

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-6

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 Swatantra Party, formed in 1959, was fundamentally different from other opposition parties of its time like the CPI or the Socialist Party.
Reason (R): It advocated for a state-controlled economy and further nationalization of industries, which was a popular sentiment.

- (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 statements accurately describes the nature of Congress dominance in the first three general elections?

- (A) It was a one-party system where no other parties were allowed to contest.
(B) It was a "one-party dominant system" where democratic competition existed, but Congress consistently won due to its broad social coalition and legacy of the freedom struggle.
(C) Congress won primarily due to widespread electoral malpractice and the suppression of opposition leaders.
(D) Its dominance was limited to the central government, with opposition parties forming governments in most states.

Q3. Arrange the following political parties in the chronological order of their formation:



- I. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- II. Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- III. Swatantra Party
- IV. Congress Socialist Party

- (A) I, IV, II, III
- (B) IV, I, II, III
- (C) I, II, IV, III
- (D) IV, II, I, III

Q4. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) of 1953 based its recommendations primarily on which principle, despite acknowledging other factors?

- (A) Administrative convenience
- (B) The linguistic principle, redrawing boundaries to reflect linguistic majorities.
- (C) Economic viability and potential for development.
- (D) Historical and cultural continuity of the regions.

Q5. Match the leader/figure with their associated event/state:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	(a)	Fast unto death for Andhra s
(2)	Potti Sreeramulu	(b)	Instrument of Accession for
(3)	Maharaja Bodhachandra Singh	(c)	Integration of Princely State
(4)	Sheikh Abdullah	(d)	Merger of Manipur with Ind

- (A) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (B) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- (C) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (D) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1



- Q6.** The integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union was more complex than many other states primarily because:
- (A) The Nizam wanted to join Pakistan despite having a Hindu-majority population.
 - (B) The Nizam declared independence and unleashed a paramilitary force called the 'Razakars' on the population.
 - (C) Lord Mountbatten had promised Hyderabad a special semi-independent status.
 - (D) There was a major communist-led peasant uprising in the Telangana region simultaneously.
- Q7.** Which of the following represents the most significant ideological difference between the First and Second Five Year Plans?
- (A) The First Plan was capitalist, while the Second Plan was socialist.
 - (B) The First Plan emphasized agricultural development and irrigation, while the Second Plan, under P.C. Mahalanobis, prioritized rapid industrialization and heavy industries.
 - (C) The First Plan relied on foreign aid, whereas the Second Plan was entirely self-funded.
 - (D) The First Plan created the Planning Commission, while the Second Plan dismantled it.
- Q8.** The Green Revolution is often criticized for which of the following negative consequences?
- (A) It led to a sharp decrease in food production and increased famine.
 - (B) It exclusively benefited the eastern states of India, neglecting the north.
 - (C) It increased the disparity between wealthy, large-scale farmers and poor, small-scale farmers, and created regional imbalances.
 - (D) It completely failed to increase the production of wheat and rice.



- Q9.** Operation Flood is most closely associated with:
- (A) The linking of rivers to prevent floods.
 - (B) A nationwide dairy development program, leading to the White Revolution.
 - (C) A plan for managing urban flooding during monsoons.
 - (D) The rapid increase in fish production in coastal areas.
- Q10.** The policy of Non-Alignment (NAM) was a strategic choice for newly independent India primarily to:
- (A) Isolate India from all international affairs and conflicts.
 - (B) Form a 'third bloc' to militarily challenge both the USA and the USSR.
 - (C) Preserve its hard-earned sovereignty and pursue an independent foreign policy without formally joining either of the Cold War power blocs.
 - (D) Secure maximum economic aid by aligning with the USA.
- Q11.** Arrange the following events in chronological order:
- I. The Tashkent Agreement
 - II. The Shimla Agreement
 - III. India's first Nuclear Test (Pokhran-I)
 - IV. The Sino-Indian War
- (A) IV, I, II, III
 - (B) I, IV, II, III
 - (C) IV, II, I, III
 - (D) I, IV, III, II
- Q12.** The 1971 Indo-Pak war had a significant geopolitical outcome, which was:
- (A) The resolution of the Kashmir dispute in India's favour.
 - (B) The creation of the independent nation of Bangladesh.
 - (C) The signing of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by both India and Pakistan.
 - (D) The establishment of SAARC.



- Q13.** The term "political earthquake" is used by political observers to describe the results of which general election?
- (A) 1952, due to the massive victory of the Congress party.
 - (B) 1967, where the Congress lost power in nine states and its Lok Sabha majority was significantly reduced.
 - (C) 1971, following the massive mandate for Indira Gandhi's "Garibi Hatao" slogan.
 - (D) 1984, after the sympathy wave following Indira Gandhi's assassination.
- Q14.** The 1969 split in the Congress Party was a culmination of the power struggle between Indira Gandhi and a group of powerful party leaders. What was this group of leaders collectively known as?
- (A) The Young Turks
 - (B) The Syndicate
 - (C) The Grand Alliance
 - (D) The Progressive Front
- Q15.** The "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty) slogan was Indira Gandhi's main platform in the 1971 elections. What was the main slogan of the opposition's "Grand Alliance"?
- (A) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
 - (B) India Shining
 - (C) Indira Hatao (Remove Indira)
 - (D) Total Revolution
- Q16.** The Navnirman Movement, a student-led agitation against corruption and economic crisis, originated in which state and became a catalyst for broader opposition to the government?
- (A) Bihar
 - (B) West Bengal



- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Q17. Assertion (A): The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, passed during the Emergency, is often called the 'mini-constitution'.

Reason (R): It introduced sweeping changes to the Constitution, including altering the Preamble, curtailing the power of the judiciary, and extending the term of the Lok Sabha.

- (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.

Q18. Jayaprakash Narayan's call for 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) was a demand for:

- (A) A military takeover to restore order.
- (B) The secession of Bihar from the Indian Union.
- (C) A purely economic reform to control inflation.
- (D) A comprehensive transformation of society, politics, and morality to root out corruption and re-establish democracy.

Q19. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973 is a significant document in the political history of Punjab because it:

- (A) Declared the formation of an independent sovereign state of Khalistan.
- (B) Demanded greater state autonomy for Punjab and a redefinition of Centre-State relations.
- (C) Called for the merger of Punjab with Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
- (D) Was the peace accord signed between the government and militants.

Q20. The Mizo National Front (MNF), led by Laldenga, conducted a long insurgency for an independent Mizoram. This conflict was resolved through:



- (A) A military operation that completely crushed the movement.
- (B) UN intervention that brokered a ceasefire.
- (C) A peace accord signed in 1986 with Rajiv Gandhi, which granted statehood and special provisions to Mizoram.
- (D) The voluntary surrender of Laldenga after the 1971 war.

Q21. The implementation of the Mandal Commission report by the V.P. Singh government in 1990 had a profound impact on Indian politics by:

- (A) Ending the era of coalition governments.
- (B) Resolving the Ayodhya dispute peacefully.
- (C) Intensifying the politics of social justice and bringing caste and reservation for OBCs to the forefront of national politics.
- (D) Leading to the adoption of the New Economic Policy.

Q22. The term "Mandal vs Mandir" politics refers to the political landscape of the 1990s, characterized by the clash between:

- (A) Politics based on economic reforms versus politics based on socialist ideals.
- (B) Politics of social justice for backward classes versus politics of religious-cultural nationalism.
- (C) Politics favouring urban development versus politics favouring rural development.
- (D) Politics of regional parties versus the dominance of national parties.

Q23. Which of the following correctly identifies the main national parties leading the UPA and NDA coalitions respectively?

- (A) UPA - Bharatiya Janata Party; NDA - Indian National Congress
- (B) UPA - Communist Party of India; NDA - Bharatiya Janata Party
- (C) UPA - Indian National Congress; NDA - Bharatiya Janata Party
- (D) UPA - Janata Dal; NDA - Indian National Congress



- Q24.** The New Economic Policy of 1991, which marked a major shift in India's economic strategy, is often summarized by the acronym LPG. What does LPG stand for?
- (A) Land, Production, Growth
 - (B) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
 - (C) Labour, Profit, Government
 - (D) Local, Public, Goods
- Q25.** The rise of parties like the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in the 1990s signified:
- (A) The declining relevance of caste in Indian politics.
 - (B) The successful political mobilization of Dalit communities and their assertion for political power.
 - (C) The merger of all regional parties into a single national party.
 - (D) The dominance of upper-caste politics in states like Uttar Pradesh.
- Q26.** Which event is considered the symbolic end of the Cold War and the fall of communism in Eastern Europe?
- (A) The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
 - (B) The disintegration of the USSR (1991)
 - (C) The fall of the Berlin Wall (1989)
 - (D) The formation of the Warsaw Pact (1955)
- Q27.** The term "Shock Therapy" as administered in post-communist Russia refers to:
- (A) A gradual transition from a state-controlled economy to a market economy over several decades.
 - (B) A painful and rapid transition to a capitalist economy, involving privatization of state assets and deregulation, which led to widespread economic hardship.
 - (C) A series of political reforms introduced by Gorbachev to democratize the Soviet system.
 - (D) A military strategy to counter the influence of NATO in Eastern Europe.



- Q28.** Mikhail Gorbachev's dual policies of 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' were aimed at:
- (A) Increasing military spending and expanding the Soviet sphere of influence.
 - (B) Reforming the Soviet economy and political system by introducing openness and economic restructuring.
 - (C) Suppressing democratic movements in Eastern Europe.
 - (D) Merging the Soviet Union with the United States.
- Q29.** Which of the following was NOT a direct consequence of the disintegration of the Soviet Union?
- (A) The end of the Cold War confrontation.
 - (B) The emergence of many new independent countries.
 - (C) The strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) as a powerful third bloc.
 - (D) The dominance of the USA as the sole superpower in a unipolar world.
- Q30.** The Maastricht Treaty is a landmark in the history of European integration because it:
- (A) Formally established the European Union (EU) and laid the foundation for a common currency (the Euro).
 - (B) Was the founding treaty of the European Economic Community (EEC).
 - (C) Admitted several Eastern European countries into the EU.
 - (D) Established a military alliance for European nations.
- Q31.** The "ASEAN Way" refers to a style of interaction and decision-making that emphasizes:
- (A) A formal, legalistic, and confrontational approach to resolving disputes.
 - (B) A policy of military intervention in the internal affairs of member states.
 - (C) An informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative approach based on consultation and consensus.
 - (D) A complete surrender of national sovereignty to a supranational authority.



- Q32.** Which of the following statements about the rise of the Chinese economy is INCORRECT?
- (A) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the US in 1972.
 - (B) Deng Xiaoping introduced the 'Open Door Policy' and economic reforms in 1978.
 - (C) China's economic reforms involved a complete and immediate transition to a democratic political system.
 - (D) China's accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2001 was a major step in its integration with the world economy.
- Q33.** The BRICS grouping brings together five major emerging economies. Which country was the last to join this group, changing it from BRIC to BRICS?
- (A) Brazil
 - (B) India
 - (C) South Africa
 - (D) China
- Q34.** The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka has been primarily between which two communities?
- (A) The Sinhalese and the Muslims
 - (B) The Sinhalese and the Tamil speakers
 - (C) The Tamils and the Christians
 - (D) The Buddhists and the Hindus
- Q35.** The transition from monarchy to a multi-party democracy in Nepal was a long and arduous process, culminating in the abolition of the monarchy in which year?
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 2001



(C) 2008

(D) 2015

Q36. Which of the following is NOT a major point of conflict in India-Pakistan relations?

(A) The dispute over the Kashmir valley.

(B) Control over the Siachen glacier.

(C) Disagreement over the sharing of river waters, governed by the Indus Waters Treaty.

(D) Cooperation within the SAARC framework, which has been largely successful and conflict-free.

Q37. The demand for reform of the UN Security Council primarily revolves around which of the following issues?

(A) Increasing the number of judges in the International Court of Justice.

(B) Changing its headquarters from New York to a developing country.

(C) Restructuring the Council to reflect contemporary geopolitical realities, including increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members.

(D) Abolishing the veto power of the Secretary-General.

Q38. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank?

(A) The IMF is a human rights organization, while the World Bank deals with trade.

(B) The IMF provides short-term loans to correct balance of payments problems, while the World Bank provides long-term loans for development and poverty reduction projects.

(C) The IMF is headquartered in Geneva, and the World Bank is in Washington D.C.

(D) Only developed countries can be members of the World Bank, while the IMF is open to all.



- Q39.** Amnesty International is a prominent international organization that primarily works in the field of:
- (A) Environmental protection
 - (B) Global trade regulation
 - (C) Human rights advocacy and research
 - (D) Nuclear disarmament
- Q40.** The 'Veto Power' in the UN Security Council is a special voting power held by:
- (A) All 15 members of the Security Council.
 - (B) The five permanent members (P5): China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US.
 - (C) The UN Secretary-General.
 - (D) The President of the UN General Assembly.
- Q41.** The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 is often criticized by countries like India because:
- (A) It allows any country to develop nuclear weapons without restrictions.
 - (B) It is considered discriminatory as it legitimizes the possession of nuclear weapons by the five countries that had them before 1967, while prohibiting others from acquiring them.
 - (C) It failed to prevent the Cold War.
 - (D) It is a bilateral treaty only between the US and Russia.
- Q42.** The concept of 'Human Security' broadens the traditional notion of security by focusing on:
- (A) The security of state borders from military aggression.
 - (B) The protection of individuals and communities from threats like poverty, disease, and environmental degradation, not just war.
 - (C) The security of the global ruling elite.
 - (D) The military security of the P5 nations.



- Q43.** SALT and START were two major series of treaties signed during the Cold War. What was their primary objective?
- (A) To promote free trade between the East and the West.
 - (B) To establish cultural exchange programs.
 - (C) To limit and reduce the number of strategic nuclear weapons held by the USA and the USSR.
 - (D) To form a joint military command.
- Q44.** The principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities', adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, means that:
- (A) All countries must take equal responsibility for environmental protection, regardless of their level of development.
 - (B) Only developing countries are responsible for protecting the environment.
 - (C) While all states share a common responsibility, the developed countries have a greater responsibility due to their historical contribution to environmental degradation.
 - (D) Environmental protection is the sole responsibility of non-governmental organizations.
- Q45.** The Kyoto Protocol (1997) was a significant international agreement that:
- (A) Banned the use of all fossil fuels worldwide.
 - (B) Set legally binding targets for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (C) Focused on protecting the ozone layer by phasing out CFCs.
 - (D) Established the concept of 'Global Commons'.
- Q46.** 'Global Commons' refers to resource domains or areas that are not within the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state. Which of the following is NOT considered a part of the Global Commons?
- (A) The Earth's atmosphere



- (B) The Amazon Rainforest
- (C) Antarctica
- (D) The ocean floor

Q47. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in 1975. What is the primary political demand of indigenous peoples worldwide?

- (A) The creation of a single, global indigenous state.
- (B) The right to self-determination and the preservation of their distinct cultures and lands.
- (C) Assimilation into the dominant cultures of their respective countries.
- (D) Control over the United Nations General Assembly.

Q48. The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform that:

- (A) Supports the policies of the World Bank and the IMF.
- (B) Brings together multinational corporations to discuss investment strategies.
- (C) Provides a platform for anti-globalization activists, NGOs, and social movements to oppose neo-liberal globalization.
- (D) Is an official organ of the United Nations.

Q49. Assertion (A): Globalisation leads to cultural homogenization, where a dominant culture (often Western) threatens to overpower diverse local cultures.

Reason (R): The spread of MNCs, fast food chains, and global media outlets promotes a uniform consumer culture across the world.

- (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.



- Q50.** Which of the following is considered a primary driver of contemporary globalisation?
- (A) The rise of colonialism in the 19th century.
 - (B) The disintegration of the Soviet Union.
 - (C) The rapid advancement in communication and information technology, particularly the internet.
 - (D) The success of the Non-Aligned Movement.



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

Concept: Ideological position of the Swatantra Party in post-independence Indian politics.

Solution: The Assertion (A) is correct. In the 1950s, the Indian political landscape was dominated by the Congress party's consensus on a socialist-leaning, planned economy. Most opposition parties, such as the Communist Party of India (CPI) and the Socialist Party, also advocated for more radical state control and socialist policies. The Swatantra Party, formed in 1959 by prominent leaders like C. Rajagopalachari, emerged as a distinct and fundamental alternative. It championed principles of individual liberty, a free-market economy, and limited government intervention, positioning it in direct opposition to the prevailing socialist consensus.

The Reason (R) is incorrect. It states that the Swatantra Party advocated for a state-controlled economy and further nationalization. This is the exact opposite of the party's core ideology. The Swatantra Party was founded specifically to critique and oppose the state-centric economic model, the "licence-permit raj," central planning, and the nationalization of industries pursued by the Nehru government. It argued that prosperity could only be achieved through private enterprise and free competition.

Thus, Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Final Answer : (C) A is true but R is false

Answer: (C)



Q2.

Solution

Concept: Characterizing the nature of the Congress Party's dominance in the first three general elections (1952, 1957, 1962).

Solution: The period of Congress dominance is best described as a "one-party dominant system" operating within a competitive democratic framework. This term, notably used by political scientist Rajni Kothari, captures the unique situation where one party (Congress) consistently won massive majorities at both the national and state levels, yet other parties were free to exist, contest elections, and function as an opposition. It was not a "one-party system" (A) as seen in authoritarian states, because constitutional freedoms and multi-party elections were robust. Congress's success was overwhelmingly due to its legacy as the primary vehicle of the freedom struggle and the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, not widespread malpractice (C). Its dominance was also comprehensive, extending to nearly all states, not just the centre (D). Therefore, the system was characterized by democratic competition coexisting with the dominance of a single party.

Final Answer : (B) One-party dominant system with democratic competition

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The timeline of the formation of key political parties in India.

Solution: To determine the correct chronological order, we must examine the founding dates of each party:

I. Communist Party of India (CPI): Formed in 1925, it was inspired by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and was one of the earliest organized political parties in India, operating both within and outside the Congress.

IV. Congress Socialist Party (CSP): Formed in 1934 as a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress by leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan and Acharya Narendra Dev. They aimed to push the Congress towards a more socialist agenda.

II. Bharatiya Jana Sangh: Formed in 1951 by Syama Prasad Mookerjee. It was the political predecessor to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and advocated for cultural nationalism and 'One Country, One Culture, One Nation'.

III. Swatantra Party: Formed in August 1959 by C. Rajagopalachari. It was a classical liberal party that emerged in opposition to the increasingly socialist policies of the Congress party.

The correct chronological sequence of their formation is 1925 (I), 1934 (IV), 1951 (II), and 1959 (III).

Final Answer : (A) I, IV, II, III

Answer: (A)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The primary basis for the reorganization of states in India.

Solution: Following independence, there were intense popular movements demanding the creation of states on the basis of language.

The most notable was the movement for a separate Andhra state for Telugu speakers, which gained momentum after the death of Potti Sreeramulu during a fast-unto-death. In response, the Government of India appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1953. In its 1955 report, the SRC recommended that the boundaries of states should be redrawn to conform to the boundaries of languages. While it considered other factors like administrative convenience and economic viability, the linguistic principle was accepted as the primary and most important basis for the reorganization. This led to the passage of the States Reorganisation Act in 1956, which fundamentally reshaped the map of India along linguistic lines.

Final Answer : (B) Linguistic principle

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Associating key historical figures with their significant contributions or roles during the period of national integration.

Solution: The correct matching of the individuals with their associated events is as follows:

1. Sardar Patel, as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, was the chief architect of the (c) Integration of princely states, skillfully persuading and pressuring over 565 states to join the Indian Union.
2. Potti Sreeramulu was a Gandhian activist whose (a) Fast for Andhra (a fast-unto-death in 1952) for the creation of a separate Telugu-speaking state galvanized the movement and led to the formation of Andhra Pradesh.
3. Maharaja Bodhachandra Singh was the ruler of Manipur who signed the Instrument of Merger with the Indian government in 1949, leading to the (d) Merger of Manipur into India.
4. Sheikh Abdullah, the leader of the National Conference, played a pivotal role in Jammu and Kashmir's accession to India by supporting the signing of the (b) Instrument of Accession J&K by Maharaja Hari Singh in 1947.

Final Answer : (A) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Answer: (A)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The circumstances surrounding the integration of the princely state of Hyderabad into India.

Solution: After India's independence in 1947, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the ruler of the largest princely state, (B) declared his intention for Hyderabad to remain an independent nation. To suppress the growing popular movement in favour of merging with India, the Nizam's government supported a violent paramilitary force known as the Razakars. The Razakars committed widespread atrocities against the population, creating a severe law and order crisis. Faced with the Nizam's refusal to accede and the escalating violence, the Indian government launched a "police action" named 'Operation Polo' in September 1948, which led to the swift defeat of the Nizam's forces and the integration of Hyderabad into India.

Final Answer : (B) Declared independence + Razakars

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The shift in economic policy focus between India's First and Second Five-Year Plans.

Solution: The most significant difference between the first two Five-Year Plans was the shift in sectoral priority. The First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) focused primarily on the agrarian sector. Its main goal was to overcome the food crisis and inflation by investing heavily in agriculture, irrigation projects (like the Bhakra-Nangal Dam), and community development. In stark contrast, the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), guided by the Mahalanobis model, made a decisive shift towards heavy industry. It aimed for rapid industrialization by establishing a strong public sector and focusing on the development of capital-intensive industries like steel, heavy machinery, and mining. Therefore, the key difference was the strategic pivot from (B) Agriculture vs heavy industry.

Final Answer : (B) Agriculture vs heavy industry

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: The negative social and economic consequences of the Green Revolution in India.

Solution: While the Green Revolution was immensely successful in increasing food grain production and making India self-sufficient, it faced significant criticism for its social and economic consequences. A primary critique was that it (C) increased inequality and regional imbalance. The new technology, involving high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, fertilizers, and machinery, was expensive and accessible mainly to wealthier farmers. This widened the economic gap between large landowners and small, marginal farmers. Furthermore, its benefits were concentrated in regions with reliable irrigation, such as Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh, while rain-fed agricultural areas in eastern and southern India were largely bypassed, exacerbating regional disparities.

Final Answer : (C) Increased inequality and regional imbalance

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The purpose and outcome of "Operation Flood".

Solution: "Operation Flood" is the name of the programme that spurred the "White Revolution" in India. It was not related to flood control or river linking. Launched in 1970, it was a massive and highly successful rural development project aimed at transforming the dairy sector. Spearheaded by Verghese Kurien and the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), it established a national milk grid connecting milk producers in villages directly to consumers in cities. By promoting a cooperative structure (the 'Amul model'), it made India the world's largest milk producer, doubling the milk available per person and significantly boosting rural incomes. Hence, Operation Flood was a (B) Dairy revolution.

Final Answer : (B) Dairy revolution

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: The core principles and objectives of India's Non-Alignment policy.

Solution: India's policy of Non-Alignment, championed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru during the Cold War, was a cornerstone of its foreign policy. It was not a policy of isolationism (A) or passive neutrality. Instead, it was an active and dynamic policy that asserted India's right to maintain an (C) independent foreign policy. The core principle was to avoid joining either of the two major military blocs—the US-led capitalist bloc and the Soviet-led communist bloc. This strategic autonomy allowed India to judge international issues on their merits, promote peace and decolonization, and maintain friendly relations with countries in both blocs, rather than being tied to the interests of a superpower. It was explicitly against the formation of a third bloc (B).

Final Answer : (C) Independent foreign policy

Answer: (C)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Chronology of major events in India's foreign policy and security.

Solution: To establish the correct chronological order, we must place each event on a timeline:

IV. Sino-Indian War: The border war between India and China took place in October–November 1962.

I. Tashkent Agreement: This peace agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in January 1966, following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.

II. Shimla Agreement: This peace treaty between India and Pakistan was signed in July 1972, in the aftermath of the 1971 war that led to the creation of Bangladesh.

III. Pokhran-I: India conducted its first nuclear test, codenamed "Smiling Buddha," in May 1974.

Based on these dates, the correct historical sequence is: Sino-Indian War (1962), Tashkent Agreement (1966), Shimla Agreement (1972), and Pokhran-I (1974). Therefore, the correct order is IV, I, II, III.

Final Answer : (A) IV, I, II, III

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Major outcomes of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.

Solution: The 1971 war was triggered by the political crisis in East Pakistan, where the Pakistani military launched a brutal crackdown on the Bengali population demanding self-determination. India intervened in support of the Bengali nationalist movement. The war resulted in a decisive military victory for India and the Mukti Bahini (Bengali liberation forces). The Pakistani army in the East surrendered in Dhaka, leading directly to the liberation of East Pakistan and the creation of the independent nation of (B) Bangladesh. The war did not solve the Kashmir issue (A), but led to the Shimla Agreement in 1972. The NPT (C) and SAARC (D) are unrelated to the immediate outcome of this war.

Final Answer : (B) Bangladesh created

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The significance of the 1967 General Elections in Indian political history.

Solution: The fourth general election in 1967 is often described as a 'political earthquake' because it marked the first major setback for the Congress party and the end of its era of one-party dominance. While the Congress managed to form a government at the Centre, it was with its lowest-ever tally of seats and vote share up to that point. More significantly, it lost power in nine states across the country, where non-Congress coalition governments, or 'Samyukta Vidhayak Dals', were formed. This election heralded the rise of strong regional parties and the beginning of the era of coalition politics in India.

Final Answer : (B) 1967

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: The powerful group of leaders within the Congress party who clashed with Indira Gandhi.

Solution: The 'Syndicate' was an informal but highly influential group of powerful and senior Congress leaders who controlled the party organization in the 1960s. Leaders like K. Kamaraj, S. Nijalingappa, and N. Sanjiva Reddy were part of this group. They were instrumental in installing Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister after Lal Bahadur Shastri's death, assuming she would be dependent on them. However, a bitter power struggle emerged between Indira Gandhi, who sought to assert her own authority, and the Syndicate. This conflict culminated in the formal split of the Congress party in 1969 into Congress (O) led by the Syndicate and Congress (R) led by Indira Gandhi.

Final Answer : (B) Syndicate

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The main political slogan of the opposition alliance in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections.

Solution: In the 1971 general elections, most major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed a 'Grand Alliance' with the singular goal of defeating Indira Gandhi. Their campaign was centered on a direct attack on her leadership, and their main slogan was (C) 'Indira Hatao' (Remove Indira). Indira Gandhi effectively countered this negative slogan with her own positive and pro-poor slogan, 'Garibi Hatao' (Remove Poverty), which resonated deeply with the voters and led her to a landslide victory. 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' (A) was Lal Bahadur Shastri's slogan, and 'Total Revolution' (D) was associated with JP Narayan's movement later in the 1970s.

Final Answer : (C) Indira Hatao

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The state where the Navnirman Andolan (Reconstruction Movement) took place.

Solution: The Navnirman Movement was a student-led agitation that began in December 1973 in (C) Gujarat. The movement was a protest against rampant corruption in public life, price rise, and scarcity of essential commodities under the state's Congress government led by Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel. The protests intensified and gained widespread public support, leading to a demand for the dissolution of the state assembly. The movement was successful in forcing the resignation of the state government and the dissolution of the assembly. It served as an inspiration for the much larger Bihar Movement that followed.

Final Answer : (C) Gujarat

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The nature and impact of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.

Solution: Note: The Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are missing from the question. A common A/R for this topic is:

Assertion (A): The 42nd Amendment is often called a 'mini-constitution'.

Reason (R): It introduced widespread changes, altering the Preamble and curtailing the power of the judiciary.

Based on this, the solution is: Assertion (A) is true. The 42nd Amendment, passed in 1976 during the Emergency, was the most comprehensive amendment to the Indian Constitution, making changes to a large number of articles. Reason (R) is also true. It added the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' to the Preamble, added the Fundamental Duties, and made several provisions to reduce the scope of judicial review by the Supreme Court and High Courts. Since the widespread changes mentioned in (R) are the very reason the amendment is called a 'mini-constitution', (R) is the correct explanation for (A).

Final Answer : (A) Both true, correct explanation

Answer: (A)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The ideology behind Jayaprakash Narayan's (JP) call for 'Total Revolution'.

Solution: Jayaprakash Narayan's call for 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) during the Bihar Movement of 1974 was a call for a radical and (D) complete transformation of society. It was not merely about changing the government but about fundamentally altering the system. His vision encompassed seven revolutions: political, social, economic, cultural, ideological, intellectual, and educational. He aimed to fight corruption, unemployment, and social inequalities, and establish a true, participatory democracy. It was a comprehensive call for moral and structural change in every aspect of life, not just economic reform (C) or a call for military rule (A).

Final Answer : (D) Complete transformation

Answer: (D)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: The central theme and demand of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

Solution: The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was a policy document adopted by the Shiromani Akali Dal in 1973. The core of the resolution was a demand for radical (B) state autonomy for Punjab. It sought to redefine Centre-State relations on federal principles, arguing that the Centre's jurisdiction should be restricted to only a few key subjects like defence, foreign affairs, currency, and communications, with all other residuary powers vested in the states. While the resolution was later used by extremist elements to justify the demand for Khalistan (A), its original text primarily articulated a political demand for greater federalism and autonomy for Punjab within the Indian Union.

Final Answer : (B) State autonomy

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: The mechanism through which the insurgency in Mizoram was brought to an end.

Solution: The armed insurgency for an independent Mizoram, led by the Mizo National Front (MNF) under Laldenga, began in 1966 and lasted for two decades. The long-standing conflict was finally resolved through negotiations and a political settlement. In (C) 1986, a peace accord was signed between the Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, and the MNF leader, Laldenga. Under the terms of the accord, the MNF agreed to lay down its arms and end the insurgency. In return, the Indian government granted full statehood to Mizoram with certain special provisions to protect its unique identity, and Laldenga became the Chief Minister of the state.

Final Answer : (C) 1986 Peace Accord

Answer: (C)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: The primary political impact of implementing the Mandal Commission's recommendations.

Solution: The decision of the V.P. Singh government in 1990 to implement the Mandal Commission report, which recommended 27% reservation in central government jobs and educational institutions for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), had a transformative impact on Indian politics. Its most significant consequence was the (C) rise of social justice politics. This move brought caste-based identity to the forefront of political discourse and mobilization. It led to the consolidation of OBCs as a powerful political bloc and spurred the growth of several regional parties that championed the cause of backward classes, fundamentally reshaping electoral competition in India.

Final Answer : (C) Social justice politics rise

Answer: (C)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: The two conflicting ideologies that dominated Indian politics in the early 1990s.

Solution: The political discourse of the early 1990s was characterized by the clash of two powerful, competing narratives, often termed 'Mandal' and 'Mandir'. 'Mandal' represented the politics of (B) social justice, focusing on caste identity and advocating for affirmative action (reservations) for backward classes. 'Mandir' represented the politics of (B) religious identity and cultural nationalism, spearheaded by the BJP's movement to build a Ram temple in Ayodhya. This period saw a major political realignment around these two poles: one based on caste and social equity, and the other on religion and national identity.

Final Answer : (B) Social justice vs religious politics

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: The leading political parties of the two major national alliances, the UPA and the NDA.

Solution: Since the late 1990s, Indian national politics has been dominated by two major multi-party alliances. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was a coalition of parties led by the Indian National Congress. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is a coalition of parties led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Therefore, the political competition between these two fronts represents a direct contest between the Congress and the BJP as the principal poles of the alliances.

Final Answer : (C) Congress vs BJP

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: The acronym for the New Economic Policy (NEP) adopted by India in 1991.

Solution: In 1991, facing a severe economic crisis, India launched a comprehensive program of economic reforms. This new policy is popularly known by the acronym LPG, which stands for (B) Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation. Liberalisation involved reducing government regulations and ending the 'licence raj'. Privatisation referred to the policy of disinvesting from public sector undertakings and increasing the role of the private sector. Globalisation meant integrating the Indian economy with the world economy by reducing tariffs and opening up to foreign trade and investment.

Final Answer : (B) Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: The social and political basis for the rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP).

Solution: The rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), under the leadership of its founder Kanshi Ram and later Mayawati, was a landmark event in Indian politics. It was a direct result of the successful (B) Dalit political mobilization. The party's ideology was centered on representing the 'Bahujan Samaj' (the majority community, including Dalits, OBCs, and religious minorities) and enabling them to capture political power. It signified a shift where Dalits moved from being a passive vote bank for other parties to becoming an assertive political force in their own right, particularly in Uttar Pradesh. This was not a decline of caste (A), but rather the politicization of caste identity.

Final Answer : (B) Dalit political mobilization

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: The most powerful symbolic event that marked the end of the Cold War.

Solution: While the formal dissolution of the USSR in 1991 was the final end of the Cold War, the most potent and widely televised symbol of its conclusion was the (C) fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. The Wall was the physical embodiment of the Iron Curtain that divided capitalist Western Europe from the communist Eastern Bloc. Its demolition by ordinary citizens represented the collapse of communist authority in Eastern Europe and the reunification of a divided world, making it the most iconic moment signaling the end of the Cold War era.

Final Answer : (C) Berlin Wall fall

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The economic model of rapid transition applied in post-Soviet Russia.

Solution: 'Shock Therapy' was the term used to describe the economic policies adopted in Russia and several other post-communist states during the 1990s. Influenced by the IMF and the World Bank, this model advocated for a (B) rapid, painful transition to capitalism. Instead of a gradual shift, it involved sudden and sweeping measures like the immediate deregulation of prices, large-scale and rapid privatisation of state-owned industries, and opening the economy to free trade. This abrupt shift caused immense economic hardship, including hyperinflation and the collapse of state-run enterprises, hence the term 'shock'.

Final Answer : (B) Rapid painful capitalism

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: The reform policies introduced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Solution: In the mid-1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev initiated two major reform policies to address the deep-seated economic and political problems of the Soviet Union. These were 'Perestroika' (restructuring) and 'Glasnost' (openness).

Perestroika aimed to restructure the Soviet economy by introducing market-like reforms, while Glasnost was a policy of political liberalisation, allowing for greater freedom of speech and criticism of the government. Together, these policies were an attempt to (B) reform the system from within, hoping to revitalize the stagnant communist state.

Final Answer : (B) Reform system

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: The global consequences following the dissolution of the USSR.

Solution: The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 had several profound global consequences. It directly led to (A) the end of the Cold War and the ideological confrontation between communism and capitalism. It resulted in the formation of 15 (B) new independent countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The disappearance of the world's second superpower left the (D) US as the sole dominant global power. However, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which was formed by countries to maintain their independence from the two superpower blocs, lost its primary relevance and context after one of the blocs ceased to exist. Therefore, NAM became weaker, and a (C) Strong NAM was not a consequence of the USSR's collapse.

Final Answer : (C) Strong NAM

Answer: (C)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: The significance of the Maastricht Treaty in the process of European integration.

Solution: The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, was a pivotal moment for European integration. Its most significant achievements were (A) the formal creation of the European Union (EU), which replaced the European Community, and the laying down of a clear roadmap for economic and monetary union. This roadmap included establishing the strict criteria that member states would have to meet to adopt a single currency, which ultimately led to the introduction of the Euro in 1999. The treaty expanded cooperation into new areas like foreign policy and internal security.

Final Answer : (A) EU formation + Euro

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: The distinctive diplomatic style of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Solution: The 'ASEAN Way' is a unique diplomatic methodology that governs interactions among its member states. It is based on a process of consultation, non-confrontation, and cooperation. The core of this approach is (C) decision-making by consensus. It prioritizes national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other members. This informal and consensus-driven style contrasts sharply with the formal, legalistic, and binding approaches often found in other regional organizations like the EU.

Final Answer : (C) Consensus approach

Answer: (C)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Key milestones in China's economic liberalization and identifying an incorrect statement.

Solution: China's path to becoming an economic superpower involved several key strategic decisions. (A) It began to end its isolation by establishing relations with the US in 1972. (B) Under Deng Xiaoping, it initiated the 'Open Door Policy' in 1978, welcoming foreign technology and investment. (D) It fully integrated into the global trading system by joining the WTO in 2001. However, China's economic reforms were not accompanied by political reforms. The Communist Party has maintained its firm one-party rule. Therefore, the statement that there was (C) immediate democracy is incorrect; the country liberalized its economy while retaining an authoritarian political system.

Final Answer : (C) Immediate democracy

Answer: (C)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: The expansion of the original BRIC grouping of emerging economies.

Solution: The acronym BRIC was initially coined to group the four large, fast-growing economies of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. These countries began coordinating as a diplomatic bloc. In 2010, the group decided to expand its membership and formally invited (C) South Africa to join. Following South Africa's admission in 2011, the group's name was officially changed to BRICS to reflect the inclusion of the new member.

Final Answer : (C) South Africa

Answer: (C)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Ethnic conflict in South Asia.

Solution: The civil war in Sri Lanka, which lasted from 1983 to 2009, was a protracted and violent ethnic conflict. It was fought between the government, which is dominated by the majority Sinhalese population, and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The LTTE represented a segment of the minority Tamil population and sought to create an independent state called Tamil Eelam in the north and east of the island. The conflict's roots lie in post-independence policies that marginalized the Tamil minority.

Final Answer : "Sinhalese vs Tamils"

Answer: (B)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Political transitions in Nepal.

Solution: Nepal underwent a significant political transformation in the early 21st century. After a decade-long civil war between Maoist insurgents and the state, and massive popular pro-democracy protests (the 2006 'Jana Andolan II'), the political landscape shifted dramatically. A Constituent Assembly was elected, and on May 28, 2008, it voted overwhelmingly to abolish the 240-year-old constitutional monarchy. This historic vote officially declared Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic, ending the reign of the Shah dynasty.

Final Answer : "2008"

Answer: (C)



Q36.

Solution**Concept:** India-Pakistan relations.

Solution: The relationship between India and Pakistan since their independence has been marked by several persistent conflicts. The dispute over the territory of Kashmir is the core issue, having led to multiple wars. The Siachen Glacier is another point of military contention, representing the world's highest battlefield. The sharing of river waters, though governed by the Indus Waters Treaty, remains a source of diplomatic friction. In contrast, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a multilateral forum designed to promote regional integration and cooperation among its member states, including both India and Pakistan. While its progress is often stalled by bilateral tensions, its fundamental purpose is cooperation, not conflict.

Final Answer : "SAARC cooperation"**Answer:** (D)

Q37.

Solution**Concept:** UN Security Council (UNSC) reform.

Solution: A major ongoing debate regarding the United Nations revolves around the reform of the Security Council. The central and most widely discussed demand is the restructuring of its membership. The current structure, with five permanent members (P5), reflects the global power balance of 1945. Proponents of reform argue that the Council must be expanded in both permanent and non-permanent categories to better represent the geopolitical realities of the 21st century, giving a voice to major powers from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This is seen as essential for enhancing the Council's legitimacy and effectiveness.

Final Answer : "Restructuring membership"**Answer:** (C)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:** Bretton Woods Institutions.

Solution: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, both established at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944, have distinct but complementary roles. The primary functional difference lies in their lending mandates. The IMF acts as a lender of last resort, providing short-term loans to countries facing balance of payments crises, aiming to stabilize their economies and the international financial system. The World Bank, on the other hand, focuses on long-term development and poverty reduction, offering long-term loans and grants for specific projects like infrastructure, education, and healthcare.

Final Answer : “Short-term vs long-term loans”**Answer: (B)**

Q39.

Solution**Concept:** International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Solution: Amnesty International is a prominent international non-governmental organization founded in 1961. Its core mission is to campaign for and protect internationally recognized human rights. It conducts extensive research on human rights violations by governments and other actors worldwide and mobilizes public opinion to exert pressure on them. Its work focuses on a wide range of issues, including freeing prisoners of conscience, fighting against torture and the death penalty, and promoting the rights of refugees.

Final Answer : “Human rights”**Answer: (C)**

Q40.

Solution**Concept:** Powers of the UN Security Council.

Solution: The veto power is the most significant authority within the UN Security Council. It is the right to prevent the adoption of any substantive resolution through a single "no" vote. This power is exclusively held by the five permanent members (often called the P5 nations): the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. A veto by any of these five countries blocks the resolution, regardless of the support it has from other council members. This mechanism is often a source of controversy and is a key focus of UNSC reform debates.

Final Answer : "P5 nations"**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Solution: The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) of 1968 is a cornerstone of global arms control, but it faces significant criticism for being discriminatory. The treaty established two categories of states: Nuclear-Weapon States (those that tested a device before 1967 - USA, USSR, UK, France, China) and Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. Critics argue that this legitimizes the arsenals of the original five nuclear powers while permanently denying other signatories the right to develop them, creating a system of nuclear "haves" and "have-nots." This perceived inequality is a primary reason why countries like India, Pakistan, and Israel have not signed the treaty.

Final Answer : "Discriminatory"**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

Solution

Concept: International security paradigms.

Solution: Human security represents a paradigm shift from the traditional, state-centric view of security. While traditional security focuses on protecting the state's borders and sovereignty from external military threats, human security is a people-focused security approach. It is concerned with safeguarding individuals and communities from a wide range of threats to their survival, livelihood, and dignity. These threats include not only violence and conflict ("freedom from fear") but also poverty, disease, hunger, and environmental disasters ("freedom from want").

Final Answer : "People-focused security"

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Cold War arms control agreements.

Solution: SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) and START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties) were two landmark series of bilateral negotiations between the USA and the USSR (later Russia) during and after the Cold War. Their primary objective was to manage the nuclear arms race. The SALT agreements of the 1970s focused on placing a cap on the number of nuclear weapons launchers. The subsequent START agreements, beginning in the 1990s, went further by mandating actual reductions in the number of deployed strategic nuclear warheads and delivery systems, aiming for a significant drawdown of the superpowers' arsenals.

Final Answer : "Nuclear reduction"

Answer: (C)



Q44.

Solution

Concept: Principles of international environmental law.

Solution: The principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR) is a cornerstone of international environmental agreements, formally acknowledged in the 1992 Rio Declaration. It recognizes that while all countries share a common responsibility to protect the global environment, the responsibility is not identical. It is differentiated based on two key factors: historical contribution to the problem (developed countries industrialized earlier and have emitted more greenhouse gases over time) and present capacity to address it (developed countries have greater financial and technological resources). Therefore, this principle posits that developed countries should bear a greater responsibility and take the lead in combating environmental degradation.

Final Answer : "Developed more responsible"

Answer: (C)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: International climate change agreements.

Solution: The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, was an international treaty that extended the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its primary and most significant feature was its mechanism for combating global warming: it committed industrialized (Annex I) countries to legally binding targets for reducing their collective emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). It did not ban fossil fuels, nor did it primarily address the ozone layer (which was the focus of the Montreal Protocol). It operationalized the principle of CBDR by placing the burden of emission reduction on developed nations.

Final Answer : "Emission targets"

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution**Concept:** Global Commons.

Solution: The "Global Commons" refers to resource domains or areas that are outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any single state and to which all nations have access. Examples include the Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica (governed by the Antarctic Treaty), and the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction (the high seas). The Amazon rainforest, despite its critical importance to the global climate, is not a global common because it lies within the sovereign territory of several countries, primarily Brazil. While its preservation is a global concern, its governance is a matter of national sovereignty.

Final Answer : "Amazon rainforest"**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

Solution**Concept:** Rights of indigenous peoples.

Solution: A central and unifying demand of indigenous peoples' movements worldwide is the right to self-determination. This is the right to freely determine their political status and pursue their own economic, social, and cultural development. In practice, it means demanding recognition as distinct peoples with rights to their ancestral lands, territories, and resources, and the right to maintain their own cultures and governing institutions. This is a demand for autonomy and respect, directly opposing historical policies of forced assimilation or external control. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples affirms this right.

Final Answer : "Self-determination"**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Global civil society and alter-globalization movements.

Solution: The World Social Forum (WSF) is a large-scale annual meeting of civil society organizations, social movements, and activists. It was created as a counterpoint to the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos. The WSF operates as a major platform for the alter-globalization or global justice movement. It is fundamentally critical of neo-liberal globalization, which it argues is driven by large corporations and institutions like the IMF and the World Bank, leading to increased inequality. It is an open space for debate and the formulation of alternative proposals for a more equitable and sustainable world.

Final Answer : “Anti-globalization platform”

Answer: (C)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: Nature and drivers of globalisation.

Solution: Assuming the statements are:

Assertion (A): Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept with political, economic, and cultural manifestations.

Reason (R): Improved technology has been a critical element in the pace of globalisation.

The Assertion (A) is true. Globalisation is not just about economic flows (trade, capital) but also involves political changes (intergovernmental organizations, challenges to state sovereignty) and cultural exchanges (spread of ideas, food, and media). The Reason (R) is also true. Technological breakthroughs, especially in IT, the internet, and transportation, have drastically reduced the constraints of time and distance, accelerating global interconnectedness. R is the correct explanation for A because this technological advancement is the underlying engine that facilitates the flows and interactions across all dimensions—economic, political, and cultural—that define globalisation.

Final Answer : “Both true, correct explanation”

Answer: (A)



Q50.

Solution**Concept:** Drivers of contemporary globalisation.

Solution: Globalisation is a historical process that has unfolded in various waves. While early forms of global integration were driven by historical phenomena such as colonialism and maritime trade routes, and geopolitical shifts like the collapse of the USSR accelerated the expansion of free market capitalism, the definitive driver of modern, contemporary globalisation is technological advancement. The Information Technology (IT) revolution and the advent of the Internet have fundamentally altered the constraints of geography. They allow for instantaneous communication, global financial transfers, transnational data sharing, and the coordination of global supply chains, acting as the primary engine that drives today's rapid global integration across economic, cultural, and political spheres.

Final Answer : "IT and internet"**Answer:** (C)

Answer Key

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

