

CUET-UG Political Science Sample Paper-7

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 feature distinguished Congress dominance from one-party systems?

- (A) Absence of elections
- (B) Competitive elections with dominance
- (C) Military control
- (D) No opposition allowed

Q2. The Communist Party formed the first non-Congress government in:

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Q3. Which leader was key in integrating princely states?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Sardar Patel
- (C) Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Q4. Hyderabad was integrated into India through:

- (A) Treaty



- (B) Referendum
- (C) Police action
- (D) UN intervention

Q5. The First Five-Year Plan prioritized:

- (A) Industry
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Defence
- (D) Trade

Q6. Who is associated with the Second Five-Year Plan model?

- (A) Amartya Sen
- (B) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (C) Keynes
- (D) Adam Smith

Q7. The Green Revolution reduced India's dependence on:

- (A) Imports of food grains
- (B) Oil imports
- (C) Technology imports
- (D) Defence imports

Q8. Non-Aligned Movement was formally established in:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1955
- (C) 1961
- (D) 1971



Q9. India-China war took place in:

- (A) 1960
- (B) 1962
- (C) 1965
- (D) 1971

Q10. Which country was created after the 1971 war?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Myanmar

Q11. The Congress split occurred in:

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1967
- (C) 1969
- (D) 1975

Q12. Indira Gandhi nationalized banks in:

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1971
- (D) 1977

Q13. Emergency was imposed due to:

- (A) War
- (B) Internal disturbance
- (C) Economic crisis



(D) Election defeat

Q14. Which right was most affected during Emergency?

(A) Right to Equality

(B) Right to Freedom

(C) Right to Religion

(D) Right to Property

Q15. Navnirman Movement started in:

(A) Bihar

(B) Gujarat

(C) Punjab

(D) Delhi

Q16. Anandpur Sahib Resolution demanded:

(A) Strong centre

(B) More autonomy for states

(C) Military rule

(D) Economic reforms

Q17. Laldenga was associated with:

(A) Assam movement

(B) Mizoram movement

(C) Punjab militancy

(D) Kashmir conflict

Q18. Coalition era in India began in:

(A) 1977

(B) 1989



(C) 1991

(D) 2000

Q19. Which party implemented Mandal Commission recommendations?

(A) Congress

(B) Janata Dal

(C) BJP

(D) CPI

Q20. Babri Masjid was demolished in:

(A) 1989

(B) 1991

(C) 1992

(D) 1995

Q21. New Economic Policy emphasized:

(A) Liberalisation

(B) Isolation

(C) Socialism

(D) Protectionism

Q22. Cold War ended with:

(A) Korean War

(B) Fall of USSR

(C) Vietnam War

(D) Gulf War

Q23. Perestroika means:

(A) Openness



- (B) Restructuring
- (C) War
- (D) Diplomacy

Q24. European Union is an example of:

- (A) Military alliance
- (B) Economic integration
- (C) Cultural union
- (D) Political dictatorship

Q25. ASEAN promotes:

- (A) Military alliances
- (B) Regional cooperation
- (C) War strategies
- (D) Isolation

Q26. BRICS excludes:

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Russia
- (C) India
- (D) USA

Q27. LTTE demanded:

- (A) Separate Tamil state
- (B) Democracy
- (C) Monarchy
- (D) Trade reforms



- Q28.** Nepal became a republic in:
- (A) 2005
 - (B) 2006
 - (C) 2008
 - (D) 2010
- Q29.** Which organization regulates global trade rules?
- (A) IMF
 - (B) WTO
 - (C) UNDP
 - (D) WHO
- Q30.** World Bank mainly provides:
- (A) Military aid
 - (B) Development loans
 - (C) Trade rules
 - (D) Security support
- Q31.** UN General Assembly is:
- (A) Executive body
 - (B) Legislative body
 - (C) Judicial body
 - (D) Advisory body
- Q32.** Security Council veto power is held by:
- (A) All members
 - (B) Permanent members
 - (C) Developing nations
 - (D) NATO countries



Q33. CTBT relates to:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Nuclear testing
- (C) Climate change
- (D) Human rights

Q34. Human security includes:

- (A) Military protection
- (B) Economic welfare
- (C) Border security
- (D) Arms race

Q35. Rio Summit focused on:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Environment
- (C) War
- (D) Finance

Q36. Kyoto Protocol deals with:

- (A) Trade
- (B) Carbon emissions
- (C) Security
- (D) Education

Q37. Global commons are:

- (A) Privately owned
- (B) Shared resources
- (C) State property



(D) Military zones

Q38. Indigenous people demand:

(A) Urbanization

(B) Cultural rights

(C) Industrialization

(D) Global trade

Q39. Globalisation leads to:

(A) Isolation

(B) Integration

(C) War

(D) Decline

Q40. Cultural heterogenization means:

(A) Uniform culture

(B) Cultural diversity

(C) Isolation

(D) Conflict

Q41. World Social Forum opposes:

(A) Globalisation

(B) Corporate-led globalisation

(C) Democracy

(D) UN

Q42. India's nuclear doctrine emphasizes:

(A) First use

(B) No first use



- (C) Total war
- (D) Arms race

Q43. NATO is a:

- (A) Economic body
- (B) Military alliance
- (C) Cultural group
- (D) Trade union

Q44. Which war was between India and Pakistan in 1965?

- (A) Kashmir War
- (B) Indo-Pak War
- (C) Kargil War
- (D) Bangladesh War

Q45. Kargil conflict occurred in:

- (A) 1997
- (B) 1998
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2000

Q46. SAARC stands for:

- (A) South Asian Regional Cooperation
- (B) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- (C) Strategic Asian Alliance
- (D) South Asia Alliance Council

Q47. Which country is not part of SAARC?

- (A) India



- (B) Pakistan
- (C) China
- (D) Nepal

Q48. India's Look East policy focuses on:

- (A) Europe
- (B) ASEAN countries
- (C) Africa
- (D) USA

Q49. Which concept explains growing global connectivity?

- (A) Nationalism
- (B) Globalisation
- (C) Isolationism
- (D) Colonialism

Q50. Which of the following best explains the long-term political impact of the 1967 general elections in India?

- (A) It strengthened one-party dominance at both central and state levels
- (B) It marked the beginning of decline in Congress dominance and rise of regional parties
- (C) It led to immediate constitutional amendments strengthening federalism
- (D) It resulted in the establishment of a two-party system in India



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

Concept: The Nature of Congress Party Dominance in Post-Independence India.

Solution: The dominance of the Indian National Congress in the first three decades after independence was unique and fundamentally different from typical one-party systems seen in countries like China or the former Soviet Union. In those systems, a single party holds power by banning opposition and suppressing dissent, often without holding meaningful elections. In contrast, India's system was a multi-party democracy with regular, free, and fair elections held under a universal adult franchise. The Congress party's dominance was a result of its overwhelming success within this competitive democratic framework. It consistently won large majorities because of its legacy as the primary vehicle of the nationalist movement, its well-established grassroots organization, its inclusive social coalition, and the charismatic leadership of figures like Jawaharlal Nehru.

Final Answer : "Competitive elections with dominance"

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: State-level politics and the rise of opposition parties in India.

Solution: While the Congress party was dominant at the national level, opposition parties began to gain strength at the state level. A historic breakthrough occurred in the state assembly elections of 1957 in Kerala. In these elections, the Communist Party of India (CPI) won the largest number of seats and formed a coalition government with the support of some independents. This government, led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad, was a landmark event in Indian and world politics. It was the first instance of a democratically elected Communist government being formed anywhere in the world and, more significantly for India, it was the first time an opposition party had formed a government at the state level, breaking the Congress monopoly.

Final Answer : "Kerala"

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The process of National Integration after Indian Independence.

Solution: At the time of Indian independence in 1947, the British paramountcy over more than 560 princely states lapsed, leaving them the choice to join India, join Pakistan, or remain independent. The task of integrating these states, which varied greatly in size and power, was a monumental challenge for the newly independent nation. This critical responsibility fell to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who served as India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister. Using a masterful combination of diplomacy, political negotiation, and the firm threat of military action where necessary, he persuaded the rulers of almost all the states within India's geographical boundaries to accede to the Indian Union, ensuring the political and administrative unity of the country.

Final Answer : "Sardar Patel"

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Case study of the integration of the princely state of Hyderabad.

Solution: The integration of Hyderabad was one of the most challenging cases. The Nizam of Hyderabad, the ruler of a large, centrally located, and prosperous state, harboured ambitions of remaining an independent sovereign nation. As negotiations failed and the Nizam's private militia, the Razakars, unleashed a reign of terror on the populace, the Indian government decided that intervention was necessary. In September 1948, the Indian Army launched a military operation codenamed 'Operation Polo'. To avoid the terminology of war against a princely state, the government officially termed it a "police action" intended to restore law and order. The operation was swift and successful, leading to the surrender of the Nizam's forces and the full integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

Final Answer : "Police action"

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: India's early economic planning and development strategy.

Solution: Following independence, India adopted a model of planned economic development. The First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) was formulated against the backdrop of the disruptive partition, refugee influx, and severe food shortages. Therefore, the primary and immediate priority of the plan was to address the agrarian crisis and build a strong agricultural base for the economy. A significant portion of public sector investment was channelled into agriculture, including large-scale irrigation projects (like the Bhakra-Nangal Dam), community development programs, and land reforms. The focus was on increasing food grain production to achieve self-sufficiency and control inflation.

Final Answer : "Agriculture"

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The Mahalanobis Model and the shift towards industrialization.

Solution: The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) represented a major strategic shift towards rapid industrialization. The intellectual architect of this plan was Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, a renowned statistician and a member of the Planning Commission. The Mahalanobis model, which drew inspiration from the Soviet experience, emphasized the development of a strong public sector and focused on building up heavy industries and capital goods sectors (like steel, machinery, and chemicals). The rationale was that creating a robust domestic industrial base would make the economy self-reliant in the long run and accelerate future growth.

Final Answer : "P.C. Mahalanobis"

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The impact of the Green Revolution on India's food security.

Solution: By the mid-1960s, India was facing an acute food crisis due to consecutive droughts and stagnant agricultural productivity. The country was heavily dependent on food aid and imports, particularly wheat from the United States under the PL-480 program, a situation often referred to as 'ship-to-mouth' existence. The Green Revolution, introduced in the late 1960s, was a government-led initiative to boost farm output. It involved the introduction of high-yield variety (HYV) seeds for wheat and rice, coupled with increased use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and controlled irrigation. The program led to a dramatic surge in the production of food grains, transforming India from a food-deficient nation to one that was self-sufficient, thereby ending its humiliating dependence on food imports.

Final Answer : "Imports of food grains"

Answer: (A)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: The origins and establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Solution: The Non-Aligned Movement was a cornerstone of India's foreign policy during the Cold War, championing a path of strategic autonomy for newly independent nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The ideological foundations for the movement were laid at the Asia-Africa 'Bandung' Conference in Indonesia in 1955. However, the movement was given its formal institutional structure and name at the First Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Heads of State or Government. This historic summit was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1961, and was attended by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

Final Answer : "1961"

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Key military conflicts in post-independence India.

Solution: Despite the initial bonhomie encapsulated in the slogan "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai," relations between India and China deteriorated significantly by the late 1950s. The primary sources of tension were unresolved border disputes along the long Himalayan frontier, particularly in the Aksai Chin region in the west and the North-East Frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh) in the east, and China's annexation of Tibet followed by India granting asylum to the Dalai Lama in 1959. These tensions escalated into a full-blown border war in October 1962. The conflict resulted in a significant military setback for India and had a profound and lasting impact on its defence and foreign policy orientation.

Final Answer : "1962"

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: The Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 and the redrawing of South Asian geography.

Solution: The 1971 Indo-Pakistani War had its roots in the political and cultural conflict between West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Following a crackdown by the Pakistani army on the Bengali population in East Pakistan, a liberation movement (the Mukti Bahini) emerged, and millions of refugees fled into India. India provided support to the liberation movement and, after a pre-emptive strike by Pakistan, entered the war in December 1971. The war was swift and resulted in a decisive victory for the Indian military and its Bengali allies. The Pakistani forces in East Pakistan surrendered in Dhaka, leading directly to the secession of East Pakistan and the creation of the new, independent sovereign nation of Bangladesh.

Final Answer : "Bangladesh"

Answer: (C)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Internal power struggles within the Indian National Congress.

Solution: The period after the 1967 general elections, in which the Congress party's majority was significantly reduced, witnessed an intense power struggle within the party. The conflict was between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and a group of powerful and senior party leaders known as the 'Syndicate'. The rivalry reached its breaking point during the 1969 presidential election. The Syndicate nominated the official Congress candidate, N. Sanjiva Reddy, while Indira Gandhi implicitly supported the independent candidate, V.V. Giri. After Giri's victory, the Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, expelled Indira Gandhi from the party for indiscipline. This act formalized the split. The faction led by the Syndicate became known as the Congress (Organisation), while Indira Gandhi's faction, which commanded a majority of party MPs, came to be known as the Congress (Requisitionist).

Final Answer : "1969"

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Economic policies of Indira Gandhi's government.

Solution: On 19 July 1969, the Government of India, under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, issued an ordinance to nationalize the 14 largest commercial banks in the country. This was a major policy shift aimed at achieving socialist goals. The stated objectives were to give the government more control over credit delivery, direct funds towards priority sectors like agriculture and small-scale industries, and reduce the influence of a few powerful business families on the country's financial system. This move was politically significant, strengthening Indira Gandhi's position and her pro-poor image.

Final Answer : "1969"

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The 1975 National Emergency in India.

Solution: The National Emergency was declared on 25 June 1975 by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed upon the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The official reason cited for the proclamation under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution was the threat of "internal disturbance". The backdrop to this decision included widespread protests led by Jayaprakash Narayan, strikes, and the Allahabad High Court verdict that had found Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices. Critics argue the emergency was imposed to safeguard her political power. The term "internal disturbance" was later replaced by "armed rebellion" by the 44th Amendment Act to prevent its future misuse.

Final Answer : "Internal disturbance"

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Impact of the National Emergency on Fundamental Rights.

Solution: During the Emergency (1975-1977), the government suspended many Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Right to Freedom (enshrined in Article 19), which includes freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, and freedom of movement, was the most severely curtailed. This led to widespread press censorship, the banning of opposition organizations, and the arrest of political opponents without trial. The enforcement of other rights, including the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21), was also suspended, effectively removing judicial recourse for citizens against state excesses.

Final Answer : "Right to Freedom"

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Pre-Emergency political movements in India.

Solution: The Navnirman Movement (Reconstruction Movement) was a socio-political movement that began in Gujarat in December 1973. It was initiated by students protesting against rising prices, food shortages, and widespread corruption in the state government led by Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel. The movement gained massive public support and eventually led to the dissolution of the state assembly in 1974. It is considered a significant event as it inspired Jayaprakash Narayan to launch a similar movement for "Total Revolution" in Bihar and nationally against Indira Gandhi's government.

Final Answer : "Gujarat"

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Regional aspirations and Centre-State relations.

Solution: The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was a document adopted by the Akali Dal, a major political party in Punjab, in 1973. It was a comprehensive statement on the party's political, economic, and religious objectives. A key political demand of the resolution was a radical restructuring of Centre-State relations to grant greater autonomy to all states, not just Punjab. It proposed that the central government's jurisdiction should be restricted to only a few subjects like defence, foreign affairs, currency, and communications, with all other powers vesting in the states. It became a central point of negotiation and conflict between the Akali Dal and the central government in the following years.

Final Answer : "More autonomy for states"

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Insurgency and peace accords in Northeast India.

Solution: Laldenga was the founder and paramount leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF), which led a two-decade-long insurgency for the independence of Mizoram from India. The movement began after the central government's inadequate response to the severe Mautam famine in the Mizo hills in 1959. In 1966, the MNF declared independence, leading to a protracted armed conflict. Laldenga eventually led the MNF into negotiations with the Indian government, culminating in the historic Mizo Peace Accord in 1986. Following the accord, Mizoram was granted full statehood, and Laldenga became its first Chief Minister.

Final Answer : "Mizoram movement"

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Political trends in post-1980s India.

Solution: The year 1989 is widely recognized as the beginning of the era of coalition politics in India at the national level. The general election of 1989 resulted in a hung parliament, where no single party secured a clear majority. The Indian National Congress emerged as the single largest party but was unable to form the government. This led to the formation of a minority government by the National Front, a coalition of parties led by the Janata Dal, with V.P. Singh as Prime Minister. This government was supported from the outside by two ideologically opposed groups, the BJP and the Left Front, marking a definitive shift from the long era of single-party dominance by the Congress.

Final Answer : "1989"

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Reservation policy and social justice in India.

Solution: The Mandal Commission, established in 1979, recommended 27% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). These recommendations remained dormant for a decade until they were implemented in August 1990 by the National Front government. The Prime Minister at the time was V.P. Singh, who belonged to the Janata Dal party. The decision was highly contentious, leading to widespread protests, but it fundamentally reshaped Indian politics by bringing caste and social justice to the forefront of the political discourse.

Final Answer : “Janata Dal”

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Major events in modern Indian history.

Solution: The Babri Masjid, a 16th-century mosque in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, was demolished on December 6, 1992. The demolition was carried out by a large group of Hindu activists (kar sevaks) who had gathered for a rally organized by the Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP) and other affiliated organizations. The event was the culmination of the long and contentious Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute and led to widespread communal riots across India, significantly impacting the country's political and social fabric.

Final Answer : “1992”

Answer: (C)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:** Economic reforms in India (1991).

Solution: In 1991, India faced an acute economic crisis. In response, the government led by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, with Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister, introduced a New Economic Policy (NEP). This policy marked a fundamental shift from a state-controlled, inward-looking economy to a market-oriented, open economy. The core of this policy was a set of reforms often referred to as LPG: Liberalisation (reducing government controls and dismantling the 'licence-permit raj'), Privatisation (increasing the role of the private sector), and Globalisation (integrating the Indian economy with the world economy). The strongest and most immediate emphasis was on liberalisation.

Final Answer : "Liberalisation"**Answer: (A)**

Q22.

Solution**Concept:** End of the Cold War.

Solution: The Cold War was a nearly 45-year-long period of geopolitical tension and ideological rivalry between the United States and its allies (the Western Bloc) and the Soviet Union and its allies (the Eastern Bloc). The end of this era was a process marked by events like the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. However, the definitive conclusion of the Cold War is universally associated with the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in December 1991. The collapse of the USSR left the United States as the world's sole superpower, thereby ending the bipolar world order that characterized the Cold War.

Final Answer : "Fall of USSR"**Answer: (B)**

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Soviet reforms under Gorbachev.

Solution: Perestroika is a Russian word that means "restructuring". It was a key policy of economic and political reform introduced in the Soviet Union in the mid-1980s by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The aim of Perestroika was to overhaul the stagnant, centrally planned Soviet economy by introducing elements of a market-based economy and decentralizing economic decision-making. It was implemented alongside another policy called Glasnost ("openness"). These reforms inadvertently unleashed forces that led to the eventual dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Final Answer : “Restructuring”

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Regional organizations and integration.

Solution: The European Union (EU) is a unique political and economic union of 27 member states. While it has political and security dimensions, its most profound achievement is deep economic integration. It originated as an economic project (the European Economic Community) and has evolved to create a single market, which allows for the free movement of goods, capital, services, and people between member states. This high level of cooperation, which includes a common currency (the Euro) for many members and harmonized economic regulations, makes the EU the world's most advanced example of regional economic integration.

Final Answer : “Economic integration”

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:** Role of ASEAN.

Solution: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries in Southeast Asia. Its founding principles, as laid out in the 1967 Bangkok Declaration, are to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region. The organization works to promote regional peace and stability through cooperation on political, economic, and security issues. It operates on the principles of consensus-building and non-interference in the internal affairs of its members, making it a key platform for fostering regional cooperation rather than forming a military alliance.

Final Answer : “Regional cooperation”**Answer: (B)**

Q26.

Solution**Concept:** Composition of the BRICS group of nations.

Solution: BRICS is an acronym for a geopolitical bloc of major emerging economies. The term was originally coined as "BRIC" in 2001 by economist Jim O'Neill to refer to Brazil, Russia, India, and China. The leaders of these four countries held their first formal summit in 2009, and the group was expanded to include South Africa in 2010, officially becoming BRICS. The bloc aims to enhance cooperation among its members and to act as a counterweight to the traditional Western-dominated global governance structures. The United States of America (USA), as a leading Western power and representing the established economic order, is not a member of this grouping.

Final Answer : “USA”**Answer: (D)**

Q27.

Solution

Concept: Goals of the LTTE in the Sri Lankan civil war.

Solution: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a militant nationalist organization that fought a protracted civil war against the Sri Lankan government from 1983 to 2009. The conflict was rooted in long-standing ethnic tensions between the majority Sinhalese population and the minority Sri Lankan Tamil population. The LTTE's core and unyielding demand was the creation of an independent sovereign state for the Tamil people in the north and east of Sri Lanka, an area they called "Tamil Eelam". This goal of secession and the establishment of a separate state was the central issue of the entire conflict. The other options are incorrect; the LTTE fought against the Sri Lankan democratic state, had no monarchical ambitions, and while economic grievances existed, their ultimate goal was political and territorial, not merely trade reforms.

Final Answer : "Separate Tamil state"

Answer: (A)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Political history of Nepal's transition to a republic.

Solution: Nepal's journey to becoming a republic was a tumultuous process spanning several years. It began with a decade-long Maoist insurgency (1996-2006) and was accelerated by King Gyanendra's seizure of absolute power in 2005. This move united mainstream political parties and the Maoist rebels against the monarchy, leading to the massive 2006 pro-democracy protests (Loktantra Andolan). Following the success of this movement, a Comprehensive Peace Accord was signed. In 2007, an interim constitution was adopted, and in April 2008, elections were held for a Constituent Assembly. On May 28, 2008, at its very first session, this newly elected Constituent Assembly overwhelmingly voted to abolish the 240-year-old monarchy and formally declare Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic.

Final Answer : "2008"

Answer: (C)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Roles of major international organizations.

Solution: The World Trade Organization (WTO), established in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is the sole international organization that creates and enforces the rules of international trade. Its primary purpose is to liberalize trade, act as a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements, and provide a system for settling trade disputes. The other organizations have distinct mandates: the International Monetary Fund (IMF) focuses on global financial stability and provides emergency loans; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works on poverty reduction and sustainable development; and the World Health Organization (WHO) is the UN's agency for international public health.

Final Answer : "WTO"

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: The primary function of the World Bank.

Solution: The World Bank is a major international financial institution whose primary mission is to fight poverty and promote shared prosperity. It achieves this by providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries. Its main tool is the provision of low-interest loans, zero-to-low-interest credits, and grants for a wide array of purposes. These are specifically development loans, intended for investments in areas such as education, health, public administration, infrastructure (e.g., roads, electricity), and agriculture. It is not involved in providing military aid or security support, and while it advises on economic policy, the regulation of global trade rules is the mandate of the WTO.

Final Answer : "Development loans"

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Structure and function of the United Nations.

Solution: The UN General Assembly (UNGA) is the main deliberative and policymaking organ of the United Nations, comprising all 193 Member States. It functions as a global parliament where nations discuss international law and make decisions on important questions. It passes resolutions, approves the UN budget, and elects non-permanent members to the Security Council. Because it is the primary organ for creating international norms and conventions through debate and voting, it is best described as a legislative body, even though its resolutions are generally not legally binding on the member states. The UN Security Council acts as the executive body, and the International Court of Justice is the judicial body.

Final Answer : “Legislative body”

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: The power structure of the UN Security Council.

Solution: The UN Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It consists of fifteen members. Five of these members are permanent (P5): the People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The other ten are non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. The most significant power of the permanent members is the "right to veto." This means that if any of the five permanent members casts a negative vote on a substantive draft resolution, the resolution cannot be adopted. This special privilege is held exclusively by the permanent members and is a cornerstone of the UN’s power structure.

Final Answer : “Permanent members”

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: International arms control treaties.

Solution: CTBT is the acronym for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. It is a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996. The treaty's central purpose is to prohibit all nuclear explosions, for any purpose, in all environments. This includes atmospheric, underwater, and underground tests. By banning such tests, the treaty aims to impede both the initial development of nuclear weapons by new states and the significant improvement of existing weapons by nuclear-armed states. Therefore, the CTBT is fundamentally and specifically related to the issue of nuclear testing.

Final Answer : "Nuclear testing"

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: The concept of human security.

Solution: Human security is a paradigm of security studies that emerged after the Cold War. It challenges the traditional, state-centric concept of national security (which focuses on military threats and border protection) and instead prioritizes the security of individuals and communities. It is concerned with protecting people from a wide range of threats, often summarized as "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want." This broad approach includes safeguarding people from violence, but also from hunger, disease, and economic distress. Therefore, economic welfare—which encompasses issues like stable employment, income security, and protection from poverty—is a fundamental and integral component of human security, falling under the "freedom from want" pillar.

Final Answer : "Economic welfare"

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Major global environmental conferences.

Solution: The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly known as the Rio Summit or the Earth Summit, was a major international conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. It was a landmark event that shifted the global focus towards sustainable development, which integrates economic development with environmental protection. Key outcomes of the summit included the adoption of Agenda 21, a blueprint for sustainable development in the 21st century; the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; and the creation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Its primary and overarching focus was the global environment.

Final Answer : “Environment”

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: International environmental agreements.

Solution: The Kyoto Protocol was an international treaty adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, which extended the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its main objective was to commit industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The protocol operationalized the UNFCCC by setting legally binding targets for GHG reductions, with a primary focus on major gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, and nitrous oxide. It established mechanisms like emissions trading to help countries meet their targets. Thus, the Kyoto Protocol specifically deals with the reduction of carbon emissions and other greenhouse gases.

Final Answer : “Carbon emissions”

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Concept of global commons in international relations.

Solution: The term "global commons" refers to resource domains or areas that are not under the jurisdiction of any single nation-state and are considered the common heritage of all humankind. These are shared resources that require collective governance and management by the international community. The four recognized global commons are the High Seas, the atmosphere, Antarctica, and Outer Space. The principle behind this concept is that these areas should be managed for the benefit of all, not just a few powerful nations, and their resources should be preserved for future generations.

Final Answer : "Shared resources"

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Rights and demands of indigenous populations.

Solution: Indigenous peoples are descendants of the original inhabitants of a land, who often have distinct cultures, languages, and social systems. Globally, indigenous movements are primarily focused on gaining recognition and protection for their unique identities and ways of life. A central demand is the protection of their cultural rights, which includes the right to practice their traditions, speak their languages, and have control over their ancestral lands and natural resources, which are integral to their culture. They often resist forces like forced assimilation, industrialization, and urbanization that threaten their cultural survival.

Final Answer : "Cultural rights"

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The primary effect of globalisation.

Solution: Globalisation is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. It is characterized by increasing flows of goods, services, capital, technology, and ideas across national borders. This enhanced interconnectedness breaks down barriers and fosters interdependence between different countries and societies. Therefore, the primary outcome of globalisation is greater integration of the world's economies, cultures, and populations. It is the direct opposite of isolation, where countries would have limited contact with one another.

Final Answer : “Integration”

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Cultural impacts of globalisation.

Solution: The term "heterogenization" refers to the process of becoming more diverse or varied. In the context of globalisation's impact on culture, cultural heterogenization is the idea that the interaction of global and local cultures does not necessarily lead to a single, uniform global culture (homogenization). Instead, it can lead to a more complex and diverse cultural landscape. It suggests that cultures mix to create new, hybrid forms, and local cultures often reassert their unique identities in response to global forces. This process results in the enrichment and persistence of cultural diversity worldwide.

Final Answer : “Cultural diversity”

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Anti-globalisation and alter-globalisation movements.

Solution: The World Social Forum (WSF) is an annual meeting of civil society organizations and social movements from around the world. It positions itself as an alternative to the World Economic Forum in Davos. The WSF is a central platform for the "alter-globalisation" movement. This movement does not oppose globalisation in principle (i.e., global cooperation and solidarity) but is fiercely critical of the dominant form of globalisation, which it characterizes as neoliberal and corporate-led. It argues that this model prioritizes corporate profits over human rights, environmental protection, and social justice, leading to increased inequality. Therefore, the WSF specifically opposes corporate-led globalisation.

Final Answer : “Corporate-led globalisation”

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: India’s nuclear policy.

Solution: India’s official nuclear doctrine was adopted in 2003, following the nuclear tests in 1998. The doctrine is based on the principle of "Credible Minimum Deterrence." A cornerstone and the most prominent feature of this doctrine is the commitment to a "No First Use" (NFU) policy. This is a public pledge that India will not be the first to initiate a nuclear strike in a conflict. However, the policy also states that nuclear weapons will be used in retaliation to a nuclear, biological, or chemical attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere, ensuring a massive and devastating retaliatory strike.

Final Answer : “No first use”

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:** Cold War alliances.

Solution: NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was established in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty. It was formed by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations as a collective security system to counter the perceived threat from the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc allies. The core of the treaty is Article 5, which states that an armed attack against one or more of its members is considered an attack against them all. This principle of collective defense makes NATO a quintessential military alliance.

Final Answer : “Military alliance”**Answer: (B)**

Q44.

Solution**Concept:** Indo-Pakistani conflicts.

Solution: The war that took place between India and Pakistan in 1965 is formally known as the Second Indo-Pakistani War. The conflict was a culmination of a series of skirmishes and was initiated by Pakistan’s Operation Gibraltar, which aimed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to foment an insurgency. This escalated into a full-scale conventional war fought on multiple fronts. While the Kashmir issue was at the heart of the conflict, the event itself is referred to as the Indo-Pak War of 1965 to distinguish it from other conflicts like the First Kashmir War (1947-48) and the Kargil War (1999).

Final Answer : “Indo-Pak War”**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

Solution**Concept:** Indo-Pakistani conflicts.

Solution: The Kargil conflict, also known as the Kargil War, was an armed conflict fought between India and Pakistan from May to July 1999. The conflict took place in the Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir (now in Ladakh) along the Line of Control (LoC). It was triggered when Pakistani military forces and militants infiltrated and occupied strategic high-altitude positions on the Indian side of the LoC. The Indian Army launched a major military offensive called "Operation Vijay" to recapture the occupied posts, leading to a decisive Indian victory.

Final Answer : "1999"**Answer:** (C)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:** Acronyms of regional international organizations.

Solution: SAARC is a regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. It was founded in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. The organization's full name, for which SAARC is the official acronym, is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Its stated objectives are to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia, to improve their quality of life, and to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.

Final Answer : "South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation"**Answer:** (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Membership of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Solution: SAARC is comprised of eight member states located in South Asia. The founding members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined as the eighth member in 2007. India, Pakistan, and Nepal are all full members of the organization. China, while being a neighboring country with significant influence in the region, is not a full member of SAARC. It holds observer status within the organization, along with several other countries and blocs like the USA, EU, and Japan.

Final Answer : “China”

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: India's foreign policy initiatives towards Southeast Asia.

Solution: India's "Look East" policy was a major foreign policy initiative launched in the early 1990s under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. The policy's primary objective was to pivot India's foreign policy focus towards Southeast Asia, strengthening economic, strategic, and cultural ties with the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It represented a strategic shift away from the Cold War-era focus and aimed to integrate India's economy with the booming economies of the region. This policy has since been upgraded and expanded by the current government into the "Act East" policy, signifying a more proactive and action-oriented approach.

Final Answer : “ASEAN countries”

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: The definition of globalisation.

Solution: Globalisation is the process that describes the increasing interaction, integration, and interdependence of people, companies, and governments worldwide. This growing global connectivity is driven by international trade and investment, aided by rapid advancements in information technology and transportation. It manifests in the expansion of social, cultural, political, and economic relationships across national borders, effectively making the world feel smaller and more interconnected. It is the antithesis of isolationism and is distinct from nationalism (focus on one's nation) and colonialism (a system of domination).

Final Answer : "Globalisation"

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Political significance of the 1967 Indian general election.

Solution: The 1967 general elections are considered a major watershed moment in India's political history, often described as a "political earthquake." For the first time since independence, the dominance of the Indian National Congress was significantly challenged. While Congress retained a slim majority at the Centre, it lost power in nine states, where non-Congress coalition governments were formed. This election definitively marked the end of the "Congress System" or the era of one-party dominance. Its most significant long-term impact was the beginning of the decline of Congress's hegemony and the simultaneous rise of powerful regional parties, which have become a central feature of Indian politics ever since.

Final Answer : "It marked the beginning of decline in Congress dominance and rise of regional parties"

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	B	4	C	5	B
6	B	7	A	8	C	9	B	10	C
11	C	12	B	13	B	14	B	15	B
16	B	17	B	18	B	19	B	20	C
21	A	22	B	23	B	24	B	25	B
26	D	27	A	28	C	29	B	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	C
46	B	47	C	48	B	49	B	50	B

