matches the sequence a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Assigns 1962 to the nuclear test.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Incorrectly matches the Shimla and Tashkent agreements.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Assigns 1972 to the nuclear test.

Final Answer: a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

Answer: (A)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: The "Congress System" refers to the period of one-party dominance where the Indian National Congress was the central pillar of the political system. This dominance began to erode significantly after 1989, leading to the "era of coalitions."

Solution: The decade of the 1990s saw the defeat of the Congress in the 1989 elections, and no single party emerged with a clear majority for many years thereafter.

- **Assertion (A):** True. The 1990s initiated a period where the Congress was no longer the sole dominant force at the national level.
- **Reason (R):** True. The emergence of powerful regional parties and the necessity of alliances (like the United Front and later the NDA and UPA) directly caused the end of single-party dominance.
- **Relation:** Since the rise of these competing forces is exactly what dismantled the Congress system, R is the correct explanation of A.

Final Answer: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer: (A)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: At the time of independence, India was divided into British Indian Provinces and over 560 Princely States. The task of persuading these rulers to join the Indian Union was a massive diplomatic and political challenge that required a firm but tactful approach.

Solution: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, played the historic role of negotiating with the rulers of the Princely States.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. While Nehru was the Prime Minister, the specific portfolio and execution of integration belonged to Patel.
- **Option B:** Correct. Known as the "Iron Man of India," Patel was the key architect of the territorial integration of the country.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Ambedkar focused primarily on the drafting of the Constitution and social justice.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Rajagopalachari was the first Indian Governor-General but was not the primary lead on integration negotiations.

Final Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (B)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: The 'White Revolution' or 'Operation Flood' was the world's largest dairy development program, which transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer. It was based on the cooperative model of dairy farming.

Solution: Verghese Kurien was the architect of this movement. He founded the "Amul" cooperative in Anand, Gujarat, which became the blueprint for the nationwide dairy success.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. M.S. Swaminathan is known as the father of the Green Revolution (agriculture).
- **Option B:** Correct. Verghese Kurien is famously known as the 'Milkman of India'.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Homi Bhabha was the father of the Indian nuclear program.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. P.C. Mahalanobis was a statistician and the architect of the Second Five Year Plan.

Final Answer: Verghese Kurien

Answer: (B)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: In 1991, India faced a severe Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis. To stabilize the economy and stimulate growth, the government introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP), moving away from the "License Raj" toward a market-oriented approach.

Solution: The NEP was built on three main pillars: Liberalization (removing government restrictions), Privatization (reducing the role of the public sector), and Globalization (integrating with the world economy).

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Import Substitution was the policy followed *before* 1991 to protect domestic industries.
- **Option B:** Correct. LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization) summarizes the 1991 reforms.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Nationalization of banks occurred much earlier, in 1969 and 1980.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The 1991 reforms were specifically designed to open the economy, not close it.

Final Answer: Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG)

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: The United Nations (UN) consists of six principal organs established to manage different aspects of global governance. While the General Assembly serves as the main deliberative and representative body, a specific organ is empowered with the legal authority to enforce decisions regarding global stability.

Solution: Under the UN Charter, the Security Council is the organ specifically tasked with the maintenance of international peace and security. It has the power to impose sanctions, authorize the use of force, and deploy peacekeeping missions.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The General Assembly can discuss security issues but cannot make legally binding decisions on enforcement like the Security Council.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) coordinates economic, social, and environmental work.
- **Option C:** Correct. The Security Council has the primary responsibility for peace and security and consists of 15 members, including the P5 with veto power.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ for settling legal disputes between states.

Final Answer: Security Council

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The UN Security Council consists of five permanent members (USA, Russia, UK, France, and China) and ten non-permanent members. The permanent members (P5) possess a special voting power known as the "Veto," which was established during the UN's founding to ensure that major powers were in agreement on crucial security decisions.

Solution: The Veto power means that if any one of the five permanent members votes "no" on a substantive resolution, the resolution fails to pass, even if it has received the required number of total affirmative votes.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Passing a resolution requires at least nine affirmative votes, not just one member's consent.
- **Option B:** Correct. Any single P5 member can effectively block or "veto" a resolution they disagree with.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Secretary-General is the UN's chief administrative officer and does not have a vote or veto power in the Council.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The President of the General Assembly is elected by a majority vote of the General Assembly, not through the veto process.

Final Answer: It allows any permanent member to stop a resolution from being adopted.

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: Amnesty International is one of the most prominent non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the world. It operates independently of any government, political ideology, or religious interest to monitor and report on civil liberties and state conduct.

Solution: The organization's primary mission is to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights. This includes campaigning for the release of prisoners of conscience, the abolition of the death penalty, and the protection of refugees.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Trade equality is primarily the concern of organizations like the WTO or Fair Trade groups.
- **Option B:** Correct. Amnesty International is globally recognized for its advocacy and reporting on human rights issues.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Environmental conservation is the focus of NGOs like Greenpeace or the WWF.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. While they support peace, nuclear disarmament is the specific focus of groups like ICAN.

Final Answer: Protection of human rights worldwide

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which opened for signature in 1968, was designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology. However, it created a legal distinction between "Nuclear Weapon States" (NWS) and "Non-Nuclear Weapon States" (NNWS).

Solution: India has consistently refused to sign the NPT, labeling it "discriminatory." The treaty defines a Nuclear Weapon State as one that had manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The treaty does not ban all countries; it allows the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (who tested before 1967) to retain their arsenals.
- **Option B:** Correct. This 1967 cutoff date effectively created a "nuclear apartheid," freezing the status quo in favor of a few powerful nations while prohibiting others from developing similar defenses.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The NPT focuses on nuclear weaponry, not the civilian space program (though some technologies overlap).
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The NPT is an international treaty overseen primarily by the IAEA and the UN, not the World Bank.

Final Answer: It allowed only those who had tested nukes before 1967 to keep them.

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Security is traditionally defined as protection from military threats posed by other states. However, the 'Non-Traditional' perspective expands this to include "human security" and "global security," focusing on threats that affect the survival of the human race rather than just the state.

Solution: Non-traditional threats are often non-military in nature, transcend national borders, and require international cooperation to resolve.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. This is a classic "Traditional" security threat involving state-on-state military conflict.
- **Option B:** Correct. Global warming and pandemics (like COVID-19) are non-traditional threats because they do not involve armies but still pose a massive risk to human life.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. This is a traditional security issue related to sovereignty and borders.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. While catastrophic, nuclear war is categorized under traditional military/strategic security.

Final Answer: Global warming and pandemics

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: The 'Global Commons' are areas of the planet that do not fall under the sovereign jurisdiction of any single state. They are shared resources that require collective management by the international community.

Solution: Commonly recognized global commons include the atmosphere, outer space, the ocean floor (high seas), and Antarctica.

- **i, ii, and iii:** Correct. The High Seas, Outer Space, and Antarctica are all internationally recognized as global commons governed by international treaties.
- **iv. National Parks:** Incorrect. National Parks fall under the sovereign territory and legal jurisdiction of the specific country in which they are located.
- **Option B:** Correct. It includes i, ii, and iii while correctly excluding iv.

Final Answer: i, ii, and iii

Answer: (B)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Following the period of intense militancy and political instability in Punjab during the early 1980s, the central government sought to restore normalcy through dialogue. This led to the signing of the Memorandum of Settlement, commonly known as the Punjab Accord or the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord.

Solution: The accord was signed in July 1985 between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the then president of the Shiromani Akali Dal. It included provisions for the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, the settlement of river water disputes, and compensation for those affected by the militancy.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Parkash Singh Badal was a prominent leader but was not the signatory of this specific accord.
- **Option B:** Correct. Harchand Singh Longowal represented the Akali Dal in these peace negotiations.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was a militant leader who had died during Operation Blue Star in 1984.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Beant Singh served as the Chief Minister of Punjab later (1992–1995) and was instrumental in ending militancy, but was not involved in the 1985 accord.

Final Answer: Harchand Singh Longowal

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: The 1989 Lok Sabha elections resulted in a "hung parliament," where no single party secured a majority. This led to a unique political arrangement where the National Front, a coalition of regional parties and the Janata Dal led by V.P. Singh, formed the government.

Solution: To keep the Congress party out of power, the National Front government received "outside support" (supporting the government without joining the cabinet) from two political forces that were ideologically opposed to each other: the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the left-wing Left Front.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The National Front was formed specifically as an alternative to the Congress.
- **Option B:** Correct. Both the BJP and the Left Front supported the V.P. Singh government to ensure the Congress remained in the opposition.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Both are members of the Left Front; they did not represent the "opposing" ideological spectrum in this context.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. These are rival regional parties from Tamil Nadu.

Final Answer: BJP and the Left Front

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: The "Seven Sisters" is a popular term used to describe the contiguous states of Northeast India. These states are physically connected to the rest of India via the narrow Siliguri Corridor (often called the "Chicken's Neck") and share many geographic, political, and social similarities.

Solution: The term refers to the seven states that formed the Northeast region before the inclusion of Sikkim as the "eighth brother." These states are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. While Meghalaya is known for its hills (Garo, Khasi, Jaintia), the term is much broader.
- **Option B:** Correct. It is the collective name for the seven original states of the Northeast.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. There is no such historical grouping of treaties.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. While the region has seen insurgency, the term is a geographic and political identifier for the states.

Final Answer: Seven states of Northeast India

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: The late 1980s and early 1990s in India are often defined by the "Mandal" (caste-based reservation for OBCs) and "Mandir" (the movement for the Ram Temple in Ayodhya) issues. These two developments fundamentally reshaped the political landscape.

Solution: This era saw the decline of "catch-all" politics and the rise of mobilization based on specific identities. "Mandal" consolidated the political power of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), while "Mandir" consolidated a religious-political identity.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. This era actually accelerated the decline and end of the Congress system.
- **Option B:** Correct. It led to the dominance of identity-based politics centered on caste and religion.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Regional parties actually grew stronger during this period as they championed these specific identities.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. On the contrary, the era led to the expansion of the reservation system to include OBCs.

Final Answer: Rise of identity-based politics (OBC and Religious identity)

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Following the 2004 General Elections, no single party achieved a majority. This led to the formation of a center-left coalition of political parties in India, which governed the country for two consecutive terms (2004–2014) under Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

Solution: The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was formed and led by the Indian National Congress. It was created to provide a stable alternative to the outgoing National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The BJP leads the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The CPI(M) is a key member of the Left Front and supported the first UPA government from the outside but did not lead it.
- **Option C:** Correct. The Indian National Congress was the largest party and the leader of the UPA coalition.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The BSP is a significant regional party but has not led a national governing coalition.

Final Answer: Indian National Congress

Answer: (C)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: In the mid-1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, introduced two landmark reform policies—*Glasnost* and *Perestroika*—in an attempt to modernize the stagnant Soviet system.

Solution: The term *Glasnost* literally translates to "openness." It was aimed at increasing government transparency, allowing freedom of speech, and permitting citizens to openly discuss social and political problems without fear of state reprisal.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Economic restructuring is the meaning of *Perestroika*.
- **Option B:** Correct. *Glasnost* refers to the policy of openness and transparency.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Gorbachev actually sought to reduce the military buildup through arms control treaties with the USA.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. *Glasnost* was the exact opposite of censorship; it aimed to dismantle the culture of secrecy.

Final Answer: Openness and transparency

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR), along with their respective allies, that lasted from the end of World War II until the early 1990s. It was characterized by ideological conflict, proxy wars, and a nuclear arms race.

Solution: The dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991 meant that one of the two global superpowers ceased to exist. This fundamentally changed the bipolar world structure into a unipolar one (dominated by the USA), thereby marking the definitive end of the Cold War.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. World War II ended in 1945, which actually signaled the *start* of the Cold War.
- **Option B:** Correct. The collapse of the USSR removed the ideological and military rival of the West, ending the Cold War era.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Gulf War (1990–1991) was a specific conflict involving Iraq and a UN-authorized coalition; while it happened around the same time, it is not what was "ended" by the Soviet collapse.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Vietnam War ended in 1975.

Final Answer: The Cold War

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: Following World War II, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established to reduce trade barriers and promote international commerce. However, GATT was a set of rules and a multilateral treaty rather than a full-fledged international organization.

Solution: As a result of the Uruguay Round of negotiations (1986–1994), the World Trade Organization (WTO) was created to replace GATT. The WTO officially commenced operations on January 1, 1995, with a much broader mandate that included trade in services and intellectual property rights.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) focuses on global monetary cooperation and financial stability.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The World Bank provides loans and grants to the governments of low- and middle-income countries for capital projects.
- **Option C:** Correct. The WTO is the formal successor to GATT.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. UNESCO focuses on education, science, and culture.

Final Answer: WTO

Answer: (C)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: In the study of globalization, cultural consequences are often viewed through two lenses: homogenization and heterogenization. While homogenization suggests the world is becoming uniform, heterogenization (or glocalization) highlights how global influences are modified by local contexts.

Solution: Cultural heterogenization is the process where the encounter between "global" and "local" cultures does not lead to the destruction of the local culture. Instead, external elements are absorbed and adapted, resulting in new, diverse, and unique cultural forms.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. This describes *Cultural Homogenization*, where distinct cultures merge into one (often Western) standard.
- **Option B:** Correct. This accurately defines heterogenization as the creation of unique blends between the global and the local.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. This refers to protectionism or cultural isolationism.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. This is often cited as an example of "McDonaldization" or cultural homogenization.

Final Answer: The process where external cultures blend with local ones to create something unique.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: This question requires arranging international organizations based on their official dates of establishment or the signing of their founding treaties.

Solution: To determine the correct sequence, we look at the formation years of each organization:

- **iv. SEATO (1954):** The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was formed in September 1954 via the Manila Pact as a collective defense alliance.
- **i. ASEAN (1967):** The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established on August 8, 1967, with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration.
- **iii. European Union (1992/1993):** While its roots trace back to the 1950s (EEC), the "European Union" was formally established by the Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992 and effective from 1993.
- **ii. BRICS (2006/2009):** The grouping (originally BRIC) held its first formal meeting of Foreign Ministers in 2006 and its first formal Summit in 2009.

Sequence: 1954 (iv) → 1967 (i) → 1993 (iii) → 2006 (ii).

- **Option A:** Correct. Matches the sequence iv, i, iii, ii.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Places ASEAN before SEATO.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Places the EU before ASEAN.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Places ASEAN as the earliest.

Final Answer: iv, i, iii, ii

Answer: (A)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: The 1971 Indo-Pak war, which led to the liberation of Bangladesh, was concluded on the battlefield with the surrender of Pakistani forces in Dhaka. To formalize peace and establish a framework for future relations, a diplomatic summit was held in India.

Solution: The Shimla Agreement was signed on July 2, 1972, by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It converted the ceasefire line of December 17, 1971, into the Line of Control (LoC) and committed both nations to resolve their differences through bilateral negotiations.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The Tashkent Agreement (1966) ended the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
- **Option B:** Correct. The Shimla Agreement was the direct diplomatic conclusion to the 1971 conflict.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) is a water-sharing treaty and not a peace treaty following a war.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Lahore Declaration (1999) was a bilateral agreement aimed at peace and stability, signed well after the 1971 war.

Final Answer: Shimla Agreement

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: The Mizo insurgency was a major ethnic conflict in Northeast India that began in 1966. It was fueled by a sense of neglect by the central government, especially during the great famine of 1959. The movement sought secession from India and the creation of an independent Mizoram.

Solution: Laldenga was the founder and leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF). He led an armed rebellion for two decades before signing the Mizoram Peace Accord in 1986 with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, which led to Mizoram becoming a full state and Laldenga becoming its first Chief Minister.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Angami Zapu Phizo was the leader of the Naga National Council (NNC) in Nagaland.
- **Option B:** Correct. Laldenga was the central figure of the Mizo movement.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. P.A. Sangma (often confused with P.S. Sangma) was a prominent leader from Meghalaya and a former Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Kazi Lhendup Dorji was a key political leader in Sikkim who played a role in its integration with India.

Final Answer: Laldenga

Answer: (B)



Q44.

Solution

Concept: The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was a milestone in global environmental politics. It sought to reconcile economic development with environmental protection under the framework of "Sustainable Development."

Solution: The summit produced several landmark documents, the most prominent being a comprehensive blueprint for global action in the 21st century known as Agenda 21.

- **Option A:** Correct. Agenda 21 is the non-binding action plan for sustainable development adopted at the Rio Summit.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The Montreal Protocol (1987) was designed specifically to protect the ozone layer by phasing out CFCs.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Warsaw Pact (1955) was a military alliance between the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Marshall Plan (1948) was an American initiative to provide economic aid to rebuild Western Europe after WWII.

Final Answer: Agenda 21

Answer: (A)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: During the 1960s, particularly following the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, the internal dynamics of the Congress Party were dominated by a faction of senior leaders who wielded immense control over the party organization.

Solution: The 'Syndicate' was the informal name given to a group of powerful organizational leaders (such as K. Kamaraj, S.K. Patil, and N. Sanjiva Reddy) who played a "kingmaker" role in the appointments of Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Young socialist leaders like Chandra Shekhar were known as the "Young Turks."
- **Option B:** Correct. The Syndicate consisted of influential veteran leaders who managed the party machinery.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. It was strictly an internal faction of the Congress Party, not the CPI.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The RSS is a separate organization and its student wing is the ABVP.

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

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: India has undergone several "revolutions" in the primary sector to achieve self-sufficiency. Each revolution is color-coded based on the commodity it focuses on (e.g., Green for grains, Blue for fish, and Yellow for oilseeds).

Solution: 'Operation Flood', launched in 1970, was the project that led to the White Revolution. It created a national milk grid and linked producers throughout India with consumers in over 700 towns and cities.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The Green Revolution focused on increasing the production of food grains, especially wheat and rice.
- **Option B:** Correct. The White Revolution (Operation Flood) aimed at increasing milk production and making India self-sufficient in dairy.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Blue Revolution refers to the intense growth in the aquaculture and fisheries industry.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Yellow Revolution was launched to increase the production of edible oilseeds.

Final Answer: White Revolution

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: In May 1974, India conducted its first nuclear explosive device test at the Pokhran test range in Rajasthan. This was a significant milestone in India's scientific and strategic history, as it was the first confirmed nuclear test by a nation outside the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Solution: The government of India, led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, officially categorized the test (codenamed "Smiling Buddha") as a "Peaceful Nuclear Explosion" (PNE). This was done to emphasize that the technology was intended for peaceful purposes, such as mining and earth-moving, rather than for military aggression.

- **Option A:** Correct. The official stance was that the test was a "Peaceful Nuclear Explosion."
- **Option B:** Incorrect. India maintained that the test was not a move toward war but a demonstration of scientific capability.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. While nuclear devices are technically WMDs, this was not the term used by the Indian government to describe the test.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The 1974 test was a fission device; India later tested a thermonuclear (hydrogen) bomb during the Pokhran-II tests in 1998.

Final Answer: "Peaceful Nuclear Explosion"

Answer: (A)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was a statement of policies and demands passed by the Shiromani Akali Dal in 1973. It was a significant document in the history of Punjab politics, reflecting the regional and religious aspirations of the Akali Dal during a period of shifting federal dynamics in India.

Solution: The resolution primarily sought a fundamental restructuring of center-state relations. Its main demand was for greater regional autonomy for the state of Punjab, arguing that the central government's jurisdiction should be limited to only four subjects: defense, foreign affairs, communications, and currency.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The resolution was an internal demand for federal restructuring within the Indian union, not for joining Pakistan.
- **Option B:** Correct. Greater regional autonomy and a redefined federal structure were the core objectives of the resolution.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. While some radical elements later interpreted it differently, the 1973 resolution itself did not demand total independence (secession) from India.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The Green Revolution was already well underway in Punjab by 1973 and was a central government initiative, not a demand of this political resolution.

Final Answer: Greater regional autonomy for Punjab

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: In 1991, India faced a severe Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis. To prevent a default, the government introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP), which shifted the economy from a "License Raj" system toward Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG).

Solution: The NEP was launched in July 1991 under the Prime Ministership of P.V. Narasimha Rao, with Dr. Manmohan Singh serving as the Finance Minister.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. V.P. Singh was Prime Minister during the National Front government (1989–1990).
- **Option B:** Correct. P.V. Narasimha Rao is often called the "Father of Indian Economic Reforms" for initiating these changes.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. While Rajiv Gandhi initiated some early technological and trade reforms in the 1980s, the full NEP began in 1991.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government (1998–2004) continued these reforms, but did not launch the NEP.

Final Answer: P.V. Narasimha Rao

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: After the end of the Emergency (1975–1977), the opposition parties merged to form the Janata Party. The 1977 General Election was a historic turning point as it broke the Indian National Congress's monopoly on power since independence.

Solution: The Janata Party won the election, and Morarji Desai was sworn in as the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India in March 1977.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Charan Singh served as Prime Minister after Morarji Desai, also leading a non-Congress government, but he was not the first.
- **Option B:** Correct. Morarji Desai led the first non-Congress government at the Centre.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. V.P. Singh led the National Front government in 1989.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. I.K. Gujral served as Prime Minister under the United Front in 1997.

Final Answer: Morarji Desai

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

