

CUET UG Political Science Sample Paper - 2

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 leaders played a crucial role in the integration of Princely States and was known as the "Iron Man of India"?

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

Q2. The "Shock Therapy" in the post-Soviet context involved a transition from:

- (A) Capitalism to Socialism
- (B) Authoritarianism to Monarchy
- (C) A state-controlled economy to a free-market economy
- (D) Regionalism to Globalisation

Q3. Identify the year in which the "Garibi Hatao" slogan was famously used by Indira Gandhi in the General Elections:

- (A) 1967
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1977



(D) 1980

Q4. The 'Bombay Plan' (1944) was a proposal drafted by:

- (A) The Planning Commission
- (B) A group of leading industrialists
- (C) The Communist Party of India
- (D) The National Development Council

Q5. In the context of International Organizations, the "Veto Power" in the UN Security Council is exercised by:

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

Q6. The ASEAN Way refers to:

- (A) An official military alliance between ASEAN members
- (B) A style of interaction that is informal and cooperative
- (C) The economic policy of ASEAN to compete with the EU
- (D) A defense treaty signed in the Bangkok Declaration

Q7. Which Commission was appointed in 1977 to investigate the "excesses" committed during the Emergency?

- (A) Mandal Commission
- (B) Shah Commission
- (C) Sarkaria Commission
- (D) Kothari Commission



Q8. The Rio Earth Summit (1992) resulted in the adoption of:

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

Q9. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) Sukumar Sen
- (B) K.V.K. Sundaram
- (C) T.N. Seshan
- (D) Sunil Arora

Q10. The 1962 border conflict between India and China was primarily over which two regions?

- (A) Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab
- (B) Aksai Chin and NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh)
- (C) Sikkim and Bhutan
- (D) Uttarakhand and Tibet

Q11. Under which Prime Minister was the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in India in 1991?

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

Q12. The "Total Revolution" call was given by which leader during the 1970s?



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

Q13. The Maastricht Treaty was signed for the establishment of:

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

Q14. Which of the following is a "Global Common"?

- (A) A private agricultural farm
- (B) The Earth's atmosphere
- (C) A national park in India
- (D) A state-owned factory

Q15. The Mandal Commission was officially known as:

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

Q16. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973 was associated with which regional aspiration?

- (A) The Dravidian Movement
- (B) The Punjab Suba Movement



- (C) The Mizo National Front
- (D) The Bodoland Movement

Q17. Perestroika and Glasnost were the reform policies initiated by:

- (A) Boris Yeltsin
- (B) Vladimir Putin
- (C) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (D) Leonid Brezhnev

Q18. The 1974 Nuclear Test at Pokhran was codenamed:

- (A) Operation Shakti
- (B) Operation Vijay
- (C) Smiling Buddha
- (D) Operation Blue Star

Q19. Which international NGO campaigns for the protection of human rights world-wide?

- (A) WWF
- (B) Amnesty International
- (C) Greenpeace
- (D) Human Rights Watch

Q20. The "Syndicate" in the context of the Congress Party in the 1960s referred to:

- (A) A group of young socialist leaders
- (B) A group of powerful and influential leaders within Congress
- (C) The opposition coalition against Indira Gandhi
- (D) The members of the Planning Commission



- Q21.** The "Grand Alliance" of 1971 was formed by:
- (A) All non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties
 - (B) The Congress (R) and CPI
 - (C) The Left Front and regional parties
 - (D) The Congress (O) and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- Q22.** Which among the following was a consequence of the 1967 General Elections?
- (A) Congress won with a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha
 - (B) The emergence of "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics/defections
 - (C) The formation of the first BJP government at the center
 - (D) The total disappearance of regional parties
- Q23.** The "Mandal Commission" recommendations were implemented by which Prime Minister?
- (A) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (B) V.P. Singh
 - (C) I.K. Gujral
 - (D) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- Q24.** The Bangkok Declaration (1967) is the founding document of which organization?
- (A) SAARC
 - (B) EU
 - (C) ASEAN
 - (D) BRICS
- Q25.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution was invoked to declare the Emergency in 1975?



- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 370

Q26. In the 2nd Five Year Plan, the main focus was on:

- (A) Agriculture and Land Reforms
- (B) Heavy Industries and Public Sector
- (C) Small Scale Industries
- (D) Information Technology

Q27. The "National Front" government (1989) was supported from the outside by:

- (A) Congress and CPI(M)
- (B) BJP and the Left Front
- (C) AIADMK and DMK
- (D) TDP and Akali Dal

Q28. "Global Commons" are those areas which are:

- (A) Located within the sovereign territory of a state
- (B) Not under the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state
- (C) Controlled strictly by the UN Security Council
- (D) Owned by the G7 nations

Q29. The Mizo National Front (MNF) movement was led by:

- (A) Angami Zapu Phizo
- (B) Laldenga
- (C) P.S. Sangma



(D) Tara Singh

Q30. Which treaty was signed to limit the number of nuclear delivery vehicles between the USA and USSR?

(A) NPT

(B) SALT-I

(C) CTBT

(D) Kyoto Protocol

Q31. The "Milkman of India" associated with the White Revolution is:

(A) M.S. Swaminathan

(B) Verghese Kurien

(C) PC Mahalanobis

(D) Charan Singh

Q32. The Sarkaria Commission was set up to review:

(A) Electoral Reforms

(B) Centre-State Relations

(C) Banking Sector Reforms

(D) Reservation Policy

Q33. Which country is not a member of BRICS?

(A) Brazil

(B) Russia

(C) South Korea

(D) South Africa



Q34. The World Social Forum (WSF) is a platform against:

- (A) Communism
- (B) Neo-liberal Globalisation
- (C) Environmental Protection
- (D) Regionalism

Q35. The "Indus Waters Treaty" (1960) was brokered by:

- (A) The UN
- (B) The World Bank
- (C) The IMF
- (D) The USSR

Q36. Which state was created out of Assam in 1972?

- (A) Nagaland
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Sikkim

Q37. The "Democratic Upsurge" theory in Indian politics was popularized by:

- (A) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (B) Yogendra Yadav
- (C) Rajni Kothari
- (D) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Q38. The "European Union" flag features how many gold stars?

- (A) 10



- (B) 12
- (C) 15
- (D) 27

Q39. The "Operation Blue Star" (1984) took place in which state?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Delhi

Q40. "Agenda 21" is related to which international summit?

- (A) Kyoto Summit
- (B) Rio Earth Summit
- (C) Paris Climate Accord
- (D) Montreal Protocol

Q41. Which party was the first to form a non-Congress government at the Center?

- (A) Bharatiya Janata Party
- (B) Janata Party
- (C) Communist Party of India
- (D) Swatantra Party

Q42. The "Syracuse Declaration" or "G77" is a group of:

- (A) Developed countries
- (B) Developing countries
- (C) Landlocked countries
- (D) Nuclear-armed countries



- Q43.** Who was the President of India during the Emergency (1975)?
- (A) V.V. Giri
 - (B) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 - (C) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
 - (D) Zakir Hussain
- Q44.** The "LTTE" was a militant organization based in:
- (A) Nepal
 - (B) Bangladesh
 - (C) Sri Lanka
 - (D) Myanmar
- Q45.** The "Mandal vs Mandir" politics in India characterizes which decade?
- (A) 1970s
 - (B) 1980s
 - (C) 1990s
 - (D) 2000s
- Q46.** Which fundamental right was suspended during the 1975 Emergency?
- (A) Right to Education
 - (B) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Habeas Corpus)
 - (C) Right to Property
 - (D) Right to Freedom of Religion
- Q47.** The "Special Economic Zones (SEZs)" model in India was inspired by:
- (A) USA



- (B) China
- (C) Russia
- (D) Germany

Q48. "Human Security" as a concept focuses on:

- (A) Protection of State borders
- (B) Protection of individuals from threats like hunger and disease
- (C) Increasing military expenditure
- (D) Space exploration

Q49. The United Nations was established on:

- (A) 15 August 1945
- (B) 24 October 1945
- (C) 26 January 1946
- (D) 30 October 1945

Q50. The "NDA-IV" government (2019) is led by which political party?

- (A) Indian National Congress
- (B) Bharatiya Janata Party
- (C) Janata Dal (United)
- (D) Shiv Sena



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

The integration of princely states was a monumental task following the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which gave over 560 princely states the option to join India, Pakistan, or remain independent. The process required a combination of diplomatic firmness, historical foresight, and a "carrot and stick" approach to ensure the territorial integrity of the newly formed Union of India.

Solution:

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, was assigned the responsibility of negotiating with the rulers of the princely states. 2. He utilized the "Instrument of Accession," a legal document that allowed states to accede to the Union of India on specific subjects like Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Communications. 3. His uncompromising commitment to national unity earned him the title "Iron Man of India." 4. While most states joined voluntarily, Patel played a decisive role in the integration of difficult cases such as Junagadh, Hyderabad (through Operation Polo), and Manipur. 5. His contribution laid the foundation of a unified modern India, preventing the "Balkanization" of the subcontinent.

Final Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the leader responsible for the integration of Princely States.

Answer: (C)**Q2.****Solution****Concept:**

"Shock Therapy" refers to the painful and abrupt transition from a state-led, socialist command economy to a market-based, capitalist system in the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries after the collapse of the USSR in 1991. This model was influenced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Solution:

1. The transition involved a total shift in the economic structure where state-owned assets and industries were privatized, often sold at throwaway prices to private individuals or corporations (a process known as the "largest garage sale in history"). 2. It required the removal of price controls and the introduction of free-market competition. 3. The currency (Rouble) was devalued, and subsidies were withdrawn, leading to high inflation and the collapse of the social welfare system. 4. Structurally, it moved the economy away from collective farming and government-directed production toward private ownership. 5. Therefore, the core essence of the process was the movement from a state-controlled socialist model to a capitalist free-market model.

Final Answer: Shock Therapy involved a transition from a state-controlled economy to a free-market economy.

Answer: (C)

Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

The slogan "Garibi Hatao" (Abolish Poverty) was a masterstroke of political mobilization used by Indira Gandhi to bypass traditional party machinery and appeal directly to the marginalized sections of society, including the poor, landless laborers, Dalits, and women.

Solution:

1. Following the split in the Congress party in 1969, Indira Gandhi's faction (Congress R) needed a powerful narrative to counter the "Grand Alliance" of opposition parties. 2. While the opposition campaigned with the slogan "Indira Hatao" (Remove Indira), she countered it with a positive, socio-economic promise: "Garibi Hatao." 3. This occurred during the 5th General Elections held in 1971. 4. The slogan was backed by a 10-point program focusing on land reforms, ceiling on urban property, and the nationalization of banks. 5. The 1971 election resulted in a landslide victory for Indira Gandhi, restoring the dominance of the Congress party in Indian politics.

Final Answer: The "Garibi Hatao" slogan was used in the 1971 General Elections.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Before India attained independence, various groups debated the future of the Indian economy. While many favored the socialist path, a segment of the business community proposed a plan for state-led industrialization and economic development.

Solution:

1. In 1944, a group of eight leading industrialists in India (including J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla, and others) came together in Bombay to draft a joint proposal for the economic development of the country. 2. This document is officially known as "A Plan of Economic Development for India," but popularly called the "Bombay Plan." 3. Interestingly, even these capitalists argued that the government must take a leading role in investing in heavy industries and infrastructure, as private capital alone would not be sufficient. 4. The plan emphasized a "mixed economy" approach, which later influenced the state-led industrialization strategy adopted in the Five-Year Plans. 5. It was not a product of the Planning Commission (which was established in 1950) or any political party, but specifically the industrial elite.

Final Answer: The 'Bombay Plan' was drafted by a group of leading industrialists.

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It consists of 15 members, but the structure is hierarchical, granting special powers to the five permanent members (P5) who were the victors of World War II.

Solution:

1. The UNSC consists of 5 Permanent members (USA, Russia, UK, France, and China) and 10 Non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. 2. The "Veto Power" is a negative vote that allows any one of the five permanent members to block or prevent the adoption of any "substantive" resolution, regardless of the level of international support for it. 3. If a permanent member does not agree with a resolution but does not wish to block it, they may "abstain" from voting. 4. This power ensures that no major collective military or diplomatic action is taken against the core interests of the world's most powerful states. 5. Neither the General Assembly nor the non-permanent members possess this specific power.

Final Answer: The Veto Power is exercised by the five permanent members.

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established with the goal of promoting regional peace and stability. Unlike the European Union, which has a highly centralized and supranational structure, ASEAN operates through a unique set of norms and procedures designed to respect the sovereignty of its diverse member states.

Solution:

1. The "ASEAN Way" is a term used to describe the organization's unique approach to diplomacy and conflict management. 2. It is characterized by three core pillars: non-interference in the internal affairs of member states, consensus-based decision-making, and quiet diplomacy. 3. Instead of using formal legal mechanisms or military pressure, member states engage in informal discussions to resolve differences. 4. This approach is rooted in the "Bangkok Declaration" of 1967 and emphasizes a consultative process over a confrontational one. 5. It is essentially a style of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative, allowing nations with different political systems to work together.

Final Answer: The ASEAN Way refers to a style of interaction that is informal and cooperative.

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The Internal Emergency declared in June 1975 by Indira Gandhi was a period of significant political upheaval, marked by the suspension of fundamental rights and the arrest of opposition leaders. After the Janata Party came to power in 1977, it sought to investigate the circumstances surrounding this period.

Solution:

1. In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a commission headed by Justice J.C. Shah, a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. 2. The primary objective of the "Shah Commission" was to inquire into various allegations of abuse of authority, excesses, and malpractices committed during the Emergency. 3. The Commission examined thousands of witnesses and documents to understand how the administrative and legal machinery was utilized for political suppression. 4. It famously recorded the testimony of Indira Gandhi and other high-ranking officials regarding the arrest of political rivals and the censorship of the press. 5. The findings of the commission highlighted the breakdown of democratic institutions during the 21-month Emergency period.

Final Answer: The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 to investigate the "excesses" of the Emergency.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly known as the Rio Earth Summit, was held in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was the first major international attempt to address the growing tension between economic development and environmental protection.

Solution:

1. The Earth Summit brought together more than 170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations. 2. One of the most significant outcomes of this summit was the adoption of "Agenda 21." 3. Agenda 21 is a comprehensive non-binding plan of action for sustainable development to be implemented at global, national, and local levels. 4. It emphasized that development should be "sustainable," meaning it should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. 5. While the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement were later environmental treaties, Agenda 21 remains the foundational blueprint established at the Rio Summit.

Final Answer: The Rio Earth Summit resulted in the adoption of Agenda 21.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Establishing a democratic electoral system in a country as large and diverse as India was a massive challenge. Following the adoption of the Constitution in 1950, the Election Commission of India was set up to oversee the first general elections.

Solution:

1. Sukumar Sen, an Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer, was appointed as India's first Chief Election Commissioner in March 1950. 2. He faced the Herculean task of conducting the first general elections in 1951-52, which involved over 17 crore eligible voters, most of whom were illiterate. 3. Sen had to oversee the delimitation of constituencies, the preparation of electoral rolls, and the design of a voting system that used symbols to help the illiterate population. 4. His success in conducting a free and fair election in such a complex environment established India's credentials as a successful democracy. 5. Other figures like T.N. Seshan and Sunil Arora served as CECs much later in India's political history.

Final Answer: Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.

Answer: (A)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1962 conflict between India and China marked a significant shift in India's foreign policy and regional security. The dispute was centered on differing interpretations of the colonial-era boundaries established between the two nations.

Solution:

1. The border dispute between India and China primarily involved two distinct sectors of the long Himalayan border. 2. The first area was Aksai Chin in the Ladakh region (western sector), which China claimed was part of its Xinjiang province and through which it had built a strategic road. 3. The second area was the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA), now known as Arunachal Pradesh (eastern sector), which China claimed was "South Tibet." 4. In October 1962, Chinese forces launched a massive offensive in both these sectors, catching the Indian military off-guard. 5. The conflict ended with a unilateral ceasefire by China, but it left the boundary dispute unresolved, which remains a point of contention to this day.

Final Answer: The 1962 conflict was primarily over Aksai Chin and NEFA.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The year 1991 marked a paradigm shift in the Indian economy, transitioning from a "License Raj" (highly regulated) system to a Liberalized, Privatized, and Globalized (LPG) model. This shift was necessitated by a severe Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis, where India's foreign exchange reserves had depleted to a level barely sufficient to cover two weeks of imports.

Solution:

1. Following the 1991 general elections, a Congress-led government was formed under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. 2. Under his administration, Dr. Manmohan Singh was appointed as the Finance Minister, and together they spearheaded the "New Economic Policy" (NEP). 3. The reforms aimed at:

- **Liberalization:** Removing government restrictions on trade and industry.
- **Privatization:** Increasing the role of the private sector in nation-building.
- **Globalization:** Integrating the Indian economy with the global market.

4. While Rajiv Gandhi had initiated early technological reforms, the comprehensive structural adjustment and the formal NEP are strictly credited to Rao's tenure.

Final Answer: P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister when the New Economic Policy was introduced.

Answer: (C)



Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Total Revolution" (Sampoorna Kranti) was a massive political movement in the mid-1970s that aimed at bringing about a holistic change in the social, economic, and political fabric of India. It was triggered by rising corruption, unemployment, and high inflation during Indira Gandhi's administration.

Solution:

1. In 1974, students in Bihar invited the veteran Gandhian leader Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) to lead their agitation against the state government. 2. JP accepted on the condition that the movement remained non-violent and expanded beyond Bihar to a national level. 3. He called for a "Total Revolution," which sought to transform:

- The political system through electoral reforms.
- The social system by eradicating the caste system.
- The moral fabric of the nation by fighting administrative corruption.

4. This movement directly led to the formation of the Janata Party and the eventual declaration of the 1975 Emergency.

Final Answer: The call for "Total Revolution" was given by Jayaprakash Narayan.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

The European Union (EU) is a unique supranational organization where member states share sovereignty in specific areas. The transition from the "European Community" to the "European Union" was formalized through a landmark treaty that established the pillar structure of the modern EU.

Solution:

1. The Maastricht Treaty, officially known as the Treaty on European Union, was signed on February 7, 1992, in the Netherlands. 2. The treaty was significant because it:

- Established the three pillars of the EU: European Communities, Common Foreign and Security Policy, and Justice and Home Affairs.
- Set the stage for the creation of a single currency, the Euro.
- Introduced the concept of European citizenship, allowing residents to vote in local and European elections across member states.

3. Organizations like ASEAN (Bangkok Declaration) and SAARC (Dhaka Charter) have their own separate founding documents.

Final Answer: The Maastricht Treaty was signed for the establishment of the European Union.

Answer: (C)



Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

In international environmental politics, "Global Commons" refers to resource domains that do not fall under the sovereign jurisdiction of any single nation. These areas belong to the entire human community and require collective international cooperation for their management and protection.

Solution:

1. Sovereignty usually ends at a nation's borders or within its exclusive economic zones. Global Commons exist beyond these limits. 2. Major examples of Global Commons include:

- The Earth's atmosphere.
- Outer space.
- The deep ocean floor (High Seas).
- Antarctica.

3. Private farms, national parks, and state factories are all under the legal control of an individual or a specific state government, making them national or private assets, not global ones. 4. The protection of the Earth's atmosphere is a primary focus of international treaties like the Montreal Protocol.

Final Answer: The Earth's atmosphere is an example of a "Global Common."

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the issue of "Other Backward Classes" (OBCs) required a separate investigative body to identify and recommend measures for their social and educational advancement.

Solution:

1. The first commission for backward classes was the Kaka Kalelkar Commission (1953). 2. In 1978, the Janata Party government appointed the "Second Backward Classes Commission," headed by Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal (B.P. Mandal). 3. The Commission's task was to:

- Identify criteria for defining socially and educationally backward classes.
- Recommend steps for their advancement.

4. It famously recommended 27% reservation for OBCs in central government jobs and educational institutions. 5. Hence, while popularly called the "Mandal Commission," its official technical name was the Second Backward Classes Commission.

Final Answer: The Mandal Commission was officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission.

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Regional aspirations in India often stem from a desire for greater autonomy, the protection of linguistic identity, or the redressal of perceived regional imbalances. In Punjab, these aspirations took a formal political shape through a document that outlined the relationship between the state and the Union of India.

Solution:

1. In 1973, the Akali Dal (the primary regional party in Punjab) met at Anandpur Sahib and passed a series of resolutions. 2. The **Anandpur Sahib Resolution** asserted the following:

- It demanded a larger share of political autonomy for the state of Punjab.
- It sought to redefine Centre-State relations, suggesting that the Centre's jurisdiction should be limited only to Defense, Foreign Relations, Communications, and Currency.
- It emphasized the distinct identity of the Sikh "Panth" (community).

3. While the resolution was primarily about federalism and regional pride, it was later interpreted by some as having secessionist undertones, which contributed to the tensions in Punjab during the 1980s. 4. Other movements like the Mizo National Front or Bodoland were specific to different geographical and ethnic contexts.

Final Answer: The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was associated with the Punjab Suba/regional movement.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

By the mid-1980s, the Soviet Union (USSR) was facing severe stagnation, a failing economy, and a rigid bureaucratic system. To address these systemic issues, the leadership introduced a series of radical reforms aimed at modernizing the superpower.

Solution:

1. Mikhail Gorbachev, who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, initiated two landmark reform policies. 2. **Perestroika (Restructuring):**

- This focused on economic and political restructuring.
- It introduced limited market elements into the centralized economy to increase efficiency.

3. **Glasnost (Openness):**

- This allowed for greater freedom of speech and transparency.
- It permitted citizens to criticize the government and discuss social problems openly, breaking the culture of secrecy.

4. While these reforms were intended to save the USSR, they inadvertently accelerated its collapse by encouraging nationalist movements and democratic demands.

Final Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev initiated the policies of Perestroika and Glasnost.

Answer: (C)



Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

India's nuclear policy has traditionally focused on using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes while maintaining a "No First Use" doctrine. The first step toward demonstrating India's nuclear capability was taken in 1974, which established India as a nuclear-capable state outside the NPT framework.

Solution:

1. On May 18, 1974, India conducted its first underground nuclear test at the Pokhran test range in Rajasthan. 2. The operation was kept highly secret and was codenamed **"Smiling Buddha"** (officially Pokhran-I) because it took place on the day of Buddha Purnima. 3. The Indian government described the test as a "Peaceful Nuclear Explosion" (PNE) intended for research and energy security. 4. **Comparison with other operations:**

- **Operation Shakti:** Codenamed for the 1998 nuclear tests (Pokhran-II).
- **Operation Vijay:** Related to the 1961 liberation of Goa or the 1999 Kargil War.
- **Operation Blue Star:** The military action in the Golden Temple in 1984.

Final Answer: The 1974 nuclear test was codenamed "Smiling Buddha."

Answer: (C)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in global governance by monitoring the actions of states and advocating for universal values. In the realm of human rights, certain organizations have gained international prominence for their independent reporting.

Solution:

1. **Amnesty International** is a global movement of millions of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights for all. 2. Its core activities include:

- Researching and reporting on human rights abuses such as torture, unlawful detentions, and the death penalty.
- Campaigning for the release of "prisoners of conscience" (individuals jailed for their beliefs or identity).
- Advocating for legal and systemic reforms in international law.

3. Other organizations mentioned have different focuses: **WWF** and **Greenpeace** focus on the environment, while **Human Rights Watch** is also a human rights NGO but is often distinguished by its focus on specific policy advocacy rather than the membership-based mass campaigning of Amnesty.

Final Answer: Amnesty International is the NGO that campaigns for human rights worldwide.

Answer: (B)



Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Internal dynamics within political parties often lead to power struggles between different factions. In the 1960s, the Congress party experienced a major rift between the organizational wing and the legislative wing (led by Indira Gandhi).

Solution:

1. The term **"Syndicate"** was the informal name given to a group of powerful and influential senior leaders within the Congress party organizational hierarchy. 2. Key members included leaders like K. Kamaraj, S.K. Patil, N. Sanjiva Reddy, and Atulya Ghosh. 3. **Historical Context:**

- They played a "kingmaker" role in the appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Ministers.
- They expected Indira Gandhi to follow their advice, but she began to assert her independence through populist policies like bank nationalization.

4. This struggle eventually led to the 1969 split of the Congress into Congress (O) - the Syndicate faction, and Congress (R) - the Indira Gandhi faction.

Final Answer: The "Syndicate" referred to a group of powerful and influential leaders within Congress.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1971 General Elections were a turning point in Indian democracy, marking a shift toward personality-driven politics. As Indira Gandhi sought a fresh mandate after the Congress split, the opposition parties attempted to consolidate their strength through a unified front to prevent the fragmentation of the anti-Congress vote.

Solution:

1. The **"Grand Alliance"** was a pre-poll electoral alliance formed specifically for the 1971 Lok Sabha elections. 2. It consisted of major non-communist and non-Congress opposition parties, including:

- Congress (O) - the "Syndicate" faction.
- Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- Swatantra Party.
- Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) and Praja Socialist Party (PSP).

3. Despite having a formidable organizational base, the alliance lacked a cohesive positive program, relying primarily on the "Indira Hatao" (Remove Indira) slogan. 4. Indira Gandhi effectively countered this by presenting her "Garibi Hatao" agenda, which resonated more deeply with the masses, leading to the crushing defeat of the Grand Alliance.

Final Answer: The "Grand Alliance" was formed by all non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties.

Answer: (A)



Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The Fourth General Elections held in 1967 are often described as a "political earthquake" in Indian history. It was the first time the Congress party faced a serious challenge at both the central and state levels without the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Solution:

1. While the Congress managed to retain power at the Centre with a reduced majority, it lost its majority in as many as nine states. 2. A major consequence was the rise of **Coalition Politics** through "Samyukta Vidhayak Dal" (SVD) governments in states like Bihar, UP, and Punjab. 3. This era saw the infamous phenomenon of **"Aya Ram, Gaya Ram,"** a phrase coined after a Haryana MLA (Gaya Lal) changed his party thrice in a single day. 4. This marked the beginning of large-scale political defections and instability in state governments, highlighting the fragility of legislative loyalties when party dominance weakens.

Final Answer: The emergence of "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics was a consequence of the 1967 elections.

Answer: (B)

Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

Though the Mandal Commission submitted its report in 1980 during Indira Gandhi's tenure, its recommendations remained in cold storage for a decade due to the sensitive nature of reservation politics. It took a change in the central leadership and the rise of regional-caste politics to bring it to the forefront.

Solution:

1. In 1989, the **National Front** government came to power, supported by the BJP and the Left Front. 2. In August 1990, Prime Minister **V.P. Singh** announced the decision to implement the Commission's recommendation of 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government jobs. 3. This decision triggered widespread student protests (anti-Mandal agitation) across North India and intensified the "Mandal vs Mandir" political discourse. 4. The implementation significantly altered the social composition of the Indian bureaucracy and remains a landmark event in social justice legislation.

Final Answer: The Mandal Commission recommendations were implemented by V.P. Singh.

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Regional organizations are formed to promote economic growth, social progress, and cultural development through mutual assistance. In Southeast Asia, five nations came together in the late 1960s to create a bloc that would safeguard their interests during the Cold War.

Solution:

1. On August 8, 1967, the representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand met in Bangkok. 2. They signed the **Bangkok Declaration**, which officially established the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**. 3. The declaration outlined the goals of the organization:

- To accelerate economic growth.
- To promote regional peace and stability.
- To foster active collaboration on matters of common interest.

4. This was a response to the regional tensions caused by the Vietnam War and the desire for economic self-reliance.

Final Answer: The Bangkok Declaration is the founding document of ASEAN.

Answer: (C)

Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian Constitution provides the President with the power to declare three types of emergencies: National (Art 352), State/President's Rule (Art 356), and Financial (Art 360). The 1975 Emergency was unique because it was based on the grounds of "internal disturbance."

Solution:

1. On the night of June 25, 1975, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed signed the proclamation of Emergency on the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 2. The government invoked **Article 352** of the Constitution. 3. **Legal nuances of the time:**

- At that time, Article 352 allowed for an emergency on grounds of war, external aggression, or "internal disturbance."
- The 44th Amendment later replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" to prevent future misuse.

4. This declaration allowed the central government to suspend fundamental rights and bypass normal democratic procedures for 21 months.

Final Answer: Article 352 was invoked to declare the 1975 Emergency.

Answer: (A)



Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The Five-Year Plans were the backbone of India's development strategy post-independence. While the First Plan (1951-56) focused on the agrarian sector to ensure food security, the Second Plan (1956-61) shifted gears toward a long-term vision of economic self-reliance through structural transformation.

Solution:

1. The Second Five-Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of the statistician **P.C. Mahalanobis**, emphasizing the "Mahalanobis Model." 2. The core philosophy was that true independence required a strong industrial base. 3. Therefore, the plan shifted the main focus to:

- **Heavy Industries:** Development of steel plants (Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela), machine-building, and chemicals.
- **Public Sector:** The government took a leading role in controlling the "commanding heights" of the economy.
- **Protectionism:** High tariffs and quotas were imposed on imports to protect infant Indian industries.

4. This period laid the groundwork for India's industrial infrastructure but also led to a relative neglect of the agricultural sector, which later faced crises.

Final Answer: The 2nd Five Year Plan focused on Heavy Industries and the Public Sector.

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1989 elections marked the beginning of a long era of coalition governments at the Centre. Since no single party had a majority, the National Front (a coalition of regional parties and the Janata Dal) had to rely on the support of ideologically opposite poles to maintain a stable government.

Solution:

1. The National Front government was formed in 1989 with V.P. Singh as the Prime Minister. 2. The Congress remained the single largest party but sat in the opposition. 3. To keep the Congress out of power, two diametrically opposed groups provided "outside support" to the National Front:

- **The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP):** Representing the right wing.
- **The Left Front:** Representing the left wing (CPI, CPI-M, etc.).

4. These supporters did not join the cabinet but voted with the government in the Lok Sabha. This was a unique political arrangement where the "extremes" supported the "center."

Final Answer: The National Front government was supported from the outside by the BJP and the Left Front.

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

The concept of "Global Commons" emerged in international law and environmental studies to identify resource domains that are vital for the survival of the entire human race but do not fall under the exclusive sovereignty of any particular state.

Solution:

1. Most land area on Earth is divided into sovereign states. However, certain areas are geographically or physically beyond national borders. 2. The definition of Global Commons states that these are areas ****not under the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state****. 3. Key examples include:

- The High Seas (oceans beyond exclusive economic zones).
- The Atmosphere.
- Outer Space.
- Antarctica.

4. Managing these areas requires international treaties, such as the Antarctic Treaty (1959) and the Outer Space Treaty (1967), to ensure they are used for peaceful and collective benefits rather than national exploitation.

Final Answer: Global Commons are areas not under the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state.

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Regional aspirations in Northeast India often turned into armed insurgencies during the 1960s. In the Mizo Hills (then a district of Assam), a severe famine and perceived neglect by the central government led to a powerful secessionist movement.

Solution:

1. The Mizo National Front (MNF) was originally formed as the Mizo National Famine Front to provide relief during the "Mautam" famine. 2. Under the leadership of ****Laldenga****, the organization turned political and launched an armed struggle for independence from India in 1966. 3. For two decades, the MNF engaged in guerrilla warfare against the Indian security forces. 4. The conflict ended in 1986 with the signing of the ****Mizo Accord**** between Laldenga and the Rajiv Gandhi government. 5. Laldenga became the Chief Minister of the newly created state of Mizoram, and the MNF transitioned from an insurgent group to a democratic political party.

Final Answer: The Mizo National Front (MNF) was led by Laldenga.

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

The Cold War arms race led to the accumulation of massive nuclear arsenals by the USA and the USSR. To reduce the risk of accidental war and control the costs of the race, the two superpowers engaged in various Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

Solution:

1. ****SALT-I (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks I):****

- Negotiations began in 1969 and the treaty was signed in 1972 by Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev.
- It specifically aimed to limit the number of nuclear delivery vehicles (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles - ICBMs and Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles - SLBMs).

2. **Comparison:**

- **NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty):** Aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear states.
- **CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty):** Aimed at banning all nuclear explosions/tests.
- **Kyoto Protocol:** An environmental treaty concerning greenhouse gas emissions.

3. SALT-I and SALT-II were the primary instruments used to freeze or limit the delivery systems of the superpowers' nuclear triad.

Final Answer: SALT-I was the treaty signed to limit the number of nuclear delivery vehicles.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The "White Revolution" or "Operation Flood" was one of the world's largest dairy development programs. It transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer by creating a national milk grid and empowering small-scale rural producers through a cooperative model.

Solution:

1. The revolution was spearheaded by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and was based on the "Anand Pattern" of dairy cooperatives (Amul). 2. **Dr. Verghese Kurien** is known as the "Father of the White Revolution" or the "Milkman of India" for his leadership in this movement. 3. **Comparison with others:**

- **M.S. Swaminathan:** Father of the Green Revolution in India (Agriculture).
- **P.C. Mahalanobis:** Architect of Indian economic planning and the 2nd Five Year Plan.
- **Charan Singh:** Former PM known for his advocacy for farmers' rights.

4. Dr. Kurien's model ensured that the producers received a major share of the price paid by consumers, eliminating middlemen.

Final Answer: The "Milkman of India" is Verghese Kurien.

Answer: (B)



Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

In a federal system like India, tensions often arise between the Central government and State governments regarding the distribution of powers, finances, and administrative control. Over time, several commissions have been established to suggest ways to improve this relationship.

Solution:

1. In 1983, the Government of India appointed a commission headed by Justice **Ranjit Singh Sarkaria**, a retired judge of the Supreme Court. 2. The **Sarkaria Commission** was mandated to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States in all spheres. 3. Key areas of its recommendations included:

- The role and appointment of Governors (recommending they be non-political figures).
- The use of Article 356 (advocating it be used as a "last resort").
- The division of financial resources and concurrent powers.

4. Its report, submitted in 1988, remains a foundational document for understanding Indian federalism and cooperative governance.

Final Answer: The Sarkaria Commission was set up to review Centre-State Relations.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

As the world moved toward a multipolar order, emerging economies sought to create a platform that would represent their interests in global economic governance, challenging the traditional dominance of Western-led institutions like the G7.

Solution:

1. The acronym **BRIC** was originally coined by Jim O'Neill to represent four rapidly growing economies: **B**razil, **R**ussia, **I**ndia, and **C**hina. 2. The first formal summit took place in 2009. In 2010, **S**outh Africa was invited to join, expanding the group to **BRICS**. 3. Therefore, the member nations are:

- **B** - Brazil
- **R** - Russia
- **I** - India
- **C** - China
- **S** - South Africa

4. South Korea, while a developed and significant economy, is not part of this specific bloc of emerging developing nations.

Final Answer: South Korea is not a member of BRICS.

Answer: (C)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

Globalization has triggered various responses worldwide. While some see it as a path to prosperity, critics argue that the current model of globalization benefits wealthy corporations and nations at the expense of the poor, the environment, and local cultures.

Solution:

1. The **World Social Forum (WSF)** is a large-scale global annual meeting, first held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 2001. 2. It serves as a counter-pole to the World Economic Forum (WEF), which is often seen as a gathering of the global elite. 3. The WSF slogan is "Another World is Possible." 4. Its primary focus is to protest against and find alternatives to **Neo-liberal Globalisation**, which advocates for total market freedom, privatization, and the reduction of state welfare roles. 5. It brings together trade unionists, environmentalists, women's rights activists, and indigenous groups from across the globe.

Final Answer: The WSF is a platform against Neo-liberal Globalisation.

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Water-sharing disputes are common between neighboring countries, especially when major rivers cross international borders. Following the partition of 1947, India and Pakistan faced a major conflict over the waters of the Indus river system.

Solution:

1. After years of negotiations, the **Indus Waters Treaty** was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960, by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Ayub Khan. 2. The treaty was significantly **brokered by the World Bank** (then known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). 3. The treaty divided the six rivers of the Indus system:

- India received exclusive rights over the three "Eastern Rivers" (Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi).
- Pakistan received exclusive rights over the three "Western Rivers" (Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab), with limited use allowed for India.

4. It is often cited as one of the most successful and durable international water treaties, surviving multiple wars between the two nations.

Final Answer: The Indus Waters Treaty was brokered by the World Bank.

Answer: (B)



Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The reorganization of the North-Eastern states of India was a complex process aimed at addressing the ethnic, linguistic, and cultural aspirations of various tribal groups. Originally, most of these areas were part of the large state of Assam, which was restructured multiple times to create smaller, more manageable states.

Solution:

1. In 1972, a major reorganization of the North-East took place under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. 2. Through this act:

- The state of **Meghalaya** was carved out of the state of Assam.
- The Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura were elevated to the status of full states.

3. Comparison of other states:

- **Nagaland:** Created in 1963.
- **Mizoram:** Became a full state in 1987 following the Mizo Accord.
- **Sikkim:** Joined the Indian Union as a full state in 1975.

Final Answer: Meghalaya was the state created out of Assam in 1972.

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Democratic Upsurge" is a theoretical framework used by political scientists to explain the increasing participation of diverse social groups in the Indian democratic process over different historical phases. It highlights how democracy moved from being an elite-driven system to one involving the masses.

Solution:

1. While several scholars have studied Indian elections, the specific categorization of "Three Democratic Upsurges" was popularized by the political scientist ****Yogendra Yadav****. 2. **The**

Three Upsurges:

- **First Upsurge (1950s-1960s):** High participation from urban elites and the middle class.
- **Second Upsurge (1990s):** A massive shift where rural, lower-caste (OBC), and Dalit voters began participating at higher rates than urban elites.
- **Third Upsurge (2000s onwards):** Characterized by competitive electoral politics and the rise of the aspirational class.

3. This theory helps explain why voter turnout in India often defies the global trend where the poor vote in larger numbers than the wealthy.

Final Answer: The "Democratic Upsurge" theory was popularized by Yogendra Yadav.

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

Symbols of international organizations are designed to convey the values and unity of their member states. The flag of the European Union is a powerful representation of European identity and the ideals of harmony and solidarity among its people.

Solution:

1. The European Union flag features a circle of **12 gold stars** on a blue background. 2.

Symbolism:

- The circle represents unity, solidarity, and harmony.
 - Contrary to popular belief, the number 12 does not represent the number of member states.
 - The number 12 was chosen because it is traditionally a symbol of perfection, completeness, and unity (like 12 months of the year, 12 signs of the zodiac, or the 12 labors of Hercules).
3. Even as the EU expanded to 27 members, the number of stars on the flag remained constant at 12 to maintain its symbolic meaning of "totality."

Final Answer: The European Union flag features 12 gold stars.

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1980s was a decade of intense regional conflict in Punjab, driven by demands for greater autonomy and the rise of militant extremism. The situation escalated when militants occupied the holiest shrine of the Sikh faith, leading to a direct confrontation with the state.

Solution:

1. **Operation Blue Star** was a military operation carried out by the Indian Army in June 1984.
2. The objective was to remove Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and his armed followers from the **Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib)** complex in Amritsar, **Punjab**.
3. The militants had fortified the temple and were using it as a headquarters for their separatist movement.
4. While the operation achieved its military objective, it deeply hurt the religious sentiments of the Sikh community and led to significant political consequences, including the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi later that year.

Final Answer: Operation Blue Star took place in the state of Punjab.

Answer: (C)



Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The Rio Earth Summit of 1992 was a landmark event that produced several documents aimed at guiding the world toward a more sustainable future. One of these was a detailed global plan of action intended to be implemented by governments and local authorities.

Solution:

1. **Agenda 21** was a major outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the **Rio Earth Summit**. 2. The "21" in its name refers to the **21st century**, as it was intended to be the blueprint for sustainable development in the new millennium. 3. It addressed a wide range of issues, including:

- Poverty alleviation and changing consumption patterns.
- Protection of the atmosphere and oceans.
- The role of major groups like women, children, and indigenous peoples in environmental management.

4. It emphasized that every local government should draw up its own "Local Agenda 21" to address regional environmental challenges.

Final Answer: Agenda 21 is related to the Rio Earth Summit.

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

For the first three decades after independence, the Indian political system was characterized by "Congress Dominance." Breaking this monopoly required the consolidation of various opposition forces into a single political entity capable of providing a viable alternative to the voters.

Solution:

1. Following the 1975-1977 Emergency, major opposition parties like the Congress (O), Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, and the Socialist Party merged to form the **Janata Party**. 2. In the 1977 General Elections, the Janata Party and its allies won a massive mandate, capitalizing on public anger against the Emergency. 3. This was the first time in independent India's history that a **non-Congress government** was formed at the federal level. 4. Morarji Desai became the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India. 5. While the BJP is currently a dominant force, it was only formed in 1980 after the collapse of the Janata Party coalition.

Final Answer: The Janata Party was the first to form a non-Congress government at the Center.

Answer: (B)



Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Group of 77" (G77) at the United Nations is a coalition of nations designed to promote its members' collective economic interests and create an enhanced joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations.

Solution:

1. Established on June 15, 1964, by seventy-seven **developing countries** (the "Global South") at the end of the first session of the UNCTAD. 2. The primary objective of the G77 is to:

- Advocate for a "New International Economic Order" (NIEO).
- Reduce the economic gap between the industrialized North and the developing South.
- Ensure fairer trade terms and better access to technology for poorer nations.

3. Although the membership has grown to over 130 countries, the original name "G77" has been retained due to its historical significance as a symbol of solidarity among developing nations.

Final Answer: The G77 is a group of developing countries.

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

The President of India acts as the nominal head of the state, and their role becomes particularly significant during constitutional crises. The declaration of a National Emergency requires the President's signature on the proclamation advised by the Union Cabinet.

Solution:

1. The Internal Emergency was declared on the night of June 25, 1975. 2. At that time, **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed** was serving as the 5th President of India (1974-1977). 3. He signed the proclamation after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi informed him of the decision, even before the formal approval of the entire Cabinet was sought. 4. **Context of others:**

- **V.V. Giri:** Served as President from 1969 to 1974.
- **Neelam Sanjiva Reddy:** Served as President during the Janata Party era (1977-1982).
- **Zakir Hussain:** Was the third President, serving from 1967 until his death in 1969.

Final Answer: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the President during the 1975 Emergency.

Answer: (B)



Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka was a long-standing struggle between the majority Sinhalese-dominated government and the minority Tamil population, who felt marginalized in terms of language, religion, and political representation.

Solution:

1. The **LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)** was a militant organization formed in 1976. 2. Its primary goal was to create an independent state called "Tamil Eelam" in the northern and eastern parts of **Sri Lanka**. 3. The LTTE was known for its guerrilla warfare, suicide bombings, and the creation of a sophisticated military wing. 4. The conflict had a significant impact on India, leading to the deployment of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in 1987 and the tragic assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991. 5. The organization was militarily defeated by the Sri Lankan army in 2009.

Final Answer: The LTTE was a militant organization based in Sri Lanka.

Answer: (C)

Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1990s was a volatile decade in Indian politics characterized by the simultaneous rise of two competing political mobilizations. One was based on caste identity (Mandal), and the other was based on religious identity (Mandir).

Solution:

1. **Mandal Politics:** Refers to the implementation of the Mandal Commission report in 1990, which led to the rise of regional parties based on "backward caste" identities. 2. **Mandir Politics:** Refers to the "Ram Janmabhoomi" movement and the subsequent "Rath Yatra" led by L.K. Advani, focusing on religious mobilization. 3. These two forces dominated the political narrative of the **1990s**, leading to:

- The end of one-party (Congress) dominance.
- The fragmentation of the electorate along caste and communal lines.
- The establishment of a "coalition era" where national parties needed regional partners to survive.

4. This period fundamentally reshaped the social and ideological landscape of Indian democracy.

Final Answer: The "Mandal vs Mandir" politics characterizes the 1990s.

Answer: (C)



Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

During a National Emergency declared under Article 352, the federal structure of the Constitution practically becomes unitary. The Union government gains the power to suspend the enforcement of various Fundamental Rights to ensure national security and order.

Solution:

1. Under the constitutional provisions applicable in 1975, once an Emergency was declared, the President could issue an order suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. 2. The most controversial aspect of the 1975 Emergency was the suspension of the ****Right to Constitutional Remedies (including Habeas Corpus)**** under Article 32 and Article 226. 3. This meant that:

- Citizens could not challenge their detention in a court of law.
- The landmark *ADM Jabalpur vs Shivkant Shukla* case (Habeas Corpus case) saw the Supreme Court uphold the government's right to detain people without trial during the Emergency.

4. Following the Emergency, the 44th Amendment Act (1978) ensured that the Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Articles 20 and 21) can never be suspended, even during an Emergency.

Final Answer: The Right to Constitutional Remedies (Habeas Corpus) was effectively suspended during the 1975 Emergency.

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

As India moved toward greater integration with the global economy, the government sought to create specialized enclaves with liberal economic laws to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and boost exports.

Solution:

1. The policy for **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** was announced in India in the year 2000, and the SEZ Act was later passed in 2005. 2. The Indian government specifically studied and adopted the successful **Chinese model** of SEZs. 3. In China, SEZs (like Shenzhen) were used as "laboratories" for market reforms, allowing the country to transition from a closed economy to an export powerhouse without destabilizing the entire nation. 4. Key features of the SEZ model include:

- Tax holidays and duty-free imports for export-oriented units.
- Simplified administrative procedures (Single Window Clearance).
- Flexible labor laws and world-class infrastructure.

Final Answer: The SEZ model in India was inspired by China.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

Traditional security studies focus on "State Security," which involves protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a nation from external military threats. However, the post-Cold War era saw the emergence of a broader concept known as "Human Security."

Solution:

1. **Human Security** shifts the focus of security from the "State" to the "Individual" or the "Person." 2. It argues that even if a state is safe from foreign invasion, its citizens might still be insecure due to internal vulnerabilities. 3. Therefore, it focuses on:

- **Freedom from Want:** Protecting individuals from hunger, disease, and natural disasters.
- **Freedom from Fear:** Protecting individuals from human rights abuses and internal violence.

4. This concept emphasizes that the ultimate goal of security should be human development and the protection of human dignity rather than just the accumulation of weapons.

Final Answer: Human Security focuses on the protection of individuals from threats like hunger and disease.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

The United Nations (UN) was created as a successor to the failed League of Nations, with the primary objective of preventing future international conflicts and fostering cooperation among nations following the devastation of World War II.

Solution:

1. The UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, by 50 countries at the San Francisco Conference.
2. The organization officially came into existence on **October 24, 1945**, after the Charter had been ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of the other signatories.
3. October 24 is celebrated annually worldwide as "UN Day."
4. **Note on India:** India was one of the original founding members of the UN, having joined on October 30, 1945, just six days after the official establishment.

Final Answer: The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945.

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

Coalition governance in India has evolved into stable pre-poll alliances. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is one such coalition that has been a major player in Indian politics since the late 1990s.

Solution:

1. The **NDA (National Democratic Alliance)** is a center-right coalition of political parties.
2. The anchor and leading party of this alliance is the **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**.
3. The different phases of the NDA government are:

- **NDA-I & II:** Led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1998-2004).
- **NDA-III:** Led by Narendra Modi (2014-2019).
- **NDA-IV:** Led by Narendra Modi (2019 onwards).

4. While the government includes several regional partners (like the JDU, Shiv Sena factions, etc., depending on the time), the leadership and majority share of seats belong to the BJP.

Final Answer: The NDA-IV government is led by the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	C	3	B	4	B	5	C
6	B	7	B	8	B	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	B	13	C	14	B	15	B
16	B	17	C	18	C	19	B	20	B
21	A	22	B	23	B	24	C	25	A
26	B	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	C	40	B
41	B	42	B	43	B	44	C	45	C
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

