

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-4

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. Explain the concept of one-party dominance in India after independence and analyze the reasons behind the dominance of the Indian National Congress in the first two decades.

- (A) Absence of opposition parties
- (B) Strong leadership and freedom struggle legacy
- (C) Only economic factors
- (D) No elections were held

Q2. Analyze the role of opposition parties in a one-party dominant system and discuss how they contributed to strengthening democracy in India.

- (A) Opposition had no role
- (B) Opposition weakened democracy
- (C) Opposition ensured accountability
- (D) Opposition controlled government

Q3. Discuss the decline of one-party dominance in India and explain the political developments that led to the emergence of a multi-party system.

- (A) No decline occurred
- (B) Rise of regional parties and coalition politics
- (C) Only economic reforms caused decline



(D) Elections were stopped

Q4. Explain the challenges of nation-building in India after independence and analyze how leaders addressed issues of unity in diversity.

(A) No challenges existed

(B) Only economic issues

(C) Managing diversity and unity

(D) Ignoring regional differences

Q5. Discuss the process of integration of princely states and analyze the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in achieving political unity.

(A) No integration required

(B) British integrated states

(C) Patel led integration process

(D) States remained independent

Q6. Explain the linguistic reorganization of states in India and analyze its impact on national unity and administration.

(A) No reorganization occurred

(B) Based on religion only

(C) Based on language for better governance

(D) Created permanent conflict

Q7. Explain the concept of planned development in India and analyze the role of Planning Commission in economic policy formulation.

(A) No planning required

(B) Planning Commission guided development

(C) Only private sector planned

(D) Economy was unplanned



- Q8.** Discuss the strategy of mixed economy adopted by India and analyze the role of public and private sectors in development.
- (A) Only public sector
 - (B) Only private sector
 - (C) Both sectors contributed
 - (D) No sector contributed
- Q9.** Analyze the focus of early Five-Year Plans and explain their role in promoting industrialization and agricultural growth.
- (A) Only services sector
 - (B) Balanced focus on industry and agriculture
 - (C) Only imports increased
 - (D) No growth achieved
- Q10.** Explain the concept of non-alignment in India's foreign policy and analyze its significance during the Cold War period.
- (A) Alignment with USA
 - (B) Alignment with USSR
 - (C) Independent foreign policy
 - (D) No foreign policy
- Q11.** Discuss India's relations with neighboring countries and analyze the challenges faced in maintaining regional peace and cooperation.
- (A) No relations existed
 - (B) Only peaceful relations
 - (C) Mixed relations with challenges
 - (D) Only conflicts occurred
- Q12.** Analyze the role of Panchsheel principles in shaping India's foreign policy and promoting peaceful coexistence.



- (A) No role of Panchsheel
- (B) Promoted peaceful coexistence
- (C) Only economic policy
- (D) Led to conflicts

Q13. Analyze the challenges faced by the Congress Party after 1967 elections and explain how the rise of opposition affected Indian politics.

- (A) Congress remained unchallenged
- (B) Rise of opposition weakened Congress dominance
- (C) No elections were held
- (D) Only economic factors mattered

Q14. Discuss the split in the Congress Party in 1969 and analyze its impact on Indian political system and leadership structure.

- (A) No split occurred
- (B) Strengthened internal unity
- (C) Led to factionalism and political realignment
- (D) Ended democracy

Q15. Explain the concept of “Congress system” and analyze why it declined over time in Indian politics.

- (A) System never existed
- (B) Declined due to lack of leadership and opposition growth
- (C) Only economic reasons
- (D) No political change occurred

Q16. Explain the circumstances that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975 and analyze its impact on democratic institutions.

- (A) No impact on democracy



- (B) Strengthened civil liberties
- (C) Suspended democratic rights
- (D) Increased elections

Q17. Discuss the role of judiciary and media during the Emergency period and analyze how their functioning was affected.

- (A) Fully independent
- (B) No restrictions
- (C) Faced restrictions and censorship
- (D) Controlled government

Q18. Analyze the consequences of Emergency on Indian politics and explain how it influenced future electoral outcomes.

- (A) No consequences
- (B) Strengthened authoritarian rule
- (C) Led to political awareness and change in government
- (D) Ended elections

Q19. Explain the rise of regional aspirations in India and analyze how demands for autonomy affected national integration.

- (A) No regional demands
- (B) Only economic demands
- (C) Demand for autonomy influenced politics
- (D) No effect on integration

Q20. Discuss the role of regional parties in representing local interests and analyze their impact on Indian federal structure.

- (A) No role of regional parties
- (B) Strengthened federalism



- (C) Only national parties matter
- (D) No political impact

Q21. Explain the emergence of coalition politics in India and analyze the factors responsible for its rise after 1989.

- (A) One-party rule continued
- (B) Rise of regional parties and fragmented mandate
- (C) No elections held
- (D) Only economic reasons

Q22. Discuss the advantages and challenges of coalition governments in India and analyze their impact on policy-making.

- (A) Always stable governments
- (B) No challenges exist
- (C) Promotes consensus but may reduce stability
- (D) No impact on policies

Q23. Analyze the role of alliances in Indian elections and explain how coalition politics has changed electoral strategies.

- (A) No alliances formed
- (B) Alliances influence electoral outcomes
- (C) Only single party contests
- (D) No strategy change

Q24. Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian politics and analyze how it has influenced policy decisions and governance.

- (A) No impact on politics
- (B) Only economic impact
- (C) Influenced policies and governance



(D) Reduced governance role

Q25. Explain the role of social movements in recent Indian politics and analyze how they influence democratic processes.

(A) No role of movements

(B) Only protests without impact

(C) Influence policy and public opinion

(D) Replace government

Q26. Explain the concept of bipolarity during the Cold War and analyze the factors that led to its end in the late 20th century.

(A) Strengthening of both blocs

(B) Collapse of one superpower and internal weaknesses

(C) No change occurred

(D) Only military reasons

Q27. Discuss the disintegration of the Soviet Union and analyze its impact on global power structure.

(A) No impact on world politics

(B) Emergence of unipolar world

(C) Strengthened bipolarity

(D) Only regional impact

Q28. Analyze the role of economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union in ending the Cold War.

(A) No reforms were introduced

(B) Reforms strengthened USSR

(C) Reforms weakened Soviet control

(D) Only military actions mattered



- Q29.** Explain the consequences of the end of bipolarity on international relations and global governance.
- (A) No consequences
 - (B) Increased cooperation and new conflicts
 - (C) Return to colonialism
 - (D) End of international organizations
- Q30.** Explain the rise of alternative centers of power in the post-Cold War world and analyze their significance in global politics.
- (A) Only one superpower exists
 - (B) Emergence of multiple power centers
 - (C) No global changes
 - (D) Only military alliances matter
- Q31.** Discuss the role of the European Union as an alternative center of power and analyze its economic and political influence.
- (A) No influence globally
 - (B) Only regional importance
 - (C) Strong economic and political bloc
 - (D) Only military role
- Q32.** Analyze the rise of China as a global power and explain how it challenges traditional power structures.
- (A) China has no role
 - (B) Only regional power
 - (C) Emerging global economic and political power
 - (D) Declining influence
- Q33.** Explain the role of regional organizations like ASEAN in shaping alternative centers of power in global politics.



- (A) No role of regional organizations
- (B) Only economic cooperation
- (C) Contribute to regional and global influence
- (D) Replace global institutions

Q34. Explain the major political challenges faced by South Asian countries and analyze their impact on regional stability.

- (A) No challenges exist
- (B) Only economic issues
- (C) Political instability and conflicts
- (D) No effect on region

Q35. Discuss India's role in South Asia and analyze its relations with neighboring countries in promoting peace and cooperation.

- (A) No role of India
- (B) Only conflicts exist
- (C) India plays key regional role
- (D) No cooperation possible

Q36. Analyze the role of SAARC in promoting regional cooperation in South Asia and explain its limitations.

- (A) No role of SAARC
- (B) Only economic integration
- (C) Promotes cooperation with challenges
- (D) Fully successful organization

Q37. Explain the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security and analyze its effectiveness.

- (A) No role of UN



- (B) Only economic role
- (C) Promotes peace with limitations
- (D) Completely ineffective

Q38. Discuss the structure and functions of the Security Council and analyze the issue of veto power.

- (A) No veto power exists
- (B) Veto ensures equality
- (C) Veto power leads to imbalance
- (D) No decision-making role

Q39. Explain the role of international financial institutions like IMF and World Bank in global economic development.

- (A) No role in economy
- (B) Only political role
- (C) Support global financial stability
- (D) Only local impact

Q40. Analyze the challenges faced by international organizations in addressing global issues like climate change and conflict resolution.

- (A) No challenges exist
- (B) Only national governments act
- (C) Limited authority and cooperation issues
- (D) Fully successful always

Q41. Explain the traditional and non-traditional concepts of security and analyze how the meaning of security has expanded in contemporary global politics.

- (A) Security relates only to military threats
- (B) Security includes economic, environmental, and human aspects



- (C) Security has no modern relevance
- (D) Security applies only to developed nations

Q42. Discuss the concept of human security and analyze its importance in addressing issues like poverty, health, and human rights.

- (A) Focus only on state security
- (B) Ignores human welfare
- (C) Emphasizes protection of individuals
- (D) Only military protection matters

Q43. Analyze the role of international cooperation in maintaining global security and explain how collective security mechanisms function.

- (A) No cooperation required
- (B) Only one country ensures security
- (C) Collective efforts enhance global peace
- (D) Security is purely national issue

Q44. Explain the concept of sustainable development and analyze the need to balance economic growth with environmental conservation.

- (A) Only economic growth matters
- (B) Environment has no importance
- (C) Balance between growth and conservation
- (D) Development must stop completely

Q45. Discuss the issue of global warming and analyze its causes and consequences for human life and ecosystems.

- (A) No such issue exists
- (B) Only natural causes
- (C) Human activities increase global warming



(D) No impact on environment

Q46. Explain the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities and analyze its significance in global environmental agreements.

(A) All countries have equal responsibility

(B) Developed countries bear more responsibility

(C) Only developing countries responsible

(D) No cooperation required

Q47. Analyze the problem of resource depletion and explain how overuse of natural resources affects sustainable development.

(A) Resources are unlimited

(B) No effect on development

(C) Overuse leads to environmental degradation

(D) Only industrial sector affected

Q48. Explain the concept of globalization and analyze its impact on economic, political, and cultural aspects of society.

(A) No impact on society

(B) Only economic impact

(C) Multidimensional impact on society

(D) Only political impact

Q49. Discuss the role of multinational corporations (MNCs) in globalization and analyze their influence on developing economies.

(A) No role of MNCs

(B) Only negative impact

(C) Significant role in investment and technology

(D) Only local impact



- Q50.** Analyze the impact of globalization on culture and explain how it leads to both cultural homogenization and diversification.
- (A) No cultural impact
 - (B) Only uniform culture
 - (C) Both uniformity and diversity
 - (D) Culture disappears completely



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

Concept: One-party dominance refers to a political system where a single party consistently wins elections and governs, while other parties exist but remain weak. In India, the Indian National Congress dominated the political system in the early decades after independence.

Solution: The dominance of Congress was due to its leadership in the freedom struggle, strong organizational network, and presence of charismatic leaders like Nehru. It had broad social support across regions and communities. Weak opposition and lack of alternative political platforms also contributed to its dominance. Thus, Congress remained the central force in Indian politics during the first two decades.

Final Answer: Strong leadership and freedom struggle legacy

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Even in a one-party dominant system, opposition parties play a crucial role in ensuring democratic functioning by questioning government actions and providing alternative viewpoints.

Solution: Opposition parties in India, though weak initially, raised important issues, criticized policies, and held the ruling party accountable. They participated in parliamentary debates and elections, helping maintain democratic norms. Over time, they gained strength and offered political alternatives, contributing to a more competitive political environment.

Final Answer: Opposition ensured accountability

Answer: (C)

Q3.**Solution**

Concept: The decline of one-party dominance occurs when new political forces emerge, reducing the electoral strength of the dominant party and leading to a competitive multi-party system.

Solution: After 1967, Congress began losing its dominance due to internal conflicts, rise of regional parties, and growing political awareness among voters. Coalition governments and alliances became common. Social and economic changes also contributed to diversification of political preferences. This transition marked the emergence of a multi-party democratic system in India.

Final Answer: Rise of regional parties and coalition politics

Answer: (B)



Q4.

Solution

Concept: Nation-building in India involved uniting a diverse population with differences in language, religion, culture, and ethnicity into a single political entity. It required balancing unity with diversity to ensure stability and democratic functioning.

Solution: After independence, India faced challenges like communal tensions, regionalism, and linguistic diversity. Leaders adopted democratic institutions, federal structure, and secular policies to manage diversity. They promoted national integration while respecting cultural differences. Policies like linguistic recognition and equal rights helped maintain unity. Thus, managing diversity effectively was key to nation-building.

Final Answer: Managing diversity and unity

Answer: (C)

Q5.

Solution

Concept: At independence, India consisted of numerous princely states that needed to be integrated into the Indian Union to ensure political unity and territorial integrity.

Solution: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, along with V.P. Menon, played a crucial role in integrating over 500 princely states through diplomacy, persuasion, and sometimes force. Instruments of Accession were used to merge states into India. This process ensured a unified nation and prevented fragmentation, laying the foundation for a stable political system.

Final Answer: Patel led integration process

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Linguistic reorganization refers to the restructuring of states based on language to improve administrative efficiency and accommodate cultural identities.

Solution: The States Reorganisation Act (1956) reorganized boundaries primarily on linguistic lines. This helped people communicate effectively with administration and strengthened regional identity. Instead of weakening unity, it reduced conflicts and increased political participation. It improved governance and contributed positively to national integration.

Final Answer: Based on language for better governance

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Planned development refers to a systematic approach where the government allocates resources and sets economic priorities to achieve growth and social welfare. In India, this was implemented through centralized planning institutions.

Solution: The Planning Commission, established in 1950, played a key role in formulating Five-Year Plans, identifying priority sectors, and allocating resources. It aimed to achieve balanced growth, reduce inequality, and promote self-reliance. Through coordinated planning, it guided economic policy and ensured that development goals were systematically pursued.

Final Answer: Planning Commission guided development

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: A mixed economy is a system where both public and private sectors coexist and contribute to economic development. India adopted this model to combine efficiency with social welfare.

Solution: In India, the public sector focused on heavy industries, infrastructure, and essential services, while the private sector operated in consumer goods and other industries. This division ensured balanced development and prevented concentration of economic power. The collaboration between both sectors helped achieve growth and social objectives.

Final Answer: Both sectors contributed

Answer: (C)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: Early Five-Year Plans focused on building a strong economic base by promoting agriculture and industrial development. Balanced growth between these sectors was essential for sustainable progress.

Solution: The First Plan emphasized agriculture, irrigation, and rural development to ensure food security. The Second Plan focused on industrialization, especially heavy industries. Together, these plans aimed to create a balanced economic structure, reduce dependence on imports, and promote long-term growth.

Final Answer: Balanced focus on industry and agriculture

Answer: (B)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: Non-alignment refers to a foreign policy approach where a country does not formally align with any major power bloc, especially during geopolitical conflicts like the Cold War.

Solution: India adopted non-alignment to maintain strategic autonomy and avoid being influenced by either the USA or USSR. It allowed India to take independent decisions based on national interest and promote peace. This policy helped India gain international respect and play a mediatory role in global conflicts.

Final Answer: Independent foreign policy

Answer: (C)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: India's foreign relations involve maintaining diplomatic, economic, and strategic ties with neighboring countries while ensuring regional stability.

Solution: India has maintained both cooperative and conflictual relations with neighbors like Pakistan, China, Nepal, and Bangladesh. Issues such as border disputes, political instability, and security concerns create challenges. However, diplomatic efforts and regional cooperation initiatives aim to maintain peace and development in South Asia.

Final Answer: Mixed relations with challenges

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Panchsheel principles are five guiding principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, emphasizing mutual respect and non-interference.

Solution: The Panchsheel principles include mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful coexistence. These principles shaped India's foreign policy by promoting harmony and cooperation with other nations, especially developing countries, and strengthening global peace.

Final Answer: Promoted peaceful coexistence

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The 1967 elections marked a turning point in Indian politics, ending the era of unquestioned Congress dominance and giving rise to a competitive party system.

Solution: After 1967, Congress faced electoral setbacks in several states due to anti-incumbency, economic issues, and growing regional aspirations. Opposition parties united to form coalition governments, reducing Congress dominance. This shift introduced multi-party competition and strengthened democratic processes by increasing political accountability.

Final Answer: Rise of opposition weakened Congress dominance

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: The Congress split of 1969 reflected internal conflicts over ideology, leadership, and control within the party.

Solution: The split divided Congress into Congress (O) and Congress (R) led by Indira Gandhi. It weakened organizational unity but strengthened centralized leadership. The split led to political realignment, emergence of new alliances, and transformation of party politics from consensus-based to personality-driven leadership.

Final Answer: Led to factionalism and political realignment

Answer: (C)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: The “Congress system” refers to the dominance of the Congress Party as a broad coalition representing diverse social groups in early Indian politics.

Solution: This system declined due to weakening leadership, internal conflicts, and the rise of strong opposition and regional parties. Social and political changes reduced Congress’s ability to represent all groups, leading to fragmentation and the emergence of a competitive multi-party system.

Final Answer: Declined due to lack of leadership and opposition growth

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: The Emergency (1975–77) was a period when constitutional provisions allowed suspension of democratic rights due to internal disturbances.

Solution: The Emergency was declared due to political instability, economic problems, and a court verdict against the Prime Minister. During this period, civil liberties were curtailed, opposition leaders were arrested, and press freedom was restricted. Democratic institutions were weakened as executive power became dominant.

Final Answer: Suspended democratic rights

Answer: (C)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Judiciary and media are key pillars of democracy responsible for ensuring accountability and protecting rights.

Solution: During the Emergency, the judiciary's independence was limited, and several controversial judgments supported government actions. The media faced strict censorship, preventing free expression and criticism. This weakened democratic checks and balances and reduced transparency in governance.

Final Answer: Faced restrictions and censorship

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The Emergency had long-term political consequences by influencing public perception and strengthening democratic awareness.

Solution: The experience of restricted freedoms led to widespread public dissatisfaction. In the 1977 elections, voters rejected authoritarian rule, leading to the defeat of the ruling party. This marked a shift towards greater political awareness and reinforced the importance of democratic values.

Final Answer: Led to political awareness and change in government

Answer: (C)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Regional aspirations refer to demands by different regions for greater autonomy, recognition of identity, and equitable development within a federal structure.

Solution: In India, diverse linguistic, cultural, and economic conditions led to regional demands for autonomy. Movements in states like Punjab, Assam, and Tamil Nadu influenced national politics. While these demands sometimes created tensions, democratic accommodation through federalism and decentralization helped maintain national unity.

Final Answer: Demand for autonomy influenced politics

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Regional parties represent specific local interests and play an important role in a federal political system.

Solution: Regional parties gave voice to local issues, culture, and development needs. Their participation in politics strengthened federalism by decentralizing power and ensuring representation of diverse regions. They also influenced national policies, especially in coalition governments.

Final Answer: Strengthened federalism

Answer: (B)

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Coalition politics refers to a system where multiple political parties come together to form a government due to the absence of a clear majority.

Solution: After 1989, no single party could secure a majority, leading to coalition governments. The rise of regional parties, diverse voter preferences, and fragmentation of votes contributed to this shift. Coalition politics encouraged power-sharing but also posed challenges of stability and consensus.

Final Answer: Rise of regional parties and fragmented mandate

Answer: (B)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Coalition governments involve multiple parties sharing power, requiring coordination and consensus in decision-making.

Solution: Coalition governments promote inclusiveness and representation of diverse interests. They encourage consensus-based policies, reducing authoritarian tendencies. However, they may face instability due to conflicting party agendas and withdrawal of support. This can slow decision-making and affect policy continuity.

Final Answer: Promotes consensus but may reduce stability

Answer: (C)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Alliances are strategic partnerships between political parties to maximize electoral success.

Solution: In coalition politics, parties form pre-poll or post-poll alliances to combine vote banks and improve chances of winning. Alliances influence candidate selection, campaign strategies, and seat-sharing arrangements. They have significantly reshaped electoral competition in India.

Final Answer: Alliances influence electoral outcomes

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Globalization refers to increased economic, political, and cultural integration across countries.

Solution: Globalization has influenced Indian politics by shaping economic reforms, trade policies, and governance practices. It has increased interdependence, requiring policy alignment with global standards. Governments now focus on liberalization, foreign investment, and international cooperation, impacting domestic policy-making.

Final Answer: Influenced policies and governance

Answer: (C)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Social movements are collective actions by groups aiming to bring social or political change in a democratic system.

Solution: In recent Indian politics, social movements like anti-corruption movements, environmental protests, and rights-based campaigns have played a vital role. They raise public awareness, influence government policies, and hold authorities accountable. These movements strengthen democracy by encouraging participation and ensuring that citizens' voices are heard.

Final Answer: Influence policy and public opinion

Answer: (C)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Bipolarity refers to a global power structure dominated by two superpowers, mainly during the Cold War between USA and USSR.

Solution: The Cold War bipolar system ended due to internal economic weaknesses of the Soviet Union, political instability, and reforms like glasnost and perestroika. The collapse of the USSR led to the decline of one power bloc, ending bipolarity and transforming global politics.

Final Answer: Collapse of one superpower and internal weaknesses

Answer: (B)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: The disintegration of the Soviet Union marked a major shift in international relations and global power balance.

Solution: The breakup of the USSR in 1991 resulted in the end of the Cold War and the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower. This created a unipolar world order, reshaping international alliances, economic policies, and global governance structures.

Final Answer: Emergence of unipolar world

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: Economic and political reforms can transform state structures and influence global power dynamics.

Solution: Reforms like *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring) introduced by Gorbachev aimed to revive the Soviet economy and political system. However, they reduced central control, encouraged dissent, and exposed systemic weaknesses. This ultimately weakened the Soviet Union's authority and contributed to the end of the Cold War.

Final Answer: Reforms weakened Soviet control

Answer: (C)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: The end of bipolarity reshaped international relations and global governance structures.

Solution: With the collapse of the USSR, the world moved towards a unipolar system led by the USA. This led to increased international cooperation in some areas like trade and diplomacy, but also new regional conflicts and power struggles. Global governance institutions adapted to changing dynamics, reflecting both cooperation and competition.

Final Answer: Increased cooperation and new conflicts

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Alternative centers of power refer to the rise of new influential countries and groups in global politics.

Solution: After the Cold War, countries like China, the European Union, and India emerged as important global players. These alternative centers of power reduced the dominance of a single superpower and created a more multipolar world. This shift increased economic competition, diplomatic negotiations, and regional influence in global affairs.

Final Answer: Emergence of multiple power centers

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Alternative centers of power include regional blocs that exert economic and political influence beyond national boundaries.

Solution: The European Union (EU) acts as a major global actor with strong economic integration, a single market, and coordinated policies. It influences global trade, environmental standards, and diplomacy. Politically, the EU promotes multilateralism and regional cooperation, making it a significant non-military center of power in world politics.

Final Answer: Strong economic and political bloc

Answer: (C)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Rising powers reshape global order by expanding economic, political, and strategic influence.

Solution: China's rapid economic growth, industrial expansion, and global initiatives like Belt and Road have strengthened its global position. It challenges traditional Western dominance by influencing trade, technology, and geopolitics, thereby emerging as a key player in shaping a multipolar world order.

Final Answer: Emerging global economic and political power

Answer: (C)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: Regional organizations enhance cooperation and collective influence among member countries.

Solution: Organizations like ASEAN promote economic integration, political dialogue, and regional stability. They strengthen collective bargaining power in global forums and contribute to shaping regional and global policies. Such organizations act as alternative centers of influence without replacing global institutions.

Final Answer: Contribute to regional and global influence

Answer: (C)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: Political stability is essential for regional peace and development in interconnected regions like South Asia.

Solution: South Asian countries face challenges such as political instability, ethnic conflicts, terrorism, and border disputes. These issues weaken governance and hinder economic cooperation. Such instability often spills across borders, affecting regional peace and slowing development, thereby reducing overall stability in South Asia.

Final Answer: Political instability and conflicts

Answer: (C)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Regional powers influence cooperation, peace, and development through diplomacy and strategic engagement.

Solution: India, being the largest country in South Asia, plays a significant role in regional affairs. It engages in trade, diplomacy, and conflict resolution with neighbors. While challenges exist, India promotes cooperation through economic ties and regional initiatives, contributing to stability and development in South Asia.

Final Answer: India plays key regional role

Answer: (C)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Regional organizations aim to enhance cooperation but face practical and political limitations.

Solution: SAARC promotes regional cooperation in trade, development, and cultural exchange. However, political tensions, especially between member countries, limit its effectiveness. Despite these challenges, it provides a platform for dialogue and collaboration, though it has not fully achieved its objectives.

Final Answer: Promotes cooperation with challenges

Answer: (C)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: International organizations play a key role in maintaining global peace through collective security and cooperation.

Solution: The United Nations works to prevent conflicts, promote peacekeeping, and resolve disputes through dialogue and diplomacy. It undertakes peacekeeping missions and humanitarian efforts worldwide. However, its effectiveness is limited by political disagreements among member states and lack of enforcement power in some situations.

Final Answer: Promotes peace with limitations

Answer: (C)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: The Security Council is the most powerful organ of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace.

Solution: The Security Council consists of permanent and non-permanent members, with permanent members having veto power. This veto allows any one of them to block decisions, leading to unequal power distribution. While it ensures participation of major powers, it often causes deadlock and imbalance in decision-making.

Final Answer: Veto power leads to imbalance

Answer: (C)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: International financial institutions help stabilize economies and promote development globally.

Solution: Organizations like IMF and World Bank provide financial assistance, policy advice, and support for development projects. They help countries manage economic crises, reduce poverty, and promote growth. Their role is crucial in maintaining global financial stability and supporting developing economies.

Final Answer: Support global financial stability

Answer: (C)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: International organizations address global issues through cooperation, but face structural and political limitations.

Solution: Organizations like the United Nations face challenges such as lack of enforcement power, dependence on member states, and conflicting national interests. In issues like climate change and conflict resolution, cooperation is often weak and delayed. These limitations reduce effectiveness despite global frameworks and agreements.

Final Answer: Limited authority and cooperation issues

Answer: (C)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: Security has evolved from a narrow military concept to a broader multidimensional idea.

Solution: Traditionally, security meant protection from external military threats. In modern times, it includes economic stability, environmental protection, health security, and human rights. This expanded view reflects changing global challenges like climate change, pandemics, and economic crises.

Final Answer: Security includes economic, environmental, and human aspects

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Human security focuses on protecting individuals rather than just states.

Solution: It emphasizes freedom from fear and want by addressing issues like poverty, disease, and human rights violations. Human security broadens the scope of policy-making to include welfare and dignity of people, making it essential for sustainable development and global peace.

Final Answer: Emphasizes protection of individuals

Answer: (C)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: International cooperation and collective security involve countries working together to prevent conflicts and maintain global peace.

Solution: Collective security means that an attack on one nation is treated as an attack on all, encouraging joint action. Institutions like the UN facilitate cooperation through peacekeeping and conflict resolution. Such collaboration reduces unilateral actions and strengthens global stability through shared responsibility.

Final Answer: Collective efforts enhance global peace

Answer: (C)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Sustainable development ensures meeting present needs without compromising future generations.

Solution: It requires balancing economic growth with environmental protection. Overuse of natural resources leads to ecological damage, while controlled development ensures long-term sustainability. Policies focus on renewable resources, pollution control, and conservation to achieve this balance.

Final Answer: Balance between growth and conservation

Answer: (C)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: Global warming refers to the rise in Earth's average temperature due to increased greenhouse gas emissions.

Solution: Human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrialization increase greenhouse gases, leading to climate change. Consequences include rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and ecological imbalance. Addressing it requires global cooperation and sustainable practices.

Final Answer: Human activities increase global warming

Answer: (C)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) recognize that all countries share responsibility for environmental protection, but not equally.

Solution: Developed countries have contributed more to environmental degradation due to early industrialization. Hence, they are expected to take greater responsibility in reducing emissions and providing financial and technological support to developing countries. This principle ensures fairness and cooperation in global environmental agreements.

Final Answer: Developed countries bear more responsibility

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Resource depletion occurs when natural resources are used faster than they can be replenished.

Solution: Overuse of resources like forests, water, and minerals leads to environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and ecological imbalance. This threatens sustainable development by reducing the availability of resources for future generations and increasing environmental risks.

Final Answer: Overuse leads to environmental degradation

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Globalization refers to increasing interconnection and integration of economies, cultures, and political systems worldwide.

Solution: Globalization affects economic growth through trade and investment, influences political decisions through international cooperation, and impacts culture through exchange of ideas and values. It creates opportunities but also challenges like inequality and cultural homogenization.

Final Answer: Multidimensional impact on society

Answer: (C)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Multinational corporations (MNCs) are firms that operate in multiple countries and play a key role in global economic integration.

Solution: MNCs contribute to globalization by bringing foreign direct investment, advanced technology, and managerial expertise to developing economies. They create employment opportunities and boost production and exports. However, they may also create challenges like market dominance and profit repatriation. Overall, their role is significant in shaping economic growth and development.

Final Answer: Significant role in investment and technology

Answer: (C)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Globalization influences culture through the exchange and interaction of ideas, values, and lifestyles.

Solution: It leads to cultural homogenization by spreading similar lifestyles, brands, and media across the world. At the same time, it promotes cultural diversification by enabling the exchange of diverse traditions, cuisines, and practices. Thus, globalization creates both uniformity and diversity in cultural patterns.

Final Answer: Both uniformity and diversity

Answer: (C)



Answer Key

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

