

# CUET UG Political Science Sample Paper - 3

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.** Assertion (A): The Soviet Union's collapse in 1991 led to the end of Cold War confrontations.

Reason (R): The collapse resulted in the transition from a bipolar world to a unipolar world dominated by the US.

- (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, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

**Q2.** Which of the following treaties was signed to provide for the "Common Market" in Europe before the formal creation of the EU?

- (A) Treaty of Versailles
- (B) Treaty of Rome
- (C) Maastricht Treaty
- (D) Treaty of Paris

**Q3.** The "Narmada Bachao Andolan" was primarily a movement against:

- (A) Deforestation in the Amazon



- (B) The construction of large dams in the Narmada Valley
- (C) The privatization of water resources in Kerala
- (D) Nuclear power plants in Gujarat

**Q4.** Match List I (Leader) with List II (Movement/Party):

<b>List I (Leader)</b>	<b>List II (Movement/Party)</b>
i. Charu Majumdar	b. Naxalite Movement
ii. C. Rajagopalachari	a. Swatantra Party
iii. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	d. Self-Respect Movement
iv. Ram Manohar Lohia	c. Socialist Party

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

**Q5.** The "Open Door Policy" in China was announced by which leader in 1978?

- (A) Mao Zedong
- (B) Zhou Enlai
- (C) Deng Xiaoping
- (D) Xi Jinping

**Q6.** The "Saffron Revolution" is associated with the pro-democracy protests in which neighboring country of India?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Bangladesh



- Q7.** Which of the following states was the first to experience the "Dalit Panthers" movement in the early 1970s?
- (A) Uttar Pradesh
  - (B) Bihar
  - (C) Maharashtra
  - (D) Tamil Nadu
- Q8.** The "Kyoto Protocol" (1997) specifically set targets for:
- (A) Reducing the use of Ozone-depleting substances
  - (B) Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions
  - (C) Protecting biological diversity
  - (D) Preventing cross-border terrorism
- Q9.** Which Indian Prime Minister signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - (C) Indira Gandhi
  - (D) Morarji Desai
- Q10.** The concept of "Structural Power" as a dimension of US Hegemony refers to:
- (A) Military dominance on land and sea
  - (B) The role of the US in providing global public goods (like the Internet and SLOCs)
  - (C) The spread of American "soft" culture
  - (D) The use of Veto in the UN
- Q11.** The "Socialist Pattern of Society" was officially adopted as the goal of the Indian National Congress in which session?



- (A) Avadi Session (1955)
- (B) Nagpur Session (1959)
- (C) Gaya Session (1922)
- (D) Bombay Session (1944)

**Q12.** Which organ of the United Nations was suspended in 1994 following the independence of Palau?

- (A) Economic and Social Council
- (B) Trusteeship Council
- (C) International Court of Justice
- (D) Secretariat

**Q13.** The "Chipko Movement" started in which district of present-day Uttarakhand?

- (A) Tehri Garhwal
- (B) Chamoli
- (C) Almora
- (D) Dehradun

**Q14.** The term "Global Village" is most closely associated with which phenomenon?

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

**Q15.** Which of the following was a reason for the split in the Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1964?

- (A) Differences over the 1962 India-China war
- (B) Ideological rift between Soviet and Chinese lines



- (C) Disagreements on participation in elections
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

**Q16.** The "National Fishworkers Forum" (NFF) was established to protect the interests of small-scale fishermen against:

- (A) Deep-sea trawlers and large corporations
- (B) Local fish merchants
- (C) Government tax policies
- (D) Foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean

**Q17.** Identify the country that is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council but has often demanded a permanent seat:

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) United Kingdom
- (D) Russia

**Q18.** The "Balkanization" of a region refers to:

- (A) The integration of small states into a federation
- (B) The fragmentation of a larger state into smaller, often hostile units
- (C) The economic development of Eastern Europe
- (D) The formation of a common market

**Q19.** Who among the following was the founder of the Independent Labour Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation?

- (A) Jagjivan Ram
- (B) Kanshi Ram



- (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Jyotiba Phule

**Q20.** The "Operationalization of the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement" took place during the tenure of which Prime Minister?

- (A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (B) Manmohan Singh
- (C) Narendra Modi
- (D) I.K. Gujral

**Q21.** The "North-South Divide" in international politics refers to the economic gap between:

- (A) Northern Europe and Southern Europe
- (B) Developed industrial nations and developing nations
- (C) USA and Latin America
- (D) Russia and China

**Q22.** Which Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan following the 1971 war?

- (A) Tashkent Agreement
- (B) Shimla Agreement
- (C) Lahore Declaration
- (D) Agra Accord

**Q23.** The "Amnesty International" focuses on which core issue?

- (A) Environmental conservation
- (B) Human Rights protection



- (C) Global trade regulation
- (D) Nuclear disarmament

**Q24.** The "Shah Bano Case" (1985) became a focal point for debates on:

- (A) Land reforms
- (B) Secularism and Uniform Civil Code
- (C) Reservations for OBCs
- (D) Press censorship

**Q25.** Which leader was the first to propose the "Non-Aligned Movement" (NAM) along with Nehru and Tito?

- (A) Gamal Abdel Nasser
- (B) Sukarno
- (C) Kwame Nkrumah
- (D) All of the above

**Q26.** The "Hegemony" of a state in world politics is characterized by dominance in:

- (A) Military and Economic spheres
- (B) Political and Cultural spheres
- (C) Only military power
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

**Q27.** The "Anti-Arrack Movement" (1990s) was a significant women's struggle in which Indian state?

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



(D) Karnataka

**Q28.** The "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" (SCO) primarily focuses on:

- (A) Regional security and counter-terrorism
- (B) European economic integration
- (C) Trans-Atlantic trade
- (D) Cultural exchange between Africa and Asia

**Q29.** Who was the first woman to become the Prime Minister of a country in the world (Sri Lanka)?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
- (C) Margaret Thatcher
- (D) Golda Meir

**Q30.** The "Earth Summit" (1992) recognized the principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR). This implies:

- (A) All nations are equally responsible for environmental damage
- (B) Developed nations bear more responsibility due to historical emissions
- (C) Developing nations should stop all industrial activity
- (D) Only landlocked nations should protect the oceans

**Q31.** The "National Emergency" of 1975 was recommended to the President without a formal meeting of the Cabinet. This loophole was closed by which Amendment?

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



(D) 73rd Amendment

**Q32.** The "New International Economic Order" (NIEO) was a demand raised by:

(A) The G7 countries

(B) The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through UNCTAD

(C) The Warsaw Pact nations

(D) The NATO alliance

**Q33.** Which Prime Minister of India visited China in 1988 to improve bilateral relations after the 1962 war?

(A) Rajiv Gandhi

(B) Morarji Desai

(C) Indira Gandhi

(D) V.P. Singh

**Q34.** The "Doctrine of Basic Structure" was propounded by the Supreme Court in which case?

(A) Golaknath Case

(B) Kesavananda Bharati Case

(C) Minerva Mills Case

(D) Maneka Gandhi Case

**Q35.** The "European Coal and Steel Community" (ECSC) was a precursor to:

(A) NATO

(B) The European Union

(C) The League of Nations

(D) The World Bank



- Q36.** The "Bodo Movement" for a separate state is centered in which Indian state?
- (A) Manipur
  - (B) Assam
  - (C) Nagaland
  - (D) Tripura
- Q37.** What does "G-8" (now G-7) represent in world politics?
- (A) A group of communist nations
  - (B) A group of highly industrialized democratic nations
  - (C) A military alliance against terrorism
  - (D) A group of environmental NGOs
- Q38.** The "Mandal Commission" used which of the following criteria to identify backwardness?
- (A) Only economic criteria
  - (B) Social and Educational criteria
  - (C) Religious and Linguistic criteria
  - (D) Only professional criteria
- Q39.** The "First Gulf War" (1990-91) was fought to liberate which country from Iraqi occupation?
- (A) Iran
  - (B) Kuwait
  - (C) Saudi Arabia
  - (D) Jordan
- Q40.** The "National Human Rights Commission" (NHRC) in India was established in which year?



- (A) 1990
- (B) 1993
- (C) 1995
- (D) 2000

**Q41.** Which political party was formed by C. Rajagopalachari in 1959 to oppose the Congress's "Statist" policies?

- (A) Swatantra Party
- (B) Jana Sangh
- (C) Praja Socialist Party
- (D) Communist Party of India

**Q42.** The "Maquiladoras" in Mexico are an example of the impact of:

- (A) Globalisation and Free Trade Zones
- (B) Communism in Latin America
- (C) Environmental conservation
- (D) Isolationist economic policy

**Q43.** The "Jharkhand Movement" was a demand for a separate state based on:

- (A) Linguistic identity
- (B) Tribal identity and regional neglect
- (C) Religious differences
- (D) International border disputes

**Q44.** The "Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty" (NPT) recognizes which year as the cut-off for nuclear-weapon states?

- (A) 1945



- (B) 1964
- (C) 1967
- (D) 1974

**Q45.** The "United Front" government (1996) was led by which Prime Minister?

- (A) H.D. Deve Gowda
- (B) Chandra Shekhar
- (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (D) Inder Kumar Gujral

**Q46.** The "Bangsa Moro" movement for autonomy is located in which country?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Philippines
- (C) Thailand
- (D) Malaysia

**Q47.** The "Right to Information" (RTI) Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in:

- (A) 2002
- (B) 2005
- (C) 2009
- (D) 2011

**Q48.** The "Operation Desert Storm" was the codename for:

- (A) US military action against the Taliban
- (B) UN-authorized coalition force against Iraq in 1991
- (C) Indian nuclear test in 1998
- (D) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan



**Q49.** Which among the following is a "Global Public Good"?

- (A) Internet
- (B) National Highways
- (C) Private healthcare
- (D) State police force

**Q50.** The "Gorbachev" factor in the 1980s led to which significant change in Eastern Europe?

- (A) Strengthening of the Warsaw Pact
- (B) Democratic revolutions and the fall of communist regimes
- (C) Rise of new totalitarian leaders
- (D) Expansion of the Soviet Union territory



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

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the conclusion of the Cold War, a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. This transition fundamentally altered the global power structure from a bipolar system, where two superpowers balanced each other, to a unipolar system dominated by the United States.

**Solution:**

1. Analysis of Assertion (A): The collapse of the USSR meant that the primary ideological and military rival of the US ceased to exist, effectively ending the Cold War confrontations that had dominated international relations since 1945. Thus, the Assertion is true.
2. Analysis of Reason (R): The reason explains that the collapse resulted in a "unipolar moment" where the United States remained the sole superpower. While this describes the state of the world post-1991, the termination of Cold War confrontations was specifically due to the dissolution of one of the two poles.
3. Relationship: The transition to unipolarity is a direct consequence and a defining characteristic of the end of the Cold War. The end of confrontations was caused by the internal collapse and disintegration of the Soviet state. Both statements are factually correct and logically linked.

**Final Answer:** Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

**Answer: (A)**



Q2.

**Solution****Concept:**

Before the formal establishment of the European Union via the Maastricht Treaty, European integration progressed through several stages focusing on economic cooperation. A key milestone was the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC), which aimed to integrate the economies of Europe through a shared market.

**Solution:**

1. After the success of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), member states sought to expand cooperation to all sectors of the economy to prevent further conflicts in Europe.
2. In 1957, the Treaty of Rome was signed by six nations: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.
3. This treaty established the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).
4. The primary goal of the EEC under this treaty was to create a "Common Market," allowing for the free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor across borders.
5. This Common Market served as the economic foundation upon which the political union and the eventual creation of the European Union were later built.

**Final Answer:** The Treaty of Rome provided for the "Common Market."

**Answer: (B)**



Q3.

**Solution****Concept:**

Environmental movements in India often arise from the conflict between large-scale developmental projects and the rights of local communities and ecosystems. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is one of the most prominent examples of a social movement centered on the principles of sustainable development.

**Solution:**

1. The Narmada River flows through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. The government planned the "Narmada Valley Development Project," involving 30 big dams, 135 medium dams, and 3000 small dams.
2. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save Narmada Movement) was formed to protest against the construction of these large dams, particularly the Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat.
3. The movement, led by activists like Medha Patkar, raised concerns regarding the massive displacement of tribal (Adivasi) populations and the lack of proper rehabilitation.
4. It also highlighted the environmental impact of submerging vast tracts of forest land and the loss of biodiversity in the river valley.
5. The NBA questioned the very nature of modern development that benefits urban and industrial sectors at the cost of marginalized rural communities.

**Final Answer:** The movement was against the construction of large dams in the Narmada Valley.

**Answer: (B)**



Q4.

**Solution****Concept:**

Indian political history is marked by various leaders who spearheaded ideological movements or founded political parties that shaped the country's democratic landscape. These figures represent diverse ideologies ranging from socialism and secularism to market liberalism and social justice.

**Solution:**

1. Charu Majumdar: He was a key founding leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) and the primary ideological architect of the Naxalite Movement, which began in Naxalbari in 1967.
2. C. Rajagopalachari: A veteran freedom fighter and the last Governor-General of India, he founded the Swatantra Party in 1959, which advocated for free-market policies against the Congress's socialist leanings.
3. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar): He was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu, which aimed at achieving social equality for non-Brahmins and marginalized castes.
4. Ram Manohar Lohia: He was a prominent socialist leader and thinker who played a vital role in the Socialist Party and championed the cause of non-Congressism and the empowerment of backward classes.
5. Matching the columns: (i) matches with (b), (ii) with (a), (iii) with (d), and (iv) with (c).

**Final Answer:** The correct match is i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c.

**Answer: (A)**

Q5.

**Solution****Concept:**

China's economic transformation from a closed, state-controlled economy to a global economic powerhouse was driven by a series of pragmatic reforms initiated in the late 1970s. This marked the departure from the previous Maoist era toward market-oriented strategies.

**Solution:**

1. Following the death of Mao Zedong, the Chinese leadership sought to modernize the economy which had suffered under the Cultural Revolution.
2. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping introduced the "Open Door Policy" during the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.
3. This policy marked a shift toward "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics." It aimed to open China to foreign investment and international trade.
4. The policy included the "Four Modernizations" which focused on agriculture, industry, science, and technology.
5. Unlike the abrupt transitions seen in other communist states, China's "Open Door" approach was gradual, maintaining political control while liberalizing the economic sectors.

**Final Answer:** The "Open Door Policy" was announced by Deng Xiaoping.

**Answer: (C)**



Q6.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Saffron Revolution refers to a series of economic and political protests that occurred in 2007. It was triggered by the removal of subsidies on the sales price of fuel, which led to a surge in the prices of basic commodities. The movement was characterized by the significant involvement of Buddhist monks.

**Solution:**

1. The protests began in August 2007 in Yangon and were initially led by students and opposition political figures.
2. A turning point occurred when Buddhist monks joined the protests in large numbers. The name "Saffron Revolution" comes from the color of the robes traditionally worn by these monks.
3. The movement was directed against the ruling military junta in Myanmar (then Burma), demanding democratic reforms and the release of political prisoners, including Aung San Suu Kyi.
4. The monks engaged in acts of non-violent resistance, such as turning their alms bowls upside down to signify a refusal to accept donations from military officials.
5. Although the military eventually cracked down on the protests, the movement drew immense international attention to the struggle for democracy in Myanmar.

**Final Answer:** The "Saffron Revolution" is associated with Myanmar.

**Answer: (B)**

Q7.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Dalit Panthers was a militant social organization founded by Dalit youth in the early 1970s. Inspired by the Black Panther Party in the United States, the group sought to combat caste-based discrimination and violence through radical means and literary expression.

**Solution:**

1. The movement was born out of the frustration of educated Dalit youth who felt that the existing political parties were failing to address the increasing atrocities against Dalits in rural and urban areas.
2. The organization was officially founded in 1972 in the city of Mumbai, which is located in the state of Maharashtra.
3. Key founders included literary figures and activists like Namdeo Dhasal and J.V. Pawar. They used poetry and literature to voice the pain and anger of the oppressed classes.
4. The Dalit Panthers advocated for a complete destruction of the caste system and fought for the effective implementation of constitutional provisions regarding reservations and civil rights.
5. The movement had a profound impact on the political consciousness of the marginalized sections in Maharashtra and later influenced similar movements across India.

**Final Answer:** The state that first experienced the "Dalit Panthers" movement was Maharashtra.

**Answer: (C)**



Q8.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is based on the scientific consensus that global warming is occurring and that human-made  $CO_2$  emissions are driving it.

**Solution:**

1. The protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force in 2005. It recognized that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere.
2. The primary objective of the protocol was to commit state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the premise that global warming exists and human-made emissions have caused it.
3. It focused on six main greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), Methane ( $CH_4$ ), Nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride ( $SF_6$ ).
4. The treaty introduced the principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities," placing a heavier burden on developed nations to take the lead in mitigation.
5. While the Montreal Protocol focused on Ozone-depleting substances, the Kyoto Protocol was the first major global agreement specifically targeting climate-altering greenhouse gases.

**Final Answer:** The "Kyoto Protocol" specifically set targets for reducing Greenhouse gas emissions.

**Answer: (B)**

Q9.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Tashkent Agreement was a peace treaty signed between India and Pakistan to resolve the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The meeting was brokered by the Soviet Union to ensure stability in the South Asian region during the Cold War.

**Solution:**

1. Following the ceasefire of the 1965 war, a summit was organized in Tashkent (now in Uzbekistan) in January 1966.
2. The Indian delegation was led by the second Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the Pakistani delegation was led by President Ayub Khan.
3. The agreement stipulated that both countries would withdraw all armed personnel to the positions held before 5 August 1965 and restore economic and diplomatic relations.
4. Both nations pledged to settle their disputes through peaceful means without resorting to force, adhering to the principles of the UN Charter.
5. Tragically, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away in Tashkent just hours after signing the agreement, leading to a period of mourning and political transition in India.

**Final Answer:** Lal Bahadur Shastri signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

**Answer: (B)**



Q10.

**Solution****Concept:**

US Hegemony is often analyzed through three dimensions: Hard Power (military), Structural Power (economic/global goods), and Soft Power (cultural). Structural Power refers to the ability of a dominant state to shape the framework of the global economy and provide essential infrastructure.

**Solution:**

1. Structural Power is the power to shape the rules and the environment within which other states operate. It is not about forcing a state to do something, but about creating the system itself.
2. A key aspect of this power is the provision of "Global Public Goods." These are goods that can be consumed by one person without reducing the amount available for others, and no one can be easily excluded from their benefits.
3. Examples of these goods provided by the US include the Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs), which ensure free trade across oceans, and the technical infrastructure of the Internet.
4. The US also dominates the global financial structure through the role of the US Dollar as the primary reserve currency and its influence over institutions like the World Bank and the IMF.
5. Therefore, the ability to sustain and manage these global systems constitutes the "Structural" dimension of hegemony.

**Final Answer:** Structural Power refers to the role of the US in providing global public goods.

**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

**Solution****Concept:**

Following independence, the Indian National Congress (INC) sought to define the ideological path for the nation's development. The "Socialist Pattern of Society" was a vision aimed at achieving economic growth with social justice, emphasizing the role of the state in planning and industrialization.

**Solution:**

1. In the early years of planning, there was a consensus on the need for a mixed economy, but the degree of state control remained a point of internal debate within the Congress.
2. In January 1955, the Indian National Congress held its annual session at Avadi, near Chennai (then Madras).
3. Under the influence of Jawaharlal Nehru, the session passed a historic resolution declaring that the objective of planning in India should be the establishment of a "socialistic pattern of society."
4. This resolution implied that the state would own or control the "commanding heights" of the economy, particularly heavy industries and infrastructure.
5. This ideological shift was immediately reflected in the Second Five-Year Plan, which prioritized rapid industrialization and public sector expansion.

**Final Answer:** The "Socialist Pattern of Society" was adopted in the Avadi Session (1955).

**Answer: (A)**



Q12.

**Solution****Concept:**

The United Nations has six principal organs. One of these was designed specifically to oversee the administration of territories that were not yet self-governing, ensuring their transition toward independence or integration with another state.

**Solution:**

1. The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States.
2. The goal was to ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare these territories for self-government or independence.
3. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence, either as separate States or by joining neighbouring independent countries.
4. Palau, the last remaining Trust Territory, became independent in 1994 and joined the UN as its 185th member.
5. Since its mission was completed, the Trusteeship Council suspended its operations on 1 November 1994, though it still exists on paper as a principal organ.

**Final Answer:** The Trusteeship Council was suspended in 1994.

**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Chipko Movement was a non-violent social and ecological movement by rural villagers, particularly women, in India in the 1970s. It was aimed at protecting trees from being cut down by commercial loggers by literally "hugging" the trees.

**Solution:**

1. The movement began in 1973 in the Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttarakhand).
2. It specifically originated in the Reni village of the Chamoli district.
3. The protest started when the forest department refused the villagers' request to use ash trees for making agricultural tools but instead allotted the same forest land to a commercial sporting goods manufacturer.
4. Led by figures like Chandi Prasad Bhatt and later supported by Sunderlal Bahuguna, the local women took the lead in physically preventing the contractors from felling the trees.
5. The movement is considered a landmark in environmental history as it highlighted the link between the environment and the livelihoods of forest-dwelling communities.

**Final Answer:** The "Chipko Movement" started in the Chamoli district.

**Answer: (B)**



Q14.

**Solution****Concept:**

The term "Global Village" describes the phenomenon of the world's culture shrinking and expanding at the same time due to pervasive technological advances that allow for instantaneous sharing of culture and information.

**Solution:**

1. The concept was popularized by Marshall McLuhan, who suggested that electronic media would connect the entire world into a single community.
2. This idea is most fundamentally linked to Globalisation, which involves the integration of markets, cultures, and populations across the globe.
3. Globalisation facilitates the rapid movement of people, goods, and ideas, making geographical distances feel irrelevant.
4. The "Global Village" implies that an event in one part of the world can be experienced or reacted to in real-time in another part, much like in a small local village.
5. This interconnectedness is driven by the revolution in information technology and communication (ICT).

**Final Answer:** The term "Global Village" is most closely associated with Globalisation.

**Answer: (C)**

Q15.

**Solution****Concept:**

The split in the Communist Party of India (CPI) was a result of deep-seated ideological and strategic differences within the party leadership, exacerbated by international events and domestic political challenges.

**Solution:**

1. By the early 1960s, the international communist movement was split between the pro-Soviet line (favoring "peaceful coexistence") and the pro-Chinese line (favoring a more radical approach).
2. In India, a faction of the party believed in supporting the Congress government's progressive policies, while another faction saw the Congress as a reactionary force of the bourgeoisie.
3. The 1962 India-China border war brought these tensions to a boiling point. The right-wing faction of the CPI supported the Indian government against China, while the left-wing faction was accused of being "pro-China."
4. These ideological rifts led to a formal split in 1964 at the party's Tenali convention, resulting in the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) or CPI(M).
5. Therefore, the split was a combined result of the India-China war tensions and the broader Sino-Soviet ideological rift.

**Final Answer:** The split was due to both differences over the 1962 war and the ideological rift between Soviet and Chinese lines.

**Answer: (D)**



Q16.

**Solution****Concept:**

Social movements in India often emerge to protect the livelihoods of marginalized communities against the forces of globalization and large-scale industrialization. The National Fishworkers Forum (NFF) is an example of a sector-specific movement representing the traditional fishing community.

**Solution:**

1. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Indian government opened up its waters to large-scale commercial fishing through the "Deep Sea Fishing Policy."
2. This allowed massive foreign and domestic deep-sea trawlers to operate in the Indian exclusive economic zone.
3. Traditional fishermen found that their catch was depleting because these industrial trawlers swept the seabed, destroying marine ecology and fish breeding grounds.
4. The National Fishworkers Forum (NFF) was formed as a federation of state-level unions to fight for the rights of small-scale artisanal fishermen.
5. Their main struggle was to demand a ban on deep-sea trawlers and the protection of the coastal environment from corporate exploitation, culminating in several "Kanyakumari to Porbandar" marches and nationwide strikes.

**Final Answer:** The NFF was established to protect fishermen against deep-sea trawlers and large corporations.

**Answer:** (A)



Q17.

**Solution****Concept:**

The UN Security Council (UNSC) consists of five permanent members (P5) with veto power and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. Since the 1990s, there has been a strong demand to reform the UNSC to reflect the contemporary global distribution of power.

**Solution:**

1. The current P5 members are the victors of World War II: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
2. Germany, despite being one of the world's largest economies and a major contributor to the UN budget, is not a permanent member.
3. Germany, along with India, Japan, and Brazil (the G4 nations), has been consistently demanding a permanent seat in an expanded Security Council.
4. The argument for Germany's inclusion is based on its economic strength, its role in the European Union, and its significant contributions to global peacekeeping and development.
5. France, Russia, and the UK are already permanent members, making Germany the only country in the list seeking that status.

**Final Answer:** Germany is the country that is not a permanent member but has often demanded a seat.

**Answer: (B)**

Q18.

**Solution****Concept:**

The term "Balkanization" is derived from the history of the Balkan Peninsula in Europe, which saw the collapse of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires and later the violent disintegration of Yugoslavia.

**Solution:**

1. The Balkan region is characterized by immense ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity, which has historically led to intense local conflicts.
2. In political science, "Balkanization" has become a descriptive term for the process of fragmentation or division of a region or state into smaller regions or states.
3. These new units are often uncooperative or even hostile toward each other, leading to political instability and civil strife.
4. The most famous modern example was the breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s into several independent nations like Croatia, Serbia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.
5. Therefore, it is the opposite of integration; it represents the breakdown of a large political entity into smaller, competing parts.

**Final Answer:** Balkanization refers to the fragmentation of a larger state into smaller, often hostile units.

**Answer: (B)**



Q19.

**Solution****Concept:**

B.R. Ambedkar was a key figure in the struggle for Dalit rights and the primary architect of the Indian Constitution. He believed that political power was the key to social transformation and organized several platforms to represent the interests of the depressed classes.

**Solution:**

1. In 1936, Dr. Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party (ILP) to participate in the provincial elections. The party aimed to represent the interests of the working class and the Scheduled Castes.
2. In 1942, he transformed the ILP into the Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF), focusing more specifically on the political rights of Dalits at a national level.
3. He later envisioned a broader political party called the Republican Party of India (RPI), though he passed away shortly before its formal establishment in 1957.
4. Jagjivan Ram was a prominent Dalit leader within the Congress party, while Kanshi Ram founded the BSP much later in 1984.
5. Therefore, the credit for founding both the Independent Labour Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation goes strictly to B.R. Ambedkar.

**Final Answer:** B.R. Ambedkar was the founder of these organizations.

**Answer: (C)**

Q20.

**Solution****Concept:**

The U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement (123 Agreement) was a landmark deal that ended India's nuclear isolation and recognized it as a responsible state with advanced nuclear technology. It was a complex process involving legislative changes in both countries.

**Solution:**

1. The initial framework for the deal was announced in July 2005 during a joint statement by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and US President George W. Bush.
2. The agreement faced significant political opposition in India, particularly from the Left Front parties, who feared it would compromise India's strategic autonomy.
3. Despite the risk of his government falling, Dr. Manmohan Singh pushed forward with the deal, winning a crucial vote of confidence in 2008.
4. The agreement was formally operationalized in late 2008 after receiving approval from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).
5. This deal is considered the defining foreign policy achievement of the Manmohan Singh-led UPA government, transforming the Indo-US strategic partnership.

**Final Answer:** The agreement was operationalized during the tenure of Manmohan Singh.

**Answer: (B)**



Q21.

**Solution****Concept:**

The "North-South Divide" is a socio-economic and political categorization used to describe the global disparity between wealthy, industrialized nations and poorer, developing nations. This division is not strictly geographical but rather based on levels of economic development and political influence.

**Solution:**

1. The "Global North" generally includes the United States, Canada, Europe, Japan, and Australia. These are nations characterized by high GDP, advanced technology, and political stability.
2. The "Global South" consists of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These nations often have lower levels of industrialization, higher poverty rates, and history of colonial exploitation.
3. The concept gained prominence during the Cold War when the "Third World" sought a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to address the systemic inequalities in global trade and finance.
4. The divide highlights that while the North controls most of the world's wealth and technology, the South provides much of the raw materials and labor, often under unfavorable terms of trade.
5. Therefore, the term is a shorthand for the economic gap between the developed industrial nations and the developing nations of the world.

**Final Answer:** The "North-South Divide" refers to the gap between developed industrial nations and developing nations.

**Answer: (B)**



Q22.

**Solution****Concept:**

Following the 1971 Indo-Pak war, which led to the liberation of Bangladesh, both nations needed to establish a framework for future relations to ensure regional peace. The meeting was held to resolve the aftermath of the conflict, including the issue of prisoners of war (POWs).

**Solution:**

1. In July 1972, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto met in the hill station of Shimla.
2. The resulting **\*\*Shimla Agreement\*\*** was much more than a mere peace treaty; it established the principle that all future disputes between India and Pakistan should be settled bilaterally.
3. Key provisions included the conversion of the "Ceasefire Line" in Jammu and Kashmir into the "Line of Control" (LoC) and a pledge to refrain from the threat or use of force against each other.
4. India also agreed to release the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war captured during the 1971 war as a gesture of goodwill.
5. This agreement remains the bedrock of India's stance that third-party mediation in the Kashmir issue is unnecessary and invalid.

**Final Answer:** The Shimla Agreement was signed following the 1971 war.

**Answer: (B)**

Q23.

**Solution****Concept:**

Amnesty International is a non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in 1961 by British lawyer Peter Benenson. It operates as a global movement of volunteers and activists dedicated to the promotion and protection of universal human rights.

**Solution:**

1. The organization's core work involves conducting research and generating action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights.
2. It specifically focuses on issues such as the release of prisoners of conscience, the abolition of the death penalty, and the prevention of torture and extrajudicial killings.
3. Amnesty International is famous for its "urgent appeals" and letter-writing campaigns that mobilize thousands of people to pressure governments to respect international law.
4. It publishes an influential annual report documenting the status of human rights in countries across the world, which serves as a vital tool for activists and policymakers.
5. For its dedicated work in the field of human rights and dignity, the organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977.

**Final Answer:** Amnesty International focuses on Human Rights protection.

**Answer: (B)**



Q24.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Shah Bano Case (1985) was a landmark judicial and political event in India. It involved a 62-year-old Muslim woman who sought alimony from her former husband after a divorce, triggering a national debate on the conflict between personal laws and civil rights.

**Solution:**

1. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Shah Bano, granting her maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), which applies to all citizens regardless of religion.
2. This judgment was seen by conservative sections of the Muslim community as an interference in their personal laws (Shariat), while liberals and women's rights groups hailed it as a step toward justice.
3. The case forced a debate on the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (Article 44), which suggests that the state should endeavor to provide a common set of laws for all citizens.
4. The Rajiv Gandhi government, under pressure from conservative groups, eventually passed the "Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986," which effectively nullified the Supreme Court's judgment.
5. This move was criticized by many as "appeasement politics" and remains a central point in discussions regarding the nature of Indian secularism.

**Final Answer:** The "Shah Bano Case" became a focal point for debates on secularism and Uniform Civil Code.

**Answer: (B)**



Q25.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was established during the Cold War by leaders of newly independent nations who did not want to join either the US-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc.

**Solution:**

1. The movement had its roots in the Bandung Conference of 1955, but it was formally established at the Belgrade Summit in 1961.
2. The five key founding fathers of NAM were:
  - Jawaharlal Nehru (India)
  - Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia)
  - Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)
  - Sukarno (Indonesia)
  - Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)
3. Nasser (Egypt) played a critical role in mobilizing the Arab world, Sukarno (Indonesia) hosted the foundational Bandung meeting, and Nkrumah (Ghana) was the leading voice for African independence and unity.
4. Together, these leaders advocated for "peaceful coexistence," mutual non-aggression, and the sovereignty of all nations.
5. Since all the mentioned leaders were instrumental in the formation of NAM, the correct choice includes all of them.

**Final Answer:** All of the above (Nasser, Sukarno, Nkrumah) were founders of NAM.

**Answer: (D)**



Q26.

**Solution****Concept:**

In international relations, "Hegemony" refers to the preponderance of power by one state over others. It is derived from the Greek word "hegemonia," which originally referred to the leadership of a city-state. In the modern context, it describes a situation of structural and ideological dominance.

**Solution:**

1. Hegemony is not limited to mere military strength; it is a multi-dimensional concept that involves the ability of a superpower to influence and control various aspects of global life.
2. Military and Economic dominance (Hard and Structural Power): This includes having an unmatched military capability and the ability to dictate the rules of the global economy, as well as providing global public goods.
3. Political and Cultural dominance (Soft Power): This involves the spread of the hegemon's ideology, values, and lifestyle (such as the "American Dream" or the global spread of English), making its leadership seem legitimate and desirable to others.
4. Antonio Gramsci, the Italian Marxist, argued that hegemony operates by winning the "consent" of the dominated classes through cultural and ideological influence, rather than just through coercion.
5. Therefore, a true hegemon must dominate across the military, economic, political, and cultural spectrums to maintain its position.

**Final Answer:** Hegemony is characterized by dominance in both (A) and (B).

**Answer: (D)**



Q27.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Anti-Arrack Movement was a spontaneous and powerful social movement led by rural women. It highlighted the link between government policy, commercial interests, and the domestic violence caused by alcoholism in rural households.

**Solution:**

1. The movement started in a remote village called Dubagunta in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh in the early 1990s.
2. It was sparked during an adult literacy drive where women began discussing the devastating impact of "Arrack" (locally brewed alcohol) on their families, including financial ruin and physical abuse.
3. The women organized themselves to protest against the auctioning of arrack contracts and blocked the entry of arrack vehicles into their villages.
4. What started as a local protest quickly spread across the state, forcing the political parties to take notice and eventually leading to a formal ban on arrack in the state.
5. The movement is a classic example of how "private" issues like domestic abuse can be transformed into a "public" political struggle for social change.

**Final Answer:** The Anti-Arrack Movement took place in Andhra Pradesh.

**Answer: (A)**

Q28.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organization established in 2001. It is a Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance that has grown to become one of the world's most influential regional blocs.

**Solution:**

1. The SCO was founded by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. India and Pakistan became full members in 2017.
2. The primary objective of the SCO is to strengthen mutual trust and neighborliness among the member states and to promote effective cooperation in various fields.
3. A core focus of the organization is "Regional Security." It specifically aims to combat the "three evils" of terrorism, separatism, and extremism.
4. The SCO maintains the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS), headquartered in Tashkent, which facilitates coordination and intelligence sharing among member nations to ensure stability in Central Asia.
5. While it also discusses economic and cultural cooperation, its foundational and primary identity remains that of a security-oriented bloc.

**Final Answer:** The SCO primarily focuses on Regional security and counter-terrorism.

**Answer: (A)**



Q29.

**Solution****Concept:**

The mid-20th century saw the emergence of powerful female leaders in South Asia who challenged traditional gender roles in politics. The first woman to head a government in modern history came from the island nation of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon).

**Solution:**

1. Sirimavo Bandaranaike entered politics following the assassination of her husband, S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, who was the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.
2. She led the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) to victory in the July 1960 general elections.
3. Upon taking office in 1960, she became the world's first female Prime Minister, serving three terms: 1960–1965, 1970–1977, and 1994–2000.
4. She was a prominent leader in the Non-Aligned Movement and played a key role in nationalizing various sectors of the Sri Lankan economy.
5. Other leaders like Indira Gandhi (India) took office in 1966, Golda Meir (Israel) in 1969, and Margaret Thatcher (UK) in 1979, all following the precedent set by Bandaranaike.

**Final Answer:** Sirimavo Bandaranaike was the first woman Prime Minister in the world.

**Answer: (B)**

Q30.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 1992 Rio Earth Summit addressed the tension between the global need for environmental protection and the developmental needs of the Global South. This resulted in the foundational principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR).

**Solution:**

1. The principle acknowledges that "Common" responsibility exists because the entire planet shares a single atmosphere and ecosystem, and climate change affects everyone.
2. However, the responsibility is "Differentiated" because developed nations have historically contributed the most to global environmental degradation through centuries of industrialization.
3. CBDR implies that while all nations must take action, the developed countries should bear a larger share of the burden in terms of reducing emissions and providing financial/technological aid to developing nations.
4. It also recognizes that the first priority of developing nations is poverty eradication and economic growth, which requires a certain level of flexibility in environmental regulations.
5. This principle remains the cornerstone of international climate negotiations, including the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

**Final Answer:** CBDR implies that developed nations bear more responsibility due to historical emissions.

**Answer: (B)**



Q31.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 1975 Emergency highlighted certain procedural gaps in the Indian Constitution that allowed the executive to wield disproportionate power. After the Janata Party came to power in 1977, they introduced the 44th Amendment Act to provide safeguards against the future misuse of Emergency provisions.

**Solution:**

1. In 1975, Indira Gandhi advised President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to declare an Emergency based on "internal disturbance" without consulting her Cabinet. The Cabinet only met and approved it the following morning.
2. To prevent such unilateral decisions, the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a crucial requirement under Article 352.
3. It mandated that the President can only proclaim a National Emergency after receiving a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet (the Prime Minister and other ministers of cabinet rank).
4. The Amendment also replaced the vague term "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" and made the proclamation subject to judicial review.
5. This ensured that no single leader could bypass the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers during such a grave constitutional decision.

**Final Answer:** The 44th Amendment closed the loophole regarding the Cabinet's recommendation.

**Answer: (B)**



Q32.

**Solution****Concept:**

The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was a set of proposals put forward during the 1970s by developing nations to replace the existing international economic system, which they viewed as being biased in favor of the developed North.

**Solution:**

1. Many newly independent nations found themselves economically weak and dependent on the developed countries of the West, a situation often described as neo-colonialism.
2. In 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) published a report titled "Towards a New Trade Policy for Development."
3. This report was a result of demands by the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to reform the global trading system.
4. The NIEO sought to give LDCs control over their natural resources, obtain better access to Western markets for their products, and reduce the cost of technology transfers.
5. It also aimed to give developing nations a greater voice in international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF.

**Final Answer:** The NIEO was a demand raised by the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through UNCTAD.

**Answer: (B)**

Q33.

**Solution****Concept:**

After the 1962 border conflict, diplomatic relations between India and China remained frozen for over a decade. The process of normalization began in the late 1970s but required a high-level political intervention to build substantial momentum.

**Solution:**

1. While Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee (as Foreign Minister) visited China in 1979, the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister in 34 years took place in December 1988.
2. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi traveled to Beijing and met with Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping.
3. The visit was significant as both sides agreed to maintain peace and tranquility on the border while seeking a "fair and reasonable" settlement of the boundary question.
4. They established a Joint Working Group (JWG) on the boundary dispute and signed agreements on cooperation in science, technology, and civil aviation.
5. This visit shifted the focus from purely military confrontation to a "multi-track" diplomacy approach, emphasizing economic and cultural ties alongside border talks.

**Final Answer:** Rajiv Gandhi visited China in 1988 to improve relations.

**Answer: (A)**



Q34.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Doctrine of Basic Structure is a judicial principle in India that limits the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. It asserts that certain fundamental features of the Constitution are beyond the reach of the amending power under Article 368.

**Solution:**

1. The conflict between Parliamentary sovereignty and Judicial review reached its peak in the early 1970s regarding the government's power to curtail fundamental rights for social reforms.
2. In 1973, in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala case, a 13-judge bench of the Supreme Court delivered a historic 7-6 verdict.
3. The Court ruled that while Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution, it cannot alter its "Basic Structure."
4. Examples of basic features include the federal character of the Constitution, secularism, democracy, the separation of powers, and the independence of the judiciary.
5. This judgment is considered the most important constitutional case in Indian history as it preserved the core identity and spirit of the Constitution from potential executive overreach.

**Final Answer:** The Doctrine of Basic Structure was propounded in the Kesavananda Bharati Case.

**Answer: (B)**

Q35.

**Solution****Concept:**

The path to European integration was built on small, functional steps of economic cooperation rather than an immediate political union. The earliest of these steps involved the joint management of resources essential for war and industry.

**Solution:**

1. After World War II, European leaders like Robert Schuman believed that tying the economies of France and West Germany together would make war between them "not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible."
2. In 1951, the Treaty of Paris established the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).
3. The ECSC brought together six countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—to create a common market for coal and steel.
4. By successfully managing these heavy industries collectively, the ECSC proved that supra-national cooperation was viable.
5. The ECSC eventually evolved into the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957, and finally into the European Union (EU) in 1993.

**Final Answer:** The ECSC was a precursor to the European Union.

**Answer: (B)**



Q36.

**Solution****Concept:**

The North-Eastern region of India has witnessed several movements based on ethnic and linguistic identity. The Bodos are an ethnolinguistic group in the Brahmaputra Valley who have long demanded a separate state to protect their cultural identity and ensure economic development.

**Solution:**

1. The Bodo movement was spearheaded by organizations like the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) and the United Democratic Peoples' Front.
2. The demand for "Bodoland" arose from the perception that the Bodo people were being marginalized within the larger state of Assam and that their land was being encroached upon by outsiders.
3. The struggle involved both democratic protests and armed insurgency by groups like the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).
4. Over the years, the central government has signed multiple Bodo Accords (1993, 2003, and 2020) to provide greater autonomy to the region.
5. This led to the creation of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), an autonomous administrative unit within the state of Assam under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

**Final Answer:** The Bodo Movement is centered in the state of Assam.

**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

**Solution****Concept:**

International relations often feature informal groups of powerful nations that meet to coordinate global policy. The G-7 (formerly G-8) is one such influential bloc that focuses on global economic governance, international security, and energy policy.

**Solution:**

1. The G-7 (Group of Seven) consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
2. These nations are characterized by being highly industrialized, developed economies with democratic political systems.
3. The group was expanded to the G-8 in 1997 with the inclusion of Russia, but Russia was suspended in 2014 following the annexation of Crimea, leading the group to revert to the G-7.
4. Unlike the United Nations, the G-7 is not a formal international organization with a permanent secretariat or legal charter; it is a forum for top-level political discussion.
5. Its members represent a significant portion of global net wealth and have a major influence on the decisions of international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank.

**Final Answer:** The G-8/G-7 represents a group of highly industrialized democratic nations.

**Answer: (B)**



Q38.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was established in 1979 to identify the "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes" (SEBC) in India and suggest measures for their advancement.

**Solution:**

1. The Commission, headed by B.P. Mandal, sought to identify groups that were disadvantaged not just economically, but through the historical structure of the caste system.
2. It used a multi-pronged approach involving 11 indicators grouped under three major headings: Social, Educational, and Economic.
3. However, the foundational criteria were Social (status in the caste hierarchy) and Educational (literacy rates and school attendance), rather than just income levels.
4. The Commission argued that "Backwardness" in the Indian context is a direct result of social exclusion and lack of educational opportunities over generations.
5. Based on these criteria, the Commission identified 3,743 castes as backward and recommended 27

**Final Answer:** The Mandal Commission used Social and Educational criteria to identify backwardness.

**Answer: (B)**

Q39.

**Solution****Concept:**

The First Gulf War was a significant international conflict that marked the end of the Cold War era and showcased the emergence of a new global order under US leadership, often referred to as the "New World Order."

**Solution:**

1. In August 1990, Iraq, under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, invaded and annexed its neighbor, the small oil-rich nation of Kuwait.
2. The United Nations Security Council condemned the invasion and authorized the use of "all necessary means" to force Iraqi troops out if they did not withdraw by a certain deadline.
3. A massive coalition force of 34 countries, led by the United States, launched "Operation Desert Storm" in early 1991.
4. The war was characterized by the extensive use of high-tech "smart bombs" and was widely televised, earning it the nickname "Video Game War."
5. The Iraqi forces were quickly defeated, and Kuwait was liberated in February 1991, establishing the precedent for UN-sanctioned collective security operations.

**Final Answer:** The First Gulf War was fought to liberate Kuwait.

**Answer: (B)**



Q40.

**Solution****Concept:**

Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms that every person is entitled to. In India, the protection of these rights is overseen by a specialized statutory body established to investigate abuses and promote human rights awareness.

**Solution:**

1. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established under the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA).
2. The Act was passed by the Parliament and received the President's assent in 1993.
3. The NHRC was created to ensure that India adheres to its constitutional commitments and international treaties regarding human rights.
4. Its functions include inquiring into complaints of human rights violations or negligence in the prevention of such violations by a public servant.
5. It is headed by a retired Chief Justice of India and includes members with judicial experience and expertise in human rights issues, acting as a "watchdog" for civil liberties.

**Final Answer:** The NHRC in India was established in 1993.

**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

**Solution****Concept:**

During the early decades of independence, the Indian National Congress advocated for a socialist-leaning, state-led economy. This prompted some leaders to break away and form an opposition that favored individual liberty and a free-market economy with minimal state intervention.

**Solution:**

1. In 1959, the Congress passed the Nagpur Resolution which advocated for land ceilings and cooperative farming. This was seen as a move toward Soviet-style agricultural policy.
2. In response, C. Rajagopalachari, along with other leaders like N.G. Ranga and Minoo Masani, formed the Swatantra Party.
3. The party was unique because it provided a right-wing, liberal alternative to the dominant "left-of-center" consensus in Indian politics at the time.
4. Its manifesto emphasized the "liberty of the individual" and argued that the government should stay out of business, opposing the "License-Permit Raj."
5. Although it became a significant opposition force in the 1960s, particularly in the 1967 elections, it struggled to build a mass base and eventually merged with the Bharatiya Lok Dal.

**Final Answer:** The Swatantra Party was formed by C. Rajagopalachari in 1959.

**Answer: (A)**



Q42.

**Solution****Concept:**

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) led to significant economic shifts in the border regions of member countries. Maquiladoras are a prime example of how multinational corporations utilize globalized trade rules to minimize production costs.

**Solution:**

1. Maquiladoras are manufacturing plants in Mexico, primarily located near the US-Mexico border, which are owned by foreign (mostly US) companies.
2. Under free trade agreements like NAFTA, these factories import raw materials and equipment duty-free for assembly or manufacturing.
3. The finished products are then exported back to the country of origin or to other international markets with little to no tariffs.
4. This system exploits the disparity in labor costs between developed and developing nations, providing low-cost labor for corporations while creating jobs in the host country.
5. Therefore, they are a direct outcome of economic globalization and the creation of "Free Trade Zones" where traditional national trade barriers are removed.

**Final Answer:** Maquiladoras are an example of the impact of Globalisation and Free Trade Zones.

**Answer: (A)**

Q43.

**Solution****Concept:**

Regionalism in India often stems from a sense of internal colonialism, where a specific sub-region feels that its resources are being exploited while its people remain underdeveloped compared to the rest of the state.

**Solution:**

1. The Jharkhand movement sought to carve out a separate state from the southern parts of Bihar.
2. The region was rich in mineral resources and forests, but the local tribal (Adivasi) populations felt they were not receiving the benefits of this industrial wealth.
3. The movement was driven by a strong sense of tribal identity and the historical neglect of the "Jharkhandi" culture and economy by the administration in Patna.
4. Leaders like Jaipal Singh Munda initially voiced these concerns, and later organizations like the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) intensified the struggle.
5. After decades of agitation, the state of Jharkhand was finally created in November 2000, coinciding with the creation of Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand.

**Final Answer:** The Jharkhand Movement was based on tribal identity and regional neglect.

**Answer: (B)**



Q44.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology. It creates a clear legal distinction between "nuclear-weapon states" and "non-nuclear-weapon states."

**Solution:**

1. The NPT was opened for signature in 1968. To define who could legally possess nuclear weapons, it established a specific "cut-off" date.
2. According to the treaty, a "nuclear-weapon state" is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967.
3. This definition applies only to five countries: the USA, USSR (now Russia), UK, France, and China (the P5 members of the UN Security Council).
4. Any country that developed nuclear capabilities after this date, such as India, Pakistan, and Israel, is classified as a "non-nuclear-weapon state" under the treaty's terms.
5. India has refused to sign the NPT, arguing that it is discriminatory because it creates a "nuclear apartheid" by allowing five countries to keep their weapons while banning others from developing them.

**Final Answer:** The NPT recognizes 1967 as the cut-off year.

**Answer: (C)**

Q45.

**Solution****Concept:**

The mid-1990s in India was a period of political instability and the rise of "Third Front" experiments. The United Front was a coalition of regional parties supported by the Congress from the outside to keep the BJP out of power.

**Solution:**

1. Following the 1996 General Elections, no single party had a majority. The BJP formed a short-lived 13-day government but failed to prove its majority.
2. Subsequently, a coalition of 13 parties called the United Front was formed.
3. H.D. Deve Gowda, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka, was chosen as the consensus candidate to lead the United Front government.
4. He served as the Prime Minister from June 1996 to April 1997.
5. After the Congress withdrew support from Deve Gowda, he was replaced by I.K. Gujral, who led the second United Front government until 1998.

**Final Answer:** The United Front government (1996) was led by H.D. Deve Gowda.

**Answer: (A)**



Q46.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Bangsa Moro movement is a long-standing struggle for self-determination and autonomy by the Muslim population (Moro people) in a predominantly Christian nation in Southeast Asia. This ethnic and religious conflict has spanned decades, involving both armed insurgency and peace negotiations.

**Solution:**

1. The term "Moro" refers to the Muslim ethnic groups inhabiting the southern islands of the **Philippines**, particularly Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago.
2. The movement was spearheaded by groups such as the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and later the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).
3. The primary grievances included historical marginalization, land displacement by Christian settlers from the north, and the desire for the recognition of their distinct cultural and religious identity.
4. After years of conflict, the Philippine government signed the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro in 2014.
5. This led to the creation of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in 2019, providing a significant degree of self-governance within the Philippine state.

**Final Answer:** The Bangsa Moro movement is located in the Philippines.

**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Right to Information (RTI) is a fundamental tool for ensuring transparency and accountability in a democracy. It allows citizens to request information from public authorities, thereby curbing corruption and empowering the grassroots level.

**Solution:**

1. The movement for RTI was initiated by the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan, which demanded access to village accounts to check for discrepancies in wage payments.
2. Due to sustained pressure from civil society and a series of judicial pronouncements, the UPA-I government introduced the RTI Bill in Parliament.
3. The **Right to Information Act** was passed by the Indian Parliament and received Presidential assent in June **2005**, coming fully into force in October of that year.
4. The Act replaced the much weaker "Freedom of Information Act, 2002."
5. Under this law, public authorities are mandated to provide information within 30 days, failing which they can be penalized, making it one of the most powerful legislations in independent India.

**Final Answer:** The RTI Act was passed in 2005.

**Answer: (B)**



Q48.

**Solution****Concept:**

Military operations are often given codenames to maintain secrecy and provide a clear reference for command and control. "Operation Desert Storm" was the combat phase of a larger intervention authorized by the international community.

**Solution:**

1. Following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, the United Nations gave Iraq a deadline to withdraw.
2. When the deadline passed without compliance, a US-led coalition of 34 nations launched a massive air and ground campaign on 17 January 1991.
3. **\*\*Operation Desert Storm\*\*** was the specific codename for the military offensive to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi forces.
4. It was characterized by the first major use of "smart" munitions and widespread media coverage, often called the "First Gulf War."
5. The operation was highly successful from a military standpoint, resulting in the rapid retreat of Iraqi forces and the restoration of Kuwaiti sovereignty within weeks.

**Final Answer:** Operation Desert Storm was the codename for the UN-authorized coalition force against Iraq in 1991.

**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

**Solution****Concept:**

A "Global Public Good" is a resource or service that is non-excludable (no one can be prevented from using it) and non-rivalrous (one person's use does not reduce its availability to others) on a worldwide scale.

**Solution:**

1. Unlike national public goods (like a local police force or state highways) which are confined to a single country's borders, global public goods benefit the entire international community.
2. The **\*\*Internet\*\*** is the most prominent modern example of a global public good. While individual access may be paid, the underlying infrastructure, protocols, and the information network it provides are accessible globally.
3. Other examples include the ozone layer, global climate stability, and the prevention of pandemics.
4. The provision of these goods often relies on a dominant power (hegemon) or international cooperation, as there is no world government to fund them.
5. In the context of US Hegemony, the US role in developing and maintaining the Internet is considered a form of "Structural Power."

**Final Answer:** The Internet is a Global Public Good.

**Answer: (A)**



Q50.

**Solution****Concept:**

Mikhail Gorbachev, the last leader of the Soviet Union, introduced radical reforms known as \*Glasnost\* (openness) and \*Perestroika\* (restructuring). His policies unintentionally loosened the grip of the Soviet Union over its satellite states in Eastern Europe.

**Solution:**

1. By the late 1980s, the economic and political stagnation in the Eastern Bloc led to widespread public dissatisfaction.
2. Unlike his predecessors, Gorbachev made it clear that the Soviet Union would not use military force to intervene in the internal affairs of Eastern European countries (abandoning the "Brezhnev Doctrine").
3. This signal empowered pro-democracy movements in countries like Poland (Solidarity movement), East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.
4. The result was a wave of largely peaceful \*\*democratic revolutions\*\* in 1989, leading to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of communist regimes across the region.
5. This "Gorbachev factor" accelerated the end of the Cold War and eventually led to the reunification of Germany and the dissolution of the USSR itself in 1991.

**Final Answer:** The Gorbachev factor led to democratic revolutions and the fall of communist regimes.

**Answer: (B)**



**Answer Key**

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

