

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-5

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

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

Q1. Which factor most strongly explains Congress dominance in the first three general elections?

- (A) Weak opposition ideology
- (B) Legacy of national movement
- (C) Electoral fraud
- (D) Presidential system

Q2. The Swatantra Party mainly opposed:

- (A) Secularism
- (B) Central planning
- (C) Federalism
- (D) Judiciary

Q3. CPI's early success was primarily in:

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Rajasthan

Q4. The Instrument of Accession was related to:



- (A) Land reforms
- (B) Princely state integration
- (C) Linguistic states
- (D) Panchayati Raj

Q5. The death of Potti Sreeramulu led to:

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) Linguistic reorganisation
- (C) Emergency
- (D) Coalition era

Q6. SRC Act (1956) was based mainly on:

- (A) Religion
- (B) Economy
- (C) Language
- (D) Geography

Q7. The Second Five-Year Plan emphasized:

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Heavy industries
- (C) Services
- (D) Trade

Q8. Green Revolution mainly benefited:

- (A) Rain-fed areas
- (B) Dry regions
- (C) Irrigated regions
- (D) Tribal belts



Q9. White Revolution is associated with:

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Milk production
- (C) Oilseeds
- (D) Cotton

Q10. NAM aimed primarily at:

- (A) Military alliances
- (B) Neutral foreign policy
- (C) Economic isolation
- (D) Trade liberalization

Q11. The 1971 war resulted in:

- (A) Creation of Bangladesh
- (B) Kashmir resolution
- (C) China treaty
- (D) NATO expansion

Q12. Pokhran-I (1974) demonstrated:

- (A) Peace treaty
- (B) Nuclear capability
- (C) Missile launch
- (D) Space mission

Q13. The 1967 elections are called a “political earthquake” because:

- (A) Emergency declared
- (B) Congress lost dominance in states
- (C) Constitution amended



(D) President removed

Q14. The Syndicate opposed Indira Gandhi mainly over:

(A) Banking

(B) Presidential election

(C) Foreign policy

(D) Defence policy

Q15. “Garibi Hatao” slogan was used in:

(A) 1967

(B) 1971

(C) 1975

(D) 1980

Q16. Emergency (1975) was declared under:

(A) Article 32

(B) Article 352

(C) Article 370

(D) Article 21

Q17. JP Narayan’s movement was called:

(A) Quit India

(B) Total Revolution

(C) Civil Disobedience

(D) Swadeshi

Q18. 42nd Amendment is known for:

(A) Weakening Parliament

(B) Strengthening executive power



- (C) Removing judiciary
- (D) Ending federalism

Q19. Punjab Accord (1985) aimed to resolve:

- (A) Language issue
- (B) Militancy
- (C) Economic crisis
- (D) Border dispute

Q20. MNF was active in:

- (A) Nagaland
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Assam
- (D) Manipur

Q21. Mandal Commission focused on:

- (A) Economic reforms
- (B) OBC reservation
- (C) Defence
- (D) Education policy

Q22. Mandir issue is linked to:

- (A) Babri Masjid
- (B) Golden Temple
- (C) Jama Masjid
- (D) Ajmer Sharif

Q23. NDA is led by:

- (A) Congress



- (B) BJP
- (C) CPI
- (D) SP

Q24. LPG reforms started in:

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1991
- (C) 2000
- (D) 1975

Q25. Rise of OBC politics is linked to:

- (A) Liberalisation
- (B) Mandal Commission
- (C) Emergency
- (D) NAM

Q26. Berlin Wall fell in:

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1995

Q27. Shock Therapy refers to:

- (A) Military strategy
- (B) Rapid economic transition
- (C) Cold War
- (D) Arms race

Q28. Glasnost means:



- (A) Reform
- (B) Openness
- (C) War
- (D) Trade

Q29. USSR disintegrated in:

- (A) 1989
- (B) 1990
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1992

Q30. EU formed through:

- (A) Lisbon Treaty
- (B) Maastricht Treaty
- (C) NATO Treaty
- (D) Geneva Treaty

Q31. ASEAN was formed in:

- (A) Tokyo
- (B) Bangkok
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Beijing

Q32. BRICS includes:

- (A) USA
- (B) India
- (C) UK
- (D) Japan



Q33. EU promotes:

- (A) Military alliances
- (B) Economic integration
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Colonialism

Q34. LTTE was active in:

- (A) India
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Bhutan

Q35. Nepal transitioned to democracy from:

- (A) Military rule
- (B) Monarchy
- (C) Colonial rule
- (D) Dictatorship

Q36. India-Pak conflict centers around:

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Gujarat

Q37. WTO deals with:

- (A) Security
- (B) Trade
- (C) Health



(D) Education

Q38. IMF provides:

- (A) Military aid
- (B) Financial assistance
- (C) Education
- (D) Food

Q39. UN Security Council permanent members include:

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Germany
- (D) Japan

Q40. Amnesty International works for:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Human rights
- (C) Defence
- (D) Banking

Q41. NPT deals with:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Nuclear weapons
- (C) Climate
- (D) Health

Q42. Human security focuses on:

- (A) State
- (B) Individual



- (C) Army
- (D) Borders

Q43. SALT treaties were between:

- (A) India-China
- (B) USA-USSR
- (C) UK-France
- (D) NATO-EU

Q44. Rio Summit held in:

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1995
- (D) 2000

Q45. Kyoto Protocol targets:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Emissions
- (C) War
- (D) Poverty

Q46. Global commons include:

- (A) Private land
- (B) Oceans
- (C) Farms
- (D) Cities

Q47. Indigenous rights relate to:

- (A) Urban areas



- (B) Tribal communities
- (C) Corporates
- (D) Governments

Q48. Cultural homogenization means:

- (A) Diversity increase
- (B) Uniform culture
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Conflict

Q49. WSF stands for:

- (A) World Security Forum
- (B) World Social Forum
- (C) World Science Fund
- (D) World State Forum

Q50. Globalisation increases:

- (A) Isolation
- (B) Interdependence
- (C) War
- (D) Autarky



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

Concept: Congress system and legitimacy from the national movement.

Solution: The dominance of the Indian National Congress in the first three general elections (1952, 1957, 1962) can be primarily attributed to its deep roots in the freedom struggle. The party had led mass movements, mobilized diverse social groups, and built a nationwide organizational network during colonial rule. This created immense political legitimacy and public trust. Voters associated Congress with independence, unity, and stability. Moreover, opposition parties were fragmented, regionally confined, and lacked comparable leadership or mass appeal. Congress also benefited from charismatic leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, who symbolized modern India. Therefore, the legacy of the national movement was the most decisive factor behind its electoral dominance.

Final Answer : “Legacy of national movement”

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Ideological opposition to state-led economic policies.

Solution: The Swatantra Party, founded in 1959 by leaders like C. Rajagopalachari, emerged as a reaction against the socialist economic policies of the Congress government. It strongly opposed central planning, which involved state control over industries, licensing, and economic regulation. The party advocated for a free-market economy, minimal government intervention, protection of individual enterprise, and property rights. It criticized the inefficiencies and bureaucratic controls associated with planned development. Thus, its primary opposition was directed toward central planning and the command economy model followed by the Indian state.

Final Answer : “Central planning”

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Regional success of leftist politics.

Solution: The Communist Party of India (CPI) found its strongest base in Kerala during the early years after independence. This was due to factors such as high literacy rates, political awareness, active peasant and worker movements, and social reform traditions. In 1957, Kerala elected the first democratically chosen communist government in the world, led by E.M.S. Namboodiripad. The CPI's policies on land reforms, education, and social justice resonated with the masses. Hence, Kerala became the primary region of CPI's early electoral success.

Final Answer : "Kerala"

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Political integration of princely states.

Solution: At the time of independence in 1947, India consisted of British provinces and over 560 princely states. The Instrument of Accession was a legal document through which these princely states agreed to join the Indian Union. By signing it, rulers ceded control over key subjects such as defence, foreign affairs, and communications to the Government of India. This process, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon, was crucial in ensuring political unity and territorial integrity. Therefore, the Instrument of Accession is directly associated with the integration of princely states.

Final Answer : "Princely state integration"

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Linguistic basis of state formation.

Solution: Potti Sreeramulu, a Gandhian activist, undertook a fast unto death demanding the creation of a separate state for Telugu-speaking people. His death in 1952 triggered widespread protests and mass mobilization across regions. The intensity of public pressure forced the government to create Andhra State in 1953. This event marked a turning point and led to the establishment of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), which recommended reorganizing states along linguistic lines in 1956. Thus, his death directly catalyzed linguistic reorganisation in India.

Final Answer : “Linguistic reorganisation”

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Basis of the States Reorganisation Commission.

Solution: The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), established in 1953, was tasked with examining the reorganization of Indian states. Its recommendations, implemented through the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, were primarily based on linguistic identity. The rationale was that people speaking the same language would have better administrative convenience, cultural unity, and democratic participation. Although factors like administrative efficiency and economic viability were considered, language remained the dominant criterion.

Final Answer : “Language”

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Industrialization strategy in planned economy.

Solution: The Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961) was based on the Mahalanobis model, which emphasized rapid industrialization through the development of heavy and basic industries such as steel, machinery, and infrastructure. The objective was to build a strong industrial base that would support long-term economic growth and reduce dependence on imports. Public sector enterprises played a key role in this strategy. While agriculture was not ignored, the primary focus was clearly on heavy industries.

Final Answer : “Heavy industries”

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Impact of agricultural modernization.

Solution: The Green Revolution in India during the 1960s and 1970s introduced high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and advanced irrigation techniques. These inputs required assured water supply and infrastructure, making them most effective in irrigated regions such as Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh. Rain-fed and dry regions could not benefit equally due to lack of irrigation and resources. Hence, the benefits of the Green Revolution were regionally concentrated in irrigated areas.

Final Answer : “Irrigated regions”

Answer: (C)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: Agricultural revolution classification.

Solution: The White Revolution, also known as Operation Flood, was a major agricultural movement aimed at increasing milk production in India. Led by Verghese Kurien, it established a nationwide milk grid, strengthened dairy cooperatives, and improved supply chains. As a result, India became one of the largest producers of milk in the world. Therefore, the White Revolution is directly associated with milk production.

Final Answer : “Milk production”

Answer: (B)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: Cold War foreign policy approach.

Solution: The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed during the Cold War as a group of countries that chose not to align with either the US-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc. India, under Jawaharlal Nehru, played a key role in its formation. The objective was to maintain strategic autonomy, promote peaceful coexistence, and avoid military alliances. This allowed countries to pursue independent foreign policies based on national interests rather than superpower influence.

Final Answer : “Neutral foreign policy”

Answer: (B)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: Geopolitical outcome of war.

Solution: The 1971 Indo-Pak war was fought primarily over the issue of East Pakistan, where a political crisis and humanitarian disaster had unfolded. India intervened militarily in support of the Bengali nationalist movement. The war ended with the defeat of Pakistan and the liberation of East Pakistan, which became the independent nation of Bangladesh. This was a major geopolitical shift in South Asia.

Final Answer : “Creation of Bangladesh”

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Demonstration of nuclear capability.

Solution: Pokhran-I, conducted in 1974 in Rajasthan, was India’s first nuclear test and was officially described as a “peaceful nuclear explosion.” It marked India’s entry into the group of nations possessing nuclear technology. The test demonstrated India’s scientific and technological capability in nuclear energy and had significant strategic and political implications, both domestically and internationally.

Final Answer : “Nuclear capability”

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Decline of one-party dominance.

Solution: The 1967 general elections marked a significant turning point in Indian politics and are often described as a “political earthquake.” For the first time since independence, the Indian National Congress faced serious electoral setbacks, especially at the state level. It lost power in several states such as Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal, leading to the emergence of coalition governments (Samyukta Vidhayak Dal governments). This indicated the breakdown of Congress’s monopoly over political power and the rise of regional parties and opposition unity. Although Congress retained power at the Centre, its declining influence in states fundamentally altered the political landscape.

Final Answer : “Congress lost dominance in states”

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Internal conflict within Congress.

Solution: The Syndicate, a group of powerful Congress leaders, opposed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during the 1969 Presidential election. The Syndicate supported Neelam Sanjiva Reddy as the official Congress candidate, while Indira Gandhi backed V.V. Giri as an independent candidate. Her call for a “vote of conscience” led to Giri’s victory, directly challenging the authority of the Syndicate. This conflict exposed deep ideological and power struggles within the party and eventually led to the split of the Congress into Congress (O) and Congress (R). Hence, the main issue of conflict was the Presidential election.

Final Answer : “Presidential election”

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:** Populist political strategy.**Solution:** “Garibi Hatao” (Remove Poverty) was the central slogan used by Indira Gandhi during the 1971 general elections. It was aimed at mobilizing the poor and marginalized sections of society by promising economic justice, redistribution, and welfare measures. The slogan helped her project a pro-poor image and distinguish herself from the old Congress leadership. It played a crucial role in her landslide electoral victory and consolidation of political power.**Final Answer :** “1971”**Answer: (B)**

Q16.

Solution**Concept:** Constitutional provision for Emergency.**Solution:** The Emergency declared in 1975 was imposed under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, which allows the President to declare a national emergency in case of war, external aggression, or internal disturbance (later amended to “armed rebellion”). On the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed proclaimed the Emergency citing internal disturbance. This led to suspension of fundamental rights, press censorship, and concentration of power in the executive.**Final Answer :** “Article 352”**Answer: (B)**

Q17.

Solution**Concept:** Mass political movement.**Solution:** Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led a nationwide movement in the 1970s against corruption, authoritarianism, and misgovernance. He called for a “Total Revolution” (Sampoorna Kranti), which aimed at transforming political, social, economic, and educational systems. The movement mobilized students, youth, and opposition parties and played a significant role in challenging the legitimacy of the Indira Gandhi government, eventually contributing to the declaration of Emergency.**Final Answer :** “Total Revolution”**Answer: (B)**

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Expansion of executive authority.

Solution: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, passed during the Emergency, is often called the “Mini-Constitution” due to its extensive changes. It significantly strengthened the power of the central executive and Parliament while curbing the powers of the judiciary. It limited judicial review, extended the term of legislatures, and inserted Fundamental Duties. The amendment centralized authority and tilted the balance in favor of the executive branch.

Final Answer : “Strengthening executive power”

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: Conflict resolution in Punjab.

Solution: The Punjab Accord of 1985, also known as the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, was signed between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Akali leader Harchand Singh Longowal. It aimed to resolve the ongoing militancy and political unrest in Punjab, which involved demands for greater autonomy and had escalated into violence. The accord included provisions related to territorial disputes, water sharing, and rehabilitation. Its primary objective was to bring peace and end militancy in the region.

Final Answer : “Militancy”

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Regional insurgency.

Solution: The Mizo National Front (MNF) was an insurgent group active in the northeastern region of India, particularly in Mizoram. It led an armed struggle demanding independence from India during the 1960s and 1970s. The conflict was eventually resolved through the Mizoram Accord of 1986, after which MNF became a mainstream political party. Thus, MNF’s primary area of activity was Mizoram.

Final Answer : “Mizoram”

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Social justice and reservation policy.

Solution: The Mandal Commission, established in 1979 under B.P. Mandal, was tasked with identifying socially and educationally backward classes (OBCs) and recommending measures for their advancement. Its most significant recommendation was to provide 27% reservation in government jobs for OBCs. The implementation of these recommendations in 1990 led to major political and social changes, including the rise of OBC-based political movements.

Final Answer : “OBC reservation”

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Religious-political dispute.

Solution: The Mandir issue refers to the Ram Janmabhoomi movement, which centered around the disputed site in Ayodhya believed to be the birthplace of Lord Ram. The controversy involved the Babri Masjid, a mosque built in the 16th century, which many claimed stood on the ruins of a temple. The issue became a major political and communal flashpoint, especially in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Final Answer : “Babri Masjid”

Answer: (A)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Coalition politics.

Solution: The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is a coalition of political parties in India led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Formed in 1998, it brought together multiple regional and national parties under a common political platform. The BJP, being the largest party in the alliance, provides leadership and sets the overall policy direction.

Final Answer : “BJP”

Answer: (B)



Q24.

Solution**Concept:** Economic liberalization.

Solution: The LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation) reforms were introduced in 1991 in response to a severe economic crisis characterized by low foreign exchange reserves and fiscal imbalance. Under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, the reforms aimed to reduce government control, encourage private sector participation, and integrate the Indian economy with the global market. This marked a shift from a planned economy to a market-oriented economy.

Final Answer : “1991”**Answer: (B)**

Q25.

Solution**Concept:** Rise of caste-based politics.

Solution: The rise of Other Backward Classes (OBC) politics in India is closely linked to the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations in 1990. The reservation policy empowered OBC communities politically and socially, leading to the emergence of strong regional parties and leaders representing backward classes. This transformed the political landscape by shifting focus toward social justice, representation, and identity-based politics.

Final Answer : “Mandal Commission”**Answer: (B)**

Q26.

Solution**Concept:** End of Cold War division in Europe.

Solution: The Berlin Wall, constructed in 1961, symbolized the ideological and physical division between East (communist) and West (capitalist) Germany during the Cold War. Growing public protests, political reforms in Eastern Europe, and weakening Soviet control led to its fall in 1989. This event marked the beginning of the end of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and paved the way for German reunification in 1990. It is widely seen as a major turning point in world history.

Final Answer : “1989”**Answer: (B)**

Q27.

Solution

Concept: Economic transition strategy.

Solution: Shock Therapy refers to a rapid and radical transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented economy. It was adopted by countries like Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The policy involved sudden removal of price controls, privatization of state-owned enterprises, and reduction of government subsidies. While it aimed to quickly establish a free-market system, it also led to short-term economic hardships such as inflation, unemployment, and inequality.

Final Answer : “Rapid economic transition”

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Political reform terminology in USSR.

Solution: Glasnost, a policy introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s, means “openness.” It aimed to increase transparency in government institutions, allow freedom of expression, and encourage public debate. This policy exposed inefficiencies and corruption within the Soviet system and contributed to political reforms as well as the eventual weakening of the Soviet Union.

Final Answer : “Openness”

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: End of Soviet Union.

Solution: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) officially disintegrated in 1991 due to a combination of economic stagnation, political instability, nationalist movements within constituent republics, and reforms like Glasnost and Perestroika. The collapse resulted in the emergence of 15 independent countries and marked the end of the Cold War and bipolar world order.

Final Answer : “1991”

Answer: (C)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Formation of European Union.

Solution: The European Union (EU) was formally established through the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. This treaty transformed the European Economic Community into a more integrated political and economic union, introducing common policies, European citizenship, and steps toward a single currency (Euro). It marked a major milestone in regional integration in Europe.

Final Answer : “Maastricht Treaty”

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: Regional organization in Southeast Asia.

Solution: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand. It was formed by five countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand—to promote regional cooperation, economic growth, and political stability in Southeast Asia. Over time, it has expanded to include more members and plays a significant role in regional diplomacy.

Final Answer : “Bangkok”

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Emerging economies grouping.

Solution: BRICS is a group of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. It aims to promote economic cooperation, development, and reform of global financial institutions. Among the given options, India is a member, while countries like the USA, UK, and Japan are not part of BRICS.

Final Answer : “India”

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Objective of regional integration.

Solution: The European Union promotes economic integration among its member states through policies such as a common market, free movement of goods, services, capital, and people, and adoption of a common currency (Euro) by many members. Its goal is to enhance economic cooperation, stability, and prosperity rather than forming military alliances or promoting isolation.

Final Answer : “Economic integration”

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Ethnic conflict and insurgency.

Solution: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was an insurgent organization active in Sri Lanka. It fought for the creation of an independent Tamil state (Tamil Eelam) in the northern and eastern parts of the country. The conflict, known as the Sri Lankan Civil War, lasted for nearly three decades before ending in 2009 with the defeat of LTTE.

Final Answer : “Sri Lanka”

Answer: (B)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Political transition in Nepal.

Solution: Nepal transitioned to democracy from a monarchy. For a long time, Nepal was ruled by a hereditary monarchy. Popular movements, especially in the 1990s and 2006, led to the reduction of royal powers and eventually the abolition of the monarchy in 2008. Nepal then became a federal democratic republic.

Final Answer : “Monarchy”

Answer: (B)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: Core issue in bilateral conflict.

Solution: The primary issue at the center of India-Pakistan conflict is Kashmir. Since the partition of India in 1947, both countries have claimed the region, leading to multiple wars and ongoing tensions. Kashmir remains a sensitive geopolitical and strategic issue affecting relations between the two nations.

Final Answer : “Kashmir”

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Global economic governance.

Solution: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization that regulates global trade between nations. It provides a framework for negotiating trade agreements, resolving disputes, and ensuring smooth flow of international commerce. Its primary focus is on trade, not security or health.

Final Answer : “Trade”

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: International financial institution.

Solution: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides financial assistance and policy advice to countries facing economic crises, particularly balance of payments problems. It offers loans, technical assistance, and monitors global economic stability. Its role is focused on financial support rather than military or educational functions.

Final Answer : “Financial assistance”

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:** UN Security Council structure.**Solution:** The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has five permanent members: the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom. These members have veto power. Among the given options, China is a permanent member, while India, Germany, and Japan are not.**Final Answer :** “China”**Answer: (B)**

Q40.

Solution**Concept:** Role of global NGOs.**Solution:** Amnesty International is a global non-governmental organization that works to protect and promote human rights. It campaigns against human rights violations such as torture, unlawful detention, and discrimination. It raises awareness and pressures governments to uphold international human rights standards.**Final Answer :** “Human rights”**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Nuclear non-proliferation regime.**Solution:** The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), signed in 1968, is an international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It seeks to limit the number of nuclear-armed states and encourages disarmament among existing nuclear powers. The treaty is based on three pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful use of nuclear technology. Hence, it primarily deals with nuclear weapons.**Final Answer :** “Nuclear weapons”**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Shift from traditional to human-centric security.

Solution: Human security is a concept that broadens the idea of security beyond the protection of the state to include the safety and well-being of individuals. It focuses on protecting people from threats such as poverty, disease, environmental degradation, and human rights violations. Unlike traditional security, which emphasizes military strength and territorial integrity, human security prioritizes the dignity and survival of individuals.

Final Answer : “Individual”

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Cold War arms control agreements.

Solution: The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) were a series of negotiations between the United States (USA) and the Soviet Union (USSR) during the Cold War. These treaties aimed to limit the number of nuclear weapons and strategic missiles possessed by both superpowers. SALT I (1972) and SALT II (1979) were important steps toward reducing nuclear tensions and promoting arms control.

Final Answer : “USA-USSR”

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Global environmental governance.

Solution: The Rio Summit, also known as the Earth Summit, was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was a landmark international conference focused on sustainable development, environmental protection, and global cooperation. It led to important agreements such as Agenda 21, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Final Answer : “1992”

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Climate change mitigation.

Solution: The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997 under the UNFCCC, is an international agreement that commits countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It sets legally binding targets for developed countries to limit emissions that contribute to global warming and climate change. Therefore, its primary focus is on controlling emissions.

Final Answer : “Emissions”

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Shared global resources.

Solution: Global commons refer to natural resources that are not owned by any single nation but are shared by all humanity. These include areas such as the high seas (oceans), the atmosphere, Antarctica, and outer space. They require collective international management to prevent overuse and degradation. Among the options, oceans are a key example of global commons.

Final Answer : “Oceans”

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Rights of native populations.

Solution: Indigenous rights refer to the rights of original inhabitants of a region, often known as tribal or native communities. These rights include protection of their land, culture, language, and traditional practices. Indigenous communities are often marginalized and face challenges such as displacement and loss of identity. Hence, indigenous rights are primarily associated with tribal communities.

Final Answer : “Tribal communities”

Answer: (B)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: Impact of globalization on culture.

Solution: Cultural homogenization refers to the process by which local cultures become increasingly similar due to the influence of global forces such as media, technology, and multinational corporations. It leads to the spread of a dominant culture and reduction in cultural diversity. This often results in uniform lifestyles, values, and consumption patterns across different societies.

Final Answer : “Uniform culture”

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: Global civil society platform.

Solution: WSF stands for World Social Forum, an international platform for civil society organizations, activists, and movements to discuss alternatives to globalization and promote social justice. It emerged as a counter-platform to the World Economic Forum (WEF) and focuses on issues such as inequality, human rights, and sustainable development.

Final Answer : “World Social Forum”

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Effect of globalization.

Solution: Globalisation refers to the increasing interconnectedness of countries through trade, communication, technology, and cultural exchange. It leads to greater economic, political, and social interdependence among nations. Countries become more linked through global supply chains, financial systems, and shared challenges. Therefore, globalization increases interdependence rather than isolation or autarky.

Final Answer : “Interdependence”

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

