

CUET UG Political Science Sample Paper - 8

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 among the following statements regarding the 'Shock Therapy' in post-communist regimes is **incorrect**?

- (A) It involved a total shift to a capitalist economy.
- (B) The value of the Ruble declined dramatically.
- (C) It led to the strengthening of the social welfare system.
- (D) About 90 percent of industries were put up for sale to private individuals.

Q2. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Formation of SEATO
- (ii) Integration of Goa into India
- (iii) Tashkent Agreement
- (iv) First Nuclear Test at Pokhran

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- (C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

Q3. Match List-I with List-II:



List-I (Leader)	List-II (Party/Movement)
(a) Potti Sreeramulu	(iii) Andhra Movement
(b) C. Rajagopalachari	(i) Swatantra Party
(c) Jayaprakash Narayan	(ii) Total Revolution
(d) Laldenga	(iv) Mizo National Front

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

Q4. The 'Grand Alliance' of 1971 was formed by:

- (A) All non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties.
(B) The Congress (O) and major non-communist opposition parties.
(C) The Congress (R) and CPI.
(D) Bharatiya Jan Sangh and Swatantra Party only.

Q5. Assertion (A): The Rio Summit (1992) produced conventions on climate change and biodiversity. **Reason (R):** The Summit focused on the conflict between the Global North and Global South regarding environmental responsibility.

- (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.

Q6. Which Prime Minister headed the first minority government in India supported by both the Left Front and the BJP from outside?

- (A) V.P. Singh
(B) Chandra Shekhar



- (C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (D) I.K. Gujral

Q7. The "Maastricht Treaty" is associated with the establishment of:

- (A) ASEAN
- (B) European Union
- (C) BRICS
- (D) NATO

Q8. Who was the President of the Soviet Union when the USSR was formally disbanded in 1991?

- (A) Boris Yeltsin
- (B) Vladimir Putin
- (C) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (D) Nikita Khrushchev

Q9. In the context of "Global Commons," which of the following is NOT considered a part of it?

- (A) Outer Space
- (B) The Ocean Floor
- (C) Antarctica
- (D) Exclusive Economic Zones of Coastal States

Q10. Which plan led to the establishment of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in 1948?

- (A) Truman Doctrine
- (B) Marshall Plan



- (C) Molotov Plan
- (D) Warsaw Plan

Q11. Identify the **incorrect** statement regarding the "Princes' Accord" during the integration of princely states:

- (A) Most states joined the Union before August 15, 1947.
- (B) The 'Standstill Agreement' was signed with the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (C) The 'Instrument of Accession' meant the state agreed to become a part of the Union of India.
- (D) Sardar Patel was the head of the States Ministry.

Q12. The "Syndicate" in the context of the Congress party in the 1960s referred to:

- (A) A group of young socialist leaders within Congress.
- (B) An informal group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- (C) The opposition coalition against Indira Gandhi.
- (D) The group of leaders who defected to form the Bharatiya Kranti Dal.

Q13. Arrange the following events in South Asia in chronological order:

- (i) Liberation of Bangladesh
- (ii) Indo-Sri Lanka Accord
- (iii) Multi-party system introduced in Maldives
- (iv) SAARC Charter signed

- (A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- (B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- (C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)



- Q14.** Under which Article of the Indian Constitution was the National Emergency declared in June 1975?
- (A) Article 352
 - (B) Article 356
 - (C) Article 360
 - (D) Article 370
- Q15.** The "Mandal Commission" (B.P. Mandal) was appointed by which government?
- (A) Indira Gandhi Government (Congress)
 - (B) Morarji Desai Government (Janata Party)
 - (C) V.P. Singh Government (National Front)
 - (D) Rajiv Gandhi Government (Congress)
- Q16.** Which of the following is a primary objective of the **ASEAN Way**?
- (A) To create a common defense strategy against China.
 - (B) Formal and legalistic negotiations.
 - (C) Informal, non-confrontational and cooperative interaction.
 - (D) Establishing a common currency like the Euro.
- Q17. Assertion (A):** The First Five Year Plan focused on the Agrarian sector. **Reason (R):** The plan aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains following the partition.
- (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.** The "Operation Desert Storm" was the UN-mandated operation to:
- (A) Liberate Afghanistan from the Taliban.
 - (B) Liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation.
 - (C) Capture Osama Bin Laden.
 - (D) Overthrow Saddam Hussein's regime in 2003.
- Q19.** Which movement started with the demand for a separate state for the Mizo people led by Laldenga?
- (A) Naga National Council
 - (B) Mizo National Front
 - (C) All Party Hill Leaders Conference
 - (D) United Liberation Front of Asom
- Q20.** The concept of "Cultural Heterogenization" in globalization refers to:
- (A) The rise of a uniform global culture.
 - (B) The external influence making each culture more distinctive and varied.
 - (C) The dominance of Western values over the rest of the world.
 - (D) The shrinking of the world into a global village.

Q21. Match the following:

List I (Agreement)	List II (Leaders Involved)
(a) Shimla Agreement	(i) Lal Bahadur Shastri & Ayub Khan
(b) Tashkent Agreement	(ii) Indira Gandhi & Z.A. Bhutto
(c) Panchsheel	(iii) Rajiv Gandhi & Jayewardene
(d) Indo-Sri Lanka Accord	(iv) Nehru & Zhou Enlai

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



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

Q22. The "NPT" (Non-Proliferation Treaty) was considered discriminatory by India because:

(A) It banned all nuclear tests.

(B) It allowed only the five nuclear-weapon states to keep their weapons.

(C) It forced India to sign the CTBT.

(D) It favored Pakistan over India.

Q23. Who was the leader of the 'Navnirman Movement' in Gujarat?

(A) Morarji Desai

(B) Students of Gujarat

(C) Jayaprakash Narayan

(D) George Fernandes

Q24. The "Second Democratic Upsurge" in India is associated with:

(A) The 1952 General Elections.

(B) The participation of the 'Backward Classes' (OBCs) in politics.

(C) The rise of the IT sector in the 1990s.

(D) The 2014 General Elections.

Q25. The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the end of:

(A) First World War

(B) Cold War

(C) Vietnam War

(D) Gulf War



- Q26.** Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the 1967 General Elections in India?
- (A) Congress lost majority in several states.
 - (B) Rise of SVD (Samyukta Vidhayak Dal) governments.
 - (C) Introduction of the 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' culture.
 - (D) Indira Gandhi was removed from the post of Prime Minister.
- Q27.** The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform that brings together:
- (A) Pro-globalization activists.
 - (B) Human rights activists, environmentalists, and anti-globalization groups.
 - (C) Representatives of the G7 nations.
 - (D) Multi-national corporations.
- Q28.** The 'Anandpur Sahib Resolution' of 1973 was primarily related to:
- (A) Demands for greater state autonomy for Punjab.
 - (B) The creation of a separate Khalistan.
 - (C) The Green Revolution in Punjab.
 - (D) Water sharing between Punjab and Haryana.
- Q29.** Who gave the call for 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti)?
- (A) Ram Manohar Lohia
 - (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (C) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (D) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
- Q30.** Which of the following is a permanent member of the UN Security Council?



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

Q31. In the 1971 elections, Indira Gandhi's "Garibi Hatao" slogan was countered by the Opposition's:

- (A) "India is Indira"
- (B) "Indira Hatao"
- (C) "Save Democracy"
- (D) "Total Revolution"

Q32. The "Milkman of India" associated with the White Revolution is:

- (A) M.S. Swaminathan
- (B) Verghese Kurien
- (C) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (D) Charan Singh

Q33. Which state was created in 1966 on the basis of linguistic identity?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Jharkhand

Q34. The "Bolshevik Revolution" of 1917 was inspired by the ideals of:

- (A) Liberalism
- (B) Socialism and Equality



- (C) Capitalism
- (D) Monarchy

Q35. "Amnesty International" is an organization associated with:

- (A) Economic development
- (B) Protection of human rights
- (C) Environmental conservation
- (D) Global trade

Q36. The 'Balkanization' of a country refers to:

- (A) Its rapid economic growth.
- (B) Its fragmentation into smaller, mutually hostile states.
- (C) Its transition to a democratic system.
- (D) Its alliance with the Balkan states.

Q37. Which year is known for the "Mandal vs Mandir" politics in India?

- (A) 1980
- (B) 1984
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1999

Q38. The Kyoto Protocol (1997) set targets for:

- (A) Reducing poverty in Africa.
- (B) Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions.
- (C) Protecting endangered species.
- (D) Controlling nuclear proliferation.



- Q39.** The 'Sarkaria Commission' was set up to review:
- (A) Centre-State relations
 - (B) Electoral reforms
 - (C) Judicial appointments
 - (D) Tribal welfare
- Q40.** Who was the leader of the 'Dalit Panthers' movement?
- (A) Kanshi Ram
 - (B) Namdeo Dhasal
 - (C) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (D) Mayawati
- Q41.** Which of the following is NOT an 'Alternative Center of Power'?
- (A) European Union
 - (B) ASEAN
 - (C) BRICS
 - (D) Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War
- Q42.** The "Agra Summit" (2001) was held between:
- (A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pervez Musharraf
 - (B) Manmohan Singh and Asif Ali Zardari
 - (C) Rajiv Gandhi and Zia-ul-Haq
 - (D) Narendra Modi and Nawaz Sharif
- Q43.** Which movement opposed the construction of the Tehri Dam?
- (A) Narmada Bachao Andolan



- (B) Chipko Movement
- (C) Anti-Tehri Dam Movement
- (D) Silent Valley Movement

Q44. The 'National Fishworkers Forum' is an example of:

- (A) A political party
- (B) A non-party social movement
- (C) A religious organization
- (D) A corporate lobby

Q45. Which of the following is a characteristic of "Shock Therapy"?

- (A) Gradual transition to capitalism.
- (B) State-controlled prices.
- (C) Sudden withdrawal of state subsidies.
- (D) Strengthening the Warsaw Pact.

Q46. The first non-Congress Prime Minister who completed a full five-year term was:

- (A) Morarji Desai
- (B) V.P. Singh
- (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (D) Narendra Modi

Q47. In the context of global security, "Human Security" focuses on:

- (A) Protection of state borders.
- (B) Protection of individuals from threats like hunger and disease.
- (C) Increasing military expenditure.
- (D) Expanding nuclear arsenals.



Q48. The 'Coalition Era' in Indian politics began prominently with the:

- (A) 1977 Elections
- (B) 1989 Elections
- (C) 1991 Elections
- (D) 2004 Elections

Q49. Which treaty officially formally established the 'European Union'?

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

Q50. The "Third World" during the Cold War referred to:

- (A) The US bloc
- (B) The Soviet bloc
- (C) Non-aligned and newly independent countries
- (D) The oil-rich Middle Eastern countries



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

Shock Therapy was a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe. It was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF. This transition involved private ownership of assets, privatization of state assets, and the replacement of social welfare systems with free-market competition.

Solution:

1. Shock Therapy required a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant private ownership was to be the dominant form of ownership of property. 2. The value of the Russian currency, the Ruble, declined so dramatically that people lost all their life savings due to high inflation. 3. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. 4. About 90 percent of state-controlled industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies at "throwaway prices," known as the largest garage sale in history. 5. Therefore, the statement that it led to the "strengthening" of the social welfare system is factually incorrect as the system was actually dismantled.

Final Answer: It led to the strengthening of the social welfare system.

Answer: (C)

Q2.**Solution****Concept:**

Chronological ordering requires identifying the specific year of each event. In Indian and World politics, these events are milestones in security alliances, territorial integration, and nuclear policy.

Solution:

1. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was created in 1954 as part of the United States' containment policy during the Cold War. 2. Goa, Daman, and Diu were integrated into the Indian Union in December 1961 after the Indian Government sent the army to liberate the territory from Portuguese colonial rule. 3. The Tashkent Agreement was signed on January 10, 1966, by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan to restore peace after the Indo-Pak War of 1965. 4. India conducted its first nuclear test (Pokhran-I) in May 1974 under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, terming it a "peaceful nuclear explosion." 5. Ordering the years: 1954 (i), 1961 (ii), 1966 (iii), and 1974 (iv).

Final Answer: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Answer: (A)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

This matching exercise relates key political figures to the specific movements or parties they led. These associations are fundamental to understanding the reorganization of states and the rise of opposition in India.

Solution:

1. Potti Sreeramulu was a Gandhian leader who went on an indefinite fast for the creation of a separate Andhra state for Telugu speakers, leading to the Andhra Movement. 2. C. Rajagopalachari, a veteran Congress leader, left the party to form the Swatantra Party in 1959, which advocated for less government control over the economy. 3. Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) emerged from political retirement to lead the students' movement in Bihar and gave the call for "Total Revolution" against the Indira Gandhi government. 4. Laldenga was the founder and leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF), which fought an armed struggle for the independence of the Mizo people for two decades. 5. Matching: a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv.

Final Answer: a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

Answer: (A)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1971 General Election was a turning point. To defeat Indira Gandhi, all major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed a formal electoral alliance.

Solution:

1. By 1971, Indira Gandhi had become very powerful, leading to a split in the Congress. The opposition felt that her "populism" was a threat to democracy. 2. The "Grand Alliance" consisted of the SSP, PSP, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party, and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal. 3. The Congress (O), which was the "old" Congress led by the Syndicate, was also a major part of this anti-Indira front. 4. Despite this massive umbrella of parties, the alliance failed because they lacked a positive political program, summarized by their slogan "Indira Hatao" versus Indira's "Garibi Hatao." 5. Thus, it was an alliance of Congress (O) and major non-communist opposition parties.

Final Answer: The Congress (O) and major non-communist opposition parties.

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Summit, was held in 1992. It addressed the tension between economic development and environmental protection.

Solution:

1. The Rio Summit produced conventions on climate change, biodiversity, and forestry, and recommended a list of development practices called "Agenda 21." Thus, Assertion (A) is true.
2. During the summit, there was a clear divide. The Global North (developed countries) was concerned about ozone depletion and global warming.
3. The Global South (developing countries) was more concerned about economic development and argued that the North was primarily responsible for pollution.
4. The Reason (R) correctly identifies that the focus was on this North-South conflict regarding environmental responsibility (Common but Differentiated Responsibilities).
5. Since the disagreement on responsibility drove the negotiations that led to these conventions, R is the correct explanation of A.

Final Answer: Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer: (A)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1989 General Elections led to a significant shift in Indian politics, marking the end of Congress dominance and the beginning of the coalition era at the center.

Solution:

1. In 1989, the National Front (a coalition of Janata Dal and some regional parties) sought to form the government.
2. The National Front was led by V.P. Singh.
3. This government was unique because it was supported by two ideologically opposite poles: the Left Front and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
4. Both the Left and the BJP supported the government from the "outside" to keep the Congress out of power, meaning they did not join the cabinet but provided the necessary votes in the Lok Sabha.
5. This established the precedent for minority governments relying on external support for survival.

Final Answer: V.P. Singh

Answer: (A)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The integration of Europe was a step-by-step process that moved from economic cooperation to political and military integration.

Solution:

1. After the end of the Cold War, the process of European integration was accelerated. 2. The Maastricht Treaty was signed on February 7, 1992, in the Netherlands. 3. This treaty formally established the European Union (EU) and laid the foundation for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs, and the creation of a single currency. 4. While ASEAN was established by the Bangkok Declaration and BRICS is a newer grouping of emerging economies, the Maastricht Treaty is the definitive legal document for the EU.

Final Answer: European Union

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The disintegration of the USSR involved a struggle between reformers who wanted to save the union and hardliners who opposed change, alongside nationalist movements in the republics.

Solution:

1. Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985 and initiated Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring). 2. Despite his efforts to reform and preserve a decentralized union, a coup took place in 1991 by Communist Party hardliners. 3. Boris Yeltsin emerged as a popular hero for opposing the coup, but Gorbachev remained the official President of the Soviet Union. 4. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. 5. Gorbachev resigned as the President of the Soviet Union on December 25, 1991, marking the formal end of the superpower.

Final Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

"Global Commons" refers to resources which are not owned by any one nation but rather belong to the international community as a whole.

Solution:

1. Areas like the Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the Ocean Floor (high seas), and Outer Space are classic examples of Global Commons because they require international treaties for management. 2. Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) refer to the area of the sea in which a sovereign state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources. 3. Under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, an EEZ typically extends 200 nautical miles from the coast. 4. Since these zones fall under the specific jurisdiction and sovereign rights of coastal states, they are not part of the "Global Commons."

Final Answer: Exclusive Economic Zones of Coastal States

Answer: (D)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Following World War II, the United States provided massive financial assistance to reconstruct the shattered economies of Western Europe to prevent the spread of Communism.

Solution:

1. The Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program) was initiated by US Secretary of State George Marshall in 1947. 2. To channelize this aid and ensure economic cooperation among European states, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948. 3. The OEEC became a forum where Western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues, which eventually led to the formation of the European Economic Community. 4. The Truman Doctrine was a policy of containment, while the Warsaw Pact was the Soviet military alliance.

Final Answer: Marshall Plan

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The integration of princely states into the Indian Union was a complex diplomatic task handled by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It involved legal documents and negotiations with over 565 states to ensure the territorial integrity of India.

Solution:

1. Before independence, most princely states signed the 'Instrument of Accession,' which meant they agreed to join the Union of India and surrender control of defense, foreign affairs, and communications. 2. The Nizam of Hyderabad did not join immediately and instead signed a 'Standstill Agreement' with India in November 1947 to maintain the status quo for one year while negotiations continued. 3. The States Ministry was specifically created to handle these negotiations, and it was indeed headed by Sardar Patel, with V.P. Menon as the Secretary. 4. However, the statement that "Most states joined the Union before August 15, 1947" is correct, but the Instrument of Accession did not mean the state became part of the "Union" in a structural sense immediately; it was a legal agreement for the process of integration. 5. In the context of the Princes' Accord, all provided options A, B, and D are historically accurate facts; the nuance lies in the legal definition of the Instrument of Accession which was the primary mechanism of integration.

Final Answer: Sardar Patel was the head of the States Ministry.

Answer: (D)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The internal dynamics of the Congress Party in the 1960s were marked by a power struggle between the organizational wing and the governmental wing led by Indira Gandhi.

Solution:

1. The "Syndicate" was a term used to describe a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress party who had played a decisive role in the installation of Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister. 2. This group included leaders like K. Kamaraj (Tamil Nadu), S.K. Patil (Mumbai), N. Sanjiva Reddy (Andhra Pradesh), and Atulya Ghosh (West Bengal). 3. They expected Indira Gandhi to follow their advice, but she gradually attempted to assert her independence and sideline them, leading to the split of the Congress in 1969. 4. The Syndicate represented the "old guard" or the organizational strength of the party, whereas Indira Gandhi represented the popular, socialist-leaning face of the government.

Final Answer: An informal group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

Chronological accuracy in South Asian history involves tracking major bilateral agreements, internal political shifts, and the formation of regional organizations.

Solution:

1. The Liberation of Bangladesh occurred in December 1971 following the Indo-Pak war and the surrender of Pakistani forces in Dhaka. 2. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Charter was signed in December 1985 in Dhaka, marking the formal beginning of the regional body. 3. The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was signed in July 1987 by Rajiv Gandhi and J.R. Jayewardene to resolve the ethnic conflict involving the LTTE. 4. The multi-party system was introduced in the Maldives much later, in June 2005, following a long period of presidential rule under Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. 5. The correct chronological sequence is: 1971 (i), 1985 (iv), 1987 (ii), and 2005 (iii).

Final Answer: (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian Constitution provides the President with emergency powers to handle extraordinary situations, classified into National, State, and Financial emergencies.

Solution:

1. Article 352 allows for the declaration of a National Emergency on the grounds of war, external aggression, or "internal disturbance" (now changed to armed rebellion). 2. On the night of June 25, 1975, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recommended the declaration of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed citing "internal disturbance." 3. Article 356 relates to the imposition of President's Rule in a state due to the failure of constitutional machinery. 4. Article 360 relates to Financial Emergency, which has never been declared in India. 5. Therefore, the 1975 National Emergency was strictly a use of the powers vested under Article 352.

Final Answer: Article 352

Answer: (A)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mandal Commission was a pivotal moment in the history of affirmative action in India, focusing on the identification and upliftment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

Solution:

1. The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was appointed in 1979. 2. It was set up by the Janata Party government under the Prime Ministership of Morarji Desai. 3. The commission was headed by B.P. Mandal and was tasked with identifying socially or educationally backward classes and recommending steps for their advancement. 4. Although the commission submitted its report in 1980, its recommendations (like 27 percent reservation in central government jobs) were only implemented in 1990 by the V.P. Singh government.

Final Answer: Morarji Desai Government (Janata Party)

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) functions differently from the European Union. While the EU emphasizes legal integration and supra-national institutions, ASEAN relies on a unique set of norms known as the "ASEAN Way."

Solution:

1. The "ASEAN Way" is a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative. 2. It respects the national sovereignty of member states, which is why non-interference in the internal affairs of others is a core principle. 3. This approach prioritizes consensus-building over formal legalistic procedures or voting mechanisms that might lead to public conflict between members. 4. It has been instrumental in keeping the regional organization together despite the diverse political and economic systems of its member countries. 5. Therefore, the primary objective is informal and cooperative interaction rather than military or strictly legalistic frameworks.

Final Answer: Informal, non-confrontational and cooperative interaction.

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The First Five Year Plan (1951–1956) was drafted during a period when India was struggling with the economic disruptions caused by the Partition and a massive food shortage.

Solution:

1. The First Five Year Plan primarily addressed the agrarian sector including investments in dams and irrigation. Huge sums were allocated to projects like the Bhakra Nangal Dam. 2. The reason for this focus was that the agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition, as many fertile lands and irrigation systems went to Pakistan, leading to a severe food crisis in India. 3. Achieving self-sufficiency in food grains was seen as the most urgent priority to ensure the survival of the newly independent nation. 4. Since the focus on agriculture (Assertion) was directly caused by the need for food security (Reason), the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

Final Answer: Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer: (A)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

The end of the Cold War era saw the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower. This was demonstrated during the First Gulf War, which the UN supported as a "police action."

Solution:

1. In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and rapidly occupied it. After a series of diplomatic efforts failed, the United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. 2. A massive coalition force from 34 countries, led by the US, fought against Iraq and defeated the Iraqi forces in what came to be known as "Operation Desert Storm." 3. This operation was significant because it showed the technological gap between the US military and the rest of the world (the use of "smart bombs"). 4. It was distinct from the 2003 invasion of Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom), which was not mandated by the UN.

Final Answer: Liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation.

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Regional aspirations in Northeast India often took the form of secessionist movements based on ethnic identity and perceived neglect by the central government.

Solution:

1. In 1966, the Mizo National Front (MNF), led by Laldenga, started an armed rebellion for independence after a great famine in the Mizo Hills was not adequately addressed by the Assam government. 2. The movement argued that the Mizos were never part of British India and should therefore be an independent nation. 3. After two decades of insurgency, a peace accord was signed in 1986 between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga. 4. As per the accord, Mizoram was granted full statehood with special powers, and Laldenga became the Chief Minister.

Final Answer: Mizo National Front

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Globalization has a dual impact on culture. While some fear it leads to a "global culture" (homogenization), others observe that it allows local cultures to project themselves more effectively.

Solution:

1. Cultural Heterogenization is the process where globalization leads to each culture becoming more distinctive and varied by incorporating external influences. 2. For example, the popularity of "Bollywood" in foreign countries or the availability of various international cuisines in India makes the local cultural landscape more diverse, not less. 3. This is the opposite of "Cultural Homogenization," which is the rise of a uniform global culture (often described as "McDonaldisation" or Westernization). 4. Heterogenization emphasizes that external influences do not necessarily destroy local cultures but can provide them with new forms of expression.

Final Answer: The external influence making each culture more distinctive and varied.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

India's diplomatic history is defined by several landmark bilateral agreements and peace treaties signed with its neighbors and global powers to manage conflicts and define principles of coexistence.

Solution:

1. The Shimla Agreement was signed in 1972 between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto following the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War to establish a framework for bilateral relations. 2. The Tashkent Agreement was signed in 1966 by Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan to end the 1965 Indo-Pak War with the mediation of the Soviet Union. 3. Panchsheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, was signed in 1954 between Jawaharlal Nehru and China's Zhou Enlai. 4. The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was signed in 1987 by Rajiv Gandhi and J.R. Jayewardene to address the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka. 5. Matching these pairs results in: a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii.

Final Answer: a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was an international treaty whose objective was to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology.

Solution:

1. India refused to sign the NPT because it divided the world into "nuclear haves" and "nuclear have-nots." 2. The treaty recognized only those countries that had manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon before January 1, 1967 (the USA, USSR, UK, France, and China) as nuclear-weapon states. 3. It prohibited other countries from acquiring nuclear weapons while allowing the five recognized states to keep theirs. 4. India argued that this was a discriminatory regime that did not lead to universal disarmament but rather created a legal monopoly for a few powers. 5. Therefore, the core reason for India's rejection was that it allowed only five states to maintain arsenals.

Final Answer: It allowed only the five nuclear-weapon states to keep their weapons.

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

The mid-1970s saw a wave of mass protests in India against corruption, price rises, and the perceived authoritarianism of the central government.

Solution:

1. The Navnirman (Reconstruction) Movement started in Gujarat in December 1973 as a student protest against a hike in food prices in a college hostel. 2. It soon snowballed into a mass movement against corruption in public life and the state government led by the Congress. 3. Morarji Desai, a prominent opposition leader and rival of Indira Gandhi, supported the movement and announced an indefinite fast to demand fresh elections to the State Assembly. 4. The pressure from the movement and Morarji Desai's fast forced the central government to dissolve the Gujarat Assembly and hold fresh elections in June 1975. 5. While JP Narayan led the Bihar movement, the Gujarat movement was most closely associated with the political weight of Morarji Desai.

Final Answer: Morarji Desai

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

The term "Democratic Upsurge" is used by political scientists like Yogendra Yadav to describe different phases of increased political participation in Indian democracy.

Solution:

1. The First Democratic Upsurge occurred in the 1950s and 60s, based on the initial participation of the adult population in a new democracy. 2. The Second Democratic Upsurge took place during the 1980s and 1990s, characterized by the increasing political participation of the "Backward Classes" (OBCs). 3. This period saw the rise of political parties based on Dalit and OBC identities (like the BSP or SP) and the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations. 4. This upsurge fundamentally changed the social composition of the Indian Parliament and State Assemblies, making them more representative of the lower castes. 5. Therefore, it is specifically associated with the participation of the Backward Classes.

Final Answer: The participation of the 'Backward Classes' (OBCs) in politics.

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The Cold War was characterized by the bipolar rivalry between the US-led capitalist bloc and the Soviet-led communist bloc.

Solution:

1. The Soviet Union (USSR) was the primary counterweight to the United States during the Cold War era. 2. With the internal collapse of the USSR due to economic stagnation, nationalist movements, and failed reforms, the superpower officially ceased to exist in December 1991. 3. The dissolution of the USSR meant the disappearance of one of the two poles of power that had defined international relations since 1945. 4. Consequently, the Cold War ended as there was no longer a major ideological or military rival to the United States, leading to a "unipolar" world for a period of time. 5. The Vietnam War and Gulf War were specific conflicts, but the collapse of the USSR signaled the end of the global Cold War.

Final Answer: Cold War

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The Fourth General Elections held in 1967 are often described as a "Political Earthquake" in Indian politics because they shattered the myth of Congress invincibility at the state level.

Solution:

1. In the 1967 elections, while the Congress managed to retain a majority in the Lok Sabha (albeit with its lowest tally yet), it lost power in as many as nine states across North and East India. 2. This led to the formation of Samyukta Vidhayak Dal (SVD) governments, which were disparate coalitions of non-Congress parties (ranging from the Left to the Right) coming together to stay in power. 3. The period also saw the rise of political defections, popularized by the phrase "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram," referring to legislators frequently switching parties to topple or form governments. 4. However, Indira Gandhi was not removed from the post of Prime Minister; she continued to lead the central government and later used this period of crisis to consolidate her power within the party. 5. Therefore, her removal is the only statement that was NOT a consequence of the 1967 elections.

Final Answer: Indira Gandhi was removed from the post of Prime Minister.

Answer: (D)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

Globalization is not just an economic phenomenon; it has sparked a worldwide political counter-movement by those who believe it benefits only the wealthy and harms the environment and local cultures.

Solution:

1. The World Social Forum (WSF) is a massive global platform that emerged as a response to the World Economic Forum (WEF). 2. It brings together a wide variety of actors including human rights activists, environmentalists, labor unions, and women's groups who are opposed to "neo-liberal globalization." 3. The WSF slogan is "Another World is Possible," reflecting its search for alternative models of development that are more equitable and sustainable. 4. The first WSF meeting was held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 2001, and it has since held meetings in various parts of the world, including India (Mumbai 2004). 5. It is essentially a coalition of anti-globalization or "alter-globalization" activists.

Final Answer: Human rights activists, environmentalists, and anti-globalization groups.

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Regional aspirations in Punjab during the 1970s and 80s were driven by a mix of religious identity and a desire for more political power for the state government.

Solution:

1. In 1973, the Akali Dal passed the Anandpur Sahib Resolution at a conference in Anandpur Sahib. 2. The resolution asserted the regional identity of Punjab and demanded "redistribution of powers" between the Centre and the States. 3. It specifically sought greater state autonomy and argued that the Centre's role should be limited only to defense, foreign affairs, post and telegraph, and currency. 4. While it spoke of the aspirations of the "Sikh Panth," the primary political demand was for federal restructuring and autonomy, not a separate country at that stage. 5. This document became the basis for later political movements in Punjab throughout the 1980s.

Final Answer: Demands for greater state autonomy for Punjab.

Answer: (A)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bihar Movement of 1974, led by Jayaprakash Narayan, transformed a local student protest into a national crusade against the central government.

Solution:

1. Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), a veteran socialist leader, accepted the leadership of the Bihar students' movement on the condition that it would remain non-violent and spread beyond Bihar.
2. He gave the famous call for "Total Revolution" (Sampoorna Kranti), which sought to bring about a fundamental change in the social, economic, and political structures of the country.
3. JP argued that the struggle was not just about removing Indira Gandhi but about establishing "true democracy" and ending corruption at all levels.
4. This movement led to a massive rally at Delhi's Ramlila Maidan in 1975, which eventually became the immediate catalyst for the declaration of Emergency.

Final Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the most powerful organ of the UN, responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Solution:

1. The UNSC consists of 15 members: 5 permanent members (P5) and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms.
2. The five permanent members are those nations that were considered the major victors of World War II: the United States, Russia (replacing the USSR), the United Kingdom, France, and China.
3. These P5 members have the power of "Veto," meaning if any one of them votes against a substantive resolution, it cannot be passed.
4. Countries like India, Germany, and Japan have been campaigning for years to be included as permanent members, but currently, they do not hold that status.
5. Thus, among the given options, China is the only permanent member.

Final Answer: China

Answer: (C)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The 1971 General Election was a battle of slogans and political messaging. Indira Gandhi successfully reframed the political debate from "personalities" to "policies."

Solution:

1. The opposition "Grand Alliance" had a one-point program: to remove Indira Gandhi from power. Their rallying cry was "Indira Hatao" (Remove Indira). 2. Indira Gandhi countered this with a positive and famous slogan: "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty). 3. She argued that while the opposition wanted to remove an individual, she wanted to remove the root causes of India's problems, such as poverty and inequality. 4. Through this slogan, she created a direct link with the poor, the landless, Dalits, and minorities, bypassing the traditional party machinery of the Syndicate. 5. This strategy was highly successful and led to her landslide victory in the 1971 elections.

Final Answer: "Indira Hatao"

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

The White Revolution, or Operation Flood, was the world's largest dairy development program, which transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer.

Solution:

1. Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the "Milkman of India." 2. He was the architect of the "Anand pattern" of dairy cooperatives in Gujarat (Amul). 3. His model involved an integrated cooperative system that eliminated middlemen and ensured that the producers (farmers) received the maximum share of the profit. 4. P.C. Mahalanobis was the architect of the Second Five Year Plan (Industrialization), while M.S. Swaminathan is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in India. 5. Kurien's contribution helped in increasing rural incomes and making dairy a sustainable secondary occupation for millions of farmers.

Final Answer: Verghese Kurien

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

The reorganization of states in India often followed demands for administrative efficiency combined with linguistic and cultural identity.

Solution:

1. In the 1960s, a strong movement emerged in the bilingual state of Punjab for a separate state for Punjabi speakers. 2. The demand was spearheaded by the Akali Dal, which sought a "Punjabi Suba." 3. In 1966, the central government agreed to partition Punjab. 4. The Punjabi-speaking areas remained the state of Punjab, while the Hindi-speaking hill areas were integrated into Himachal Pradesh, and the Hindi-speaking plains became the new state of Haryana. 5. This reorganization satisfied the linguistic aspirations of the region and created Haryana as a separate entity on November 1, 1966.

Final Answer: Haryana

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia was a landmark event that challenged the global dominance of capitalism and offered an alternative model of social organization.

Solution:

1. Led by Vladimir Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the revolution sought to overthrow the Tsarist autocracy and the subsequent provisional government. 2. It was fundamentally inspired by the ideals of Socialism and Marxism, which advocated for the abolition of private property and the establishment of an egalitarian society. 3. The revolution aimed to put the means of production in the hands of the state or the community to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources. 4. This led to the creation of the USSR, the world's first socialist state, which remained a major global actor until 1991.

Final Answer: Socialism and Equality

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

International non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a crucial role in global politics by monitoring state behavior and advocating for universal rights.

Solution:

1. Amnesty International is a global NGO founded in 1961 that works for the protection and promotion of human rights. 2. It investigates and publishes reports on human rights violations by governments across the world, regardless of their ideology. 3. Its primary focus includes campaigning for the release of prisoners of conscience, the abolition of the death penalty, and the protection of civil liberties. 4. While its reports are sometimes criticized for bias, they are widely used by international bodies and researchers as a reliable source of information on human rights standards.

Final Answer: Protection of human rights

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The term "Balkanization" is derived from the Balkan Peninsula of Southeast Europe, which underwent a series of fragmentations in the early 20th century and again in the 1990s.

Solution:

1. In political science, Balkanization refers to the process of fragmentation or division of a region or state into smaller regions or states. 2. These smaller units are often uncooperative or even hostile toward one another. 3. The most prominent modern example was the breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, where ethnic tensions led to the creation of several independent but warring nations like Bosnia, Serbia, and Croatia. 4. The term is generally used to describe the breakdown of national unity and the rise of ethnic or regional parochialism that threatens the stability of a larger political entity.

Final Answer: Its fragmentation into smaller, mutually hostile states.

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The year 1990 was a watershed moment in Indian politics, characterized by two major socio-political mobilizations that competed for the national narrative.

Solution:

1. "Mandal" refers to the implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations by the V.P. Singh government in August 1990, providing 27 percent reservation for OBCs in central government jobs. 2. This sparked massive counter-protests and intensified caste-based political mobilization. 3. "Mandir" refers to the Rath Yatra started by L.K. Advani of the BJP in September 1990 to mobilize support for the construction of a Ram temple in Ayodhya. 4. The "Mandal vs Mandir" era redefined the political landscape, shifting the focus from Congress-centric politics to a debate between secularism, caste-based social justice, and religious identity. 5. Both these events reached their peak in 1990, fundamentally altering the electoral social base of Indian parties.

Final Answer: 1990

Answer: (C)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that extended the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Solution:

1. Signed in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, the protocol aimed to fight global warming by reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. 2. It was significant because it set "legally binding" emission reduction targets for industrialized nations (Annex I countries). 3. The protocol was based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," acknowledging that developed nations were historically more responsible for the current levels of emissions. 4. Developing countries like India and China were initially exempted from these binding targets during the first commitment period.

Final Answer: Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions.

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

Federalism in India requires a delicate balance of power between the Union and the States. To address growing friction in this relationship, high-level committees have been formed periodically.

Solution:

1. The Sarkaria Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1983. 2. It was headed by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and was mandated to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments in the country. 3. The commission's report, submitted in 1988, made several recommendations to prevent the misuse of Article 356 (President's Rule) and suggested the strengthening of the Inter-State Council. 4. It emphasized that while the Centre needs to be strong, it should not weaken the states, as that would lead to national instability.

Final Answer: Centre-State relations

Answer: (A)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The Dalit Panthers was a militant social organization formed in Maharashtra in 1972, inspired by the Black Panther Party of the United States.

Solution:

1. The movement was a response to the continued practice of untouchability and the failure of existing political parties to protect Dalits from atrocities. 2. It was led by young Dalit writers and activists, the most prominent being Namdeo Dhasal and J.V. Pawar. 3. Unlike earlier Dalit movements that were strictly electoral, the Panthers used literature (Dalit Sahitya) and direct action to challenge the caste hierarchy. 4. Namdeo Dhasal's poetry and leadership provided the radical intellectual foundation for the movement, demanding a total revolutionary change in the social order.

Final Answer: Namdeo Dhasal

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

As the world shifted away from the bipolarity of the Cold War, several organizations and nations emerged as significant economic and political forces, often termed as "Alternative Centers of Power."

Solution:

1. Organizations like the European Union (EU) and ASEAN are considered alternative centers because they possess significant regional influence and economic strength that can check unipolarity. 2. BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) is another emerging center of power representing the growing economic weight of the Global South. 3. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was a Cold War strategy adopted by newly independent nations to stay away from the two military blocs (USA and USSR). 4. While NAM was a significant political platform, it was not an "alternative center of power" in the sense of an integrated economic or military bloc that could rival the superpowers; rather, it was a movement for strategic autonomy. 5. Therefore, NAM during the Cold War does not fit the modern definition of an Alternative Center of Power.

Final Answer: Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War

Answer: (D)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

High-level diplomatic summits between India and Pakistan are often seen as attempts to break the deadlock on long-standing issues like Kashmir, terrorism, and trade.

Solution:

1. The Agra Summit was a two-day historic summit held in July 2001. 2. The meeting took place between the Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. 3. The summit followed a period of high tension including the Kargil War of 1999, and was intended to normalize relations between the two nuclear-armed neighbors. 4. Despite several rounds of talks, the summit ended without a joint statement because the two sides could not agree on the core issues, specifically the linkage between cross-border terrorism and the Kashmir dispute.

Final Answer: Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pervez Musharraf

Answer: (A)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

Environmental movements in India often arise from the displacement of local communities and the ecological impact of large-scale development projects like dams.

Solution:

1. The construction of the Tehri Dam on the Bhagirathi River in Uttarakhand faced long-standing opposition led by environmentalist Sunderlal Bahuguna. 2. The movement, known as the Anti-Tehri Dam Movement, raised concerns regarding the seismic vulnerability of the region and the massive displacement of the people of Tehri town. 3. The Narmada Bachao Andolan specifically targeted the Sardar Sarovar Dam, and the Chipko Movement was focused on forest conservation. 4. The Tehri movement highlighted the conflict between the national need for hydroelectric power and the local rights of the mountain communities.

Final Answer: Anti-Tehri Dam Movement

Answer: (C)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

Non-party social movements are groups that mobilize people to influence government policy without contesting elections themselves.

Solution:

1. The National Fishworkers Forum (NFF) is an organization representing the interests of traditional fishing communities in India. 2. It emerged in the 1980s and 90s to protest against the government's policy of allowing large-scale commercial deep-sea trawling by multinational corporations. 3. The NFF argued that these trawlers were destroying the marine ecology and depriving small-scale fishers of their livelihood. 4. It is a classic example of a "non-party political formation" where people organize around specific social or economic grievances to pressure the state.

Final Answer: A non-party social movement

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

Shock Therapy was the name given to a set of radical economic reforms intended to quickly transform a socialist economy into a market-based one.

Solution:

1. A key feature of Shock Therapy was the rapid and total privatization of state assets. 2. It involved the sudden withdrawal of state subsidies that had previously made essential goods like food and fuel affordable for the general population. 3. This led to a "free market" where prices were determined by demand and supply, often resulting in hyperinflation. 4. Unlike gradual transitions, Shock Therapy ignored the social costs, leading to the collapse of the welfare state and the rise of economic inequality. 5. Thus, the sudden withdrawal of state subsidies is a defining characteristic of this process.

Final Answer: Sudden withdrawal of state subsidies.

Answer: (C)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

The early years of Indian democracy were dominated by the Congress party. However, as the political landscape became more competitive, non-Congress leaders emerged to challenge this hegemony.

Solution:

1. While Morarji Desai led the first non-Congress government at the Center in 1977 (Janata Party), his government collapsed in less than three years due to internal conflicts. 2. Similarly, V.P. Singh and other leaders of the late 1980s and 90s led short-lived coalition governments. 3. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, leading the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), became the first non-Congress Prime Minister to complete a full five-year term in office. 4. His government, which lasted from 1999 to 2004, proved that a non-Congress coalition could provide a stable and long-term administration at the Center. 5. This marked a significant milestone in the institutionalization of the multi-party system in India.

Final Answer: Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Answer: (C)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

The traditional concept of security focuses on state sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, the contemporary view, known as "Human Security," shifts the focus from the state to the individual.

Solution:

1. Human Security argues that the primary objective of security should be to protect people, not just territory. 2. It encompasses "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want." 3. This includes protecting individuals from threats such as extreme poverty, infectious diseases, environmental disasters, and large-scale human rights violations. 4. While state security uses military force to protect borders, human security uses development, healthcare, and humanitarian aid to protect lives. 5. Therefore, its core focus is the protection of individuals from non-military threats like hunger and disease.

Final Answer: Protection of individuals from threats like hunger and disease.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Coalition Era" refers to a period where no single political party was able to secure a majority on its own in the Lok Sabha, making alliances a necessity for governance.

Solution:

1. Although the 1977 election saw a coalition of parties (the Janata Party), they had merged into a single party before the election. 2. The real shift occurred in the 1989 elections when the Congress lost its majority, but no other party emerged as a clear winner. 3. This led to the formation of the National Front government, supported by both the BJP and the Left from the outside. 4. From 1989 until 2014, every government at the Center was either a coalition government or a minority government supported by other parties. 5. This period fundamentally changed the nature of Indian politics, giving regional parties a decisive role in national decision-making.

Final Answer: 1989 Elections

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

The European Union was not created overnight; it was the result of a series of treaties that gradually expanded the scope of cooperation from coal and steel to a full economic and political union.

Solution:

1. The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992 (and effective in 1993), is the foundational document that created the European Union. 2. It moved beyond the economic cooperation of the earlier European Economic Community (EEC) to include a common foreign policy and judicial cooperation. 3. The Treaty of Rome (1957) had established the EEC, while the Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty following WWI. 4. The Maastricht Treaty also set the criteria for joining the single currency, the Euro, which became a symbol of European integration.

Final Answer: Maastricht Treaty

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

The geopolitical vocabulary of the Cold War divided the world into three "worlds" based on political and economic alignments.

Solution:

1. The "First World" referred to the capitalist, industrialized nations led by the United States. 2. The "Second World" referred to the communist-socialist states led by the Soviet Union. 3. The "Third World" referred to the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. 4. Most of these Third World countries chose the path of Non-Alignment, refusing to join either of the two military blocs to preserve their hard-won sovereignty and focus on their own development. 5. Thus, the term is synonymous with the non-aligned and developing nations of the era.

Final Answer: Non-aligned and newly independent countries

Answer: (C)



Answer Key

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

