

# CUET UG Political Science Sample Paper - 9

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 was a major consequence of the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict on the Indian opposition?

- (A) The split of the Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1964.
- (B) The dissolution of the Swatantra Party.
- (C) The merger of the Socialist Party with Congress.
- (D) The banning of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

**Q2.** Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (ii) Fourth General Elections
- (iii) Resignation of Morarji Desai as Deputy PM
- (iv) Election of V.V. Giri as President

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

**Q3.** Who among the following was the founder of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh?

- (A) Deendayal Upadhyaya



- (B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (C) Balraj Madhok
- (D) L.K. Advani

**Q4.** The "National Fishworkers Forum" (NFF) achieved a major victory by successfully legalizing:

- (A) Deep-sea trawling for local fishermen.
- (B) A ban on foreign trawlers in Indian waters.
- (C) Subsidies for mechanized boats.
- (D) Privatization of coastlines.

**Q5. Assertion (A):** The Soviet Union remained a superpower primarily because of its military and nuclear arsenal. **Reason (R):** The Soviet economy was lagging behind the West in terms of technology and productivity.

- (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.** The "Bases of Power" in the Cold War era meant that superpowers needed smaller states for:

- (A) Access to vital resources like oil and minerals.
- (B) Territory to launch weapons and troops.
- (C) Locations for spying on each other.
- (D) All of the above.

**Q7.** Which treaty limited the number of nuclear warheads each superpower (USA & USSR) could have?



- (A) START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)
- (B) NPT
- (C) CTBT
- (D) SEATO

**Q8.** The "Velvet Revolution" is associated with the peaceful transition to democracy in:

- (A) Poland
- (B) Czechoslovakia
- (C) Hungary
- (D) East Germany

**Q9.** In the context of the UN, the "United for Peace Resolution" was adopted to:

- (A) Give the General Assembly power to act if the Security Council fails.
- (B) Abolish the Veto power.
- (C) Increase the number of permanent members.
- (D) Create the World Trade Organization.

**Q10.** The concept of "Global Commons" is protected by which international agreement?

- (A) Montreal Protocol 1987
- (B) Antarctic Treaty 1959
- (C) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- (D) All of the above.

**Q11.** Which Commission recommended the creation of states on a linguistic basis in 1953?



- (A) Dhar Commission
- (B) JVP Committee
- (C) States Reorganisation Commission
- (D) Mandal Commission

**Q12.** The "Bombay Plan" (1944) was a proposal by:

- (A) Leftist leaders for state-led development.
- (B) A section of big industrialists for a planned economy.
- (C) The British government for post-war recovery.
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi for a village-based economy.

**Q13.** Who was the main architect of the Second Five Year Plan?

- (A) K.N. Raj
- (B) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (C) John Matthai
- (D) Sukhamoy Chakravarty

**Q14.** The "Milkman of India," Verghese Kurien, played a crucial role in:

- (A) The Green Revolution
- (B) The Blue Revolution
- (C) Operation Flood
- (D) The Yellow Revolution

**Q15.** India's "No First Use" nuclear policy was formally articulated after the:

- (A) 1974 Pokhran Test
- (B) 1998 Pokhran-II Tests
- (C) 1962 War



(D) 1971 War

**Q16.** Which Indian PM visited China in 1988 to improve bilateral relations after the 1962 conflict?

(A) Indira Gandhi

(B) Morarji Desai

(C) Rajiv Gandhi

(D) V.P. Singh

**Q17.** The "Defection" politics of 1967 is famously associated with the phrase:

(A) "Garibi Hatao"

(B) "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan"

(C) "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram"

(D) "Total Revolution"

**Q18.** The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 to:

(A) Investigate the 1984 riots.

(B) Inquire into the excesses committed during the Emergency.

(C) Study Centre-State relations.

(D) Review the reservation policy.

**Q19.** Which movement in the 1970s was against the felling of trees in the Uttarakhand region?

(A) Narmada Bachao Andolan

(B) Chipko Movement

(C) Appiko Movement

(D) Silent Valley Movement



**Q20.** The "Operation Blue Star" (1984) was conducted to:

- (A) Liberate Goa.
- (B) Remove militants from the Golden Temple.
- (C) Stop the ULFA insurgency in Assam.
- (D) Integrate Sikkim into India.

**Q21.** The "Mandal Commission" identified 3743 castes as:

- (A) Scheduled Castes
- (B) Scheduled Tribes
- (C) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC)
- (D) Minorities

**Q22.** Which among the following is a primary objective of the European Union's "Schengen Agreement"?

- (A) A common currency.
- (B) Abolition of internal border checks.
- (C) A common defense force.
- (D) A unified education system.

**Q23.** The "ASEAN Regional Forum" (ARF) was established in 1994 to:

- (A) Facilitate free trade.
- (B) Carry out coordination of security and foreign policy.
- (C) Create a common market.
- (D) Manage the South China Sea dispute.

**Q24. Assertion (A):** Globalization leads to the shrinking of the role of the state.  
**Reason (R):** The market becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.



- (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.

**Q25.** The "World Intellectual Property Organization" (WIPO) is a specialized agency of:

- (A) WTO
- (B) United Nations
- (C) World Bank
- (D) G-20

**Q26.** Which country in South Asia was the first to liberalize its economy?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Bangladesh

**Q27.** The "Indus Waters Treaty" (1960) was brokered by:

- (A) The United Nations
- (B) The World Bank
- (C) The USA
- (D) The USSR

**Q28.** Which PM's government was the first to implement the Mandal Commission report?

- (A) Rajiv Gandhi



- (B) V.P. Singh
- (C) Chandra Shekhar
- (D) P.V. Narasimha Rao

**Q29.** The "New Economic Policy" of 1991 was launched under the PM-ship of:

- (A) Manmohan Singh
- (B) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

**Q30.** Which of the following is a "Global South" concern in environmental negotiations?

- (A) Carbon credits
- (B) Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)
- (C) Ozone layer protection
- (D) Strict emission caps for all.

**Q31.** The "Naga National Council" (NNC) was led by:

- (A) Laldenga
- (B) Angami Zapu Phizo
- (C) Muivah
- (D) Tara Singh

**Q32.** Which constitutional amendment is known as the "Mini-Constitution"?

- (A) 44th Amendment
- (B) 42nd Amendment
- (C) 52nd Amendment



(D) 73rd Amendment

**Q33.** The "Total Revolution" call was given by JP Narayan in which city?

(A) Delhi

(B) Patna

(C) Ahmedabad

(D) Lucknow

**Q34.** Which leader is associated with the concept of "Integral Humanism"?

(A) Ram Manohar Lohia

(B) Deendayal Upadhyaya

(C) B.R. Ambedkar

(D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Q35.** The "Baltic Republics" (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) became members of the UN in:

(A) 1989

(B) 1990

(C) 1991

(D) 1992

**Q36.** Which organization was the predecessor to the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

(A) GATT

(B) IMF

(C) UNCTAD

(D) OEEC



**Q37.** The "Earth Summit" 1992 was held in:

- (A) Kyoto
- (B) Rio de Janeiro
- (C) Stockholm
- (D) Johannesburg

**Q38.** "Amnesty International" works primarily for:

- (A) Economic aid.
- (B) Human Rights.
- (C) Environmental protection.
- (D) Nuclear disarmament.

**Q39.** The "Ethnic Conflict" in Sri Lanka was between:

- (A) Hindus and Muslims
- (B) Sinhallas and Tamils
- (C) Buddhists and Christians
- (D) Sinhallas and Muslims

**Q40.** Which Indian state was the first to experience a non-Congress government (CPI) in 1957?

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

**Q41.** The "Conflict of 1971" led to the signing of:



- (A) Tashkent Agreement
- (B) Shimla Agreement
- (C) Agra Accord
- (D) Panchsheel

**Q42.** The "National Front" government of 1989 was a coalition of:

- (A) Congress and Left
- (B) Janata Dal and regional parties
- (C) BJP and Shiv Sena
- (D) Congress (O) and Swatantra

**Q43.** Which of the following is an "Organ" of the United Nations?

- (A) WHO
- (B) UNESCO
- (C) International Court of Justice
- (D) UNICEF

**Q44.** The "Democracy" in Nepal was restored in 2006 after a:

- (A) Military coup.
- (B) Popular uprising (Seven Party Alliance).
- (C) UN intervention.
- (D) Decision by the King.

**Q45.** The "Kyoto Protocol" focuses on:

- (A) Poverty.
- (B) Greenhouse gas emissions.
- (C) Human trafficking.



(D) Bio-piracy.

**Q46.** Which leader was the architect of the "Non-Aligned Movement" from Egypt?

(A) Sukarno

(B) Gamal Abdel Nasser

(C) Josip Broz Tito

(D) Kwame Nkrumah

**Q47.** The "Security Council" has how many non-permanent members?

(A) 5

(B) 10

(C) 15

(D) 20

**Q48.** The "Globalisation" process is driven by:

(A) Technology

(B) Liberalisation

(C) Privatisation

(D) All of the above.

**Q49.** "Operation Iraqi Freedom" was launched in:

(A) 1991

(B) 2001

(C) 2003

(D) 2011

**Q50.** The "Coalition Politics" in India became a permanent feature at the center after:



- (A) 1977
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1996
- (D) 1999

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

The 1962 Sino-Indian War had a profound impact on the internal politics of India, particularly within the Leftist movement. The Communist Party of India (CPI) faced an internal crisis over its stance on the conflict, specifically whether to support the Indian government or maintain ideological solidarity with Communist China.

**Solution:**

1. Within the CPI, two factions emerged: one that was "pro-Soviet" and supported the Indian government's defense against China, and another that was more radical and perceived as "pro-China." 2. The internal ideological rift and the different interpretations of the "National Bourgeoisie" led to a formal split in the party. 3. In 1964, the more radical faction broke away to form the Communist Party of India (Marxist) or CPI(M). 4. This split fundamentally altered the landscape of the Indian opposition, creating two distinct major communist entities in the country. 5. Other parties like the Swatantra Party or Jana Sangh were affected by the war's nationalist fervor, but the structural split of the CPI remains the most significant consequence for the opposition.

**Final Answer:** The split of the Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1964.

**Answer: (A)**

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

Chronological ordering requires identifying the specific dates of major political shifts in the late 1960s. This period in Indian history was marked by the transition of leadership and the split within the Congress party.

**Solution:**

1. Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri: Prime Minister Shastri passed away in Tashkent on January 11, 1966, following the signing of the Tashkent Agreement. 2. Fourth General Elections: These were held in February 1967, which saw the Congress losing power in several states and its majority reduced at the Center. 3. Resignation of Morarji Desai as Deputy PM: Due to sharp differences with Indira Gandhi over the nationalization of banks, Morarji Desai resigned from the cabinet in July 1969. 4. Election of V.V. Giri as President: The Presidential election took place in August 1969, where Indira Gandhi supported the independent candidate V.V. Giri against the official Congress candidate N. Sanjiva Reddy. 5. Sequencing the events: 1966 (i) → 1967 (ii) → July 1969 (iii) → August 1969 (iv).

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

**Answer: (A)**



Q3.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was an Indian right-wing political party that existed from 1951 to 1977. Its ideology was centered on the concept of "One Country, One Culture, One Nation" and the promotion of Bharatiya culture and traditions.

**Solution:**

1. The party was formed on October 21, 1951, in Delhi. 2. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, who had resigned from the Nehru cabinet due to differences over the pact with Pakistan, became its first President. 3. The party emphasized the idea of "Akhand Bharat" and was a precursor to the modern-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). 4. While Deendayal Upadhyaya was a key ideologue and later leader, the foundational leadership belongs to Mukherjee. 5. Therefore, the founder is identified as Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

**Final Answer:** Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

**Answer: (B)**

Q4.

**Solution****Concept:**

The National Fishworkers Forum (NFF) is an example of a non-party social movement representing the interests of traditional fishing communities against the forces of globalization and mechanized commercial fishing.

**Solution:**

1. Traditional fishworkers faced a threat to their livelihoods when the government opened up Indian waters to large-scale commercial deep-sea trawlers, often operated by foreign companies. 2. These trawlers used technology that depleted fish stocks and destroyed the marine ecosystem, which traditional fishers relied upon. 3. The NFF organized nationwide protests and legal battles to protect the interests of the local fishing community. 4. A major victory for the movement was the successful push for the government to cancel licenses for foreign trawlers and strictly regulate deep-sea fishing. 5. This resulted in a ban on foreign trawlers in Indian waters, preserving the resource for local traditional fishers.

**Final Answer:** A ban on foreign trawlers in Indian waters.

**Answer: (B)**



Q5.

**Solution****Concept:**

The decline of the Soviet Union was a multifaceted process where military strength could not compensate for deep-seated internal systemic weaknesses, especially in the economic and political spheres.

**Solution:**

1. The Soviet Union maintained its status as a global superpower by focusing heavily on military production and its nuclear arsenal to maintain parity with the United States. (Assertion A is True).  
2. However, the Soviet economic model was failing; it was unable to fulfill the basic consumer needs of its citizens and lagged significantly behind the West in technology and productivity. (Reason R is True).  
3. The internal economic stagnation and the burden of the arms race eventually made the system unsustainable.  
4. While both statements are true, the reason why it "remained" a superpower in the eyes of the world was its military might, even while its economy was rotting from within.  
5. However, the economic lag is not the reason "why" it remained a superpower; rather, it is the reason why it eventually collapsed. Therefore, R is not the explanation for A.

**Final Answer:** Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**Answer: (B)**

Q6.

**Solution****Concept:**

During the Cold War, the global rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union led to the formation of military alliances. Superpowers sought to bring smaller states into their respective blocs for various strategic advantages.

**Solution:**

1. Superpowers required smaller states for access to vital natural resources, such as oil, minerals, and other raw materials necessary for industrial and military maintenance.  
2. Smaller states provided essential territory from which the superpowers could launch weapons, station troops, and establish military bases closer to the enemy's borders.  
3. These territories also served as critical locations for setting up listening posts and surveillance equipment to spy on the rival superpower's activities.  
4. Additionally, smaller states provided ideological support, helping the superpowers claim that their particular system (Capitalism or Communism) was more popular globally.  
5. Since all the mentioned factors were vital for maintaining global dominance, "All of the above" is the correct categorization.

**Final Answer:** All of the above.

**Answer: (D)**



Q7.

**Solution****Concept:**

To prevent an accidental nuclear war and to manage the costs of the arms race, the US and USSR signed several Arms Control treaties. These treaties aimed to limit, reduce, or eliminate specific categories of weapons.

**Solution:**

1. The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) was specifically designed to reduce and limit the number of strategic offensive arms (nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles) held by the superpowers. 2. START I was signed in 1991 by the US and the Soviet Union, representing a significant step toward actual disarmament rather than just "limitation." 3. The NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) focuses on preventing the "spread" of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear states rather than limiting existing warhead counts of superpowers. 4. The CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) aims to ban all nuclear explosions for both civilian and military purposes but does not dictate warhead numbers. 5. Therefore, START is the treaty specifically associated with limiting and reducing the actual number of warheads.

**Final Answer:** START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)

**Answer: (A)**

Q8.

**Solution****Concept:**

The year 1989 saw a wave of pro-democracy protests across Eastern Europe as the Soviet influence began to wane. Most of these transitions were peaceful, though the styles varied by country.

**Solution:**

1. The "Velvet Revolution" refers to the non-violent transition of power that took place in Czechoslovakia from November to December 1989. 2. It was characterized by massive popular demonstrations against the one-party government of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. 3. The movement was led by playwright Václav Havel and the Civic Forum, leading to the collapse of the communist regime without significant bloodshed. 4. The term "Velvet" was chosen to describe the smooth and gentle nature of this revolutionary change. 5. While Poland had "Solidarity" and East Germany had the fall of the Berlin Wall, the specific term "Velvet Revolution" is unique to Czechoslovakia.

**Final Answer:** Czechoslovakia

**Answer: (B)**



Q9.

**Solution****Concept:**

The UN Security Council (UNSC) is often paralyzed by the use of the "Veto" power by its permanent members. To ensure the UN can still function during a crisis, specific procedural resolutions were created.

**Solution:**

1. The "Uniting for Peace" resolution (Resolution 377A) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1950 during the Korean War. 2. It states that if the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace due to a lack of unanimity among its permanent members (Veto), the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately. 3. This allows the General Assembly to make recommendations to members for collective measures, including the use of armed force if necessary. 4. It does not abolish the Veto or change the membership of the Council; it merely provides an alternative pathway for UN action when the Council is deadlocked.

**Final Answer:** Give the General Assembly power to act if the Security Council fails.

**Answer: (A)**

Q10.

**Solution****Concept:**

"Global Commons" are areas and resources that do not belong to any single sovereign state but are the shared heritage of humanity. Managing them requires collective international agreements.

**Solution:**

1. The Antarctic Treaty (1959) ensures that the continent is used exclusively for peaceful purposes and scientific research, prohibiting military activity and territorial claims. 2. The Montreal Protocol (1987) addresses the protection of the Earth's atmosphere, specifically the ozone layer, which is a global resource. 3. The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides a legal framework for the use of the world's oceans and the management of marine resources in international waters. 4. All these treaties are essential for the protection of different components of the "Global Commons." 5. Since all three listed agreements serve this purpose, "All of the above" is the correct answer.

**Final Answer:** All of the above.

**Answer: (D)**



Q11.

**Solution****Concept:**

The reorganization of states was one of the most significant challenges for independent India. After the death of Potti Sreeramulu and the subsequent creation of Andhra Pradesh, the demand for linguistic states grew across the country.

**Solution:**

1. To address the demand for linguistic states systematically, the central government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1953. 2. The commission was headed by Justice Fazal Ali and included members like K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru. 3. The SRC submitted its report in 1955, accepting that the boundaries of states should reflect the boundaries of different languages. 4. Based on its recommendations, the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. 5. This led to the creation of 14 states and 6 union territories, fundamentally redrawing the internal map of India on a linguistic basis.

**Final Answer:** States Reorganisation Commission

**Answer:** (C)

Q12.

**Solution****Concept:**

Despite the popular belief that the private sector in India was always opposed to planning, a section of big industrialists actually came together in 1944 to draft a joint proposal for the country's economic future.

**Solution:**

1. In 1944, a group of leading industrialists (including J.R.D. Tata and G.D. Birla) drafted a proposal known as the "Bombay Plan." 2. The plan advocated for the state to take a major initiative in industrial and other economic investments. 3. The industrialists believed that the private sector alone could not provide the massive capital required for building heavy industry and infrastructure. 4. It reflected the global trend of the time where state-led planning was seen as essential for rapid economic development. 5. Therefore, the Bombay Plan was a proposal by big industrialists for a planned economy in India.

**Final Answer:** A section of big industrialists for a planned economy.

**Answer:** (B)



Q13.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Second Five Year Plan (1956–1961) marked a shift in India's development strategy, moving away from the agricultural focus of the First Plan toward rapid industrialization.

**Solution:**

1. The Second Five Year Plan is often referred to as the "Mahalanobis Plan" because it was drafted under the leadership of the renowned statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis. 2. Mahalanobis was the founder of the Indian Statistical Institute and a key economic advisor to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. 3. The plan emphasized the development of "heavy industries" (like steel, chemicals, and machine tools) to make India self-reliant. 4. It followed a model of import substitution and state protection for domestic industries through high tariffs and quotas. 5. While K.N. Raj was instrumental in the First Plan, P.C. Mahalanobis was the definitive architect of the Second.

**Final Answer:** P.C. Mahalanobis

**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

**Solution****Concept:**

The dairy sector in India underwent a massive transformation through a cooperative movement that empowered rural milk producers and ensured urban supply.

**Solution:**

1. Dr. Verghese Kurien is celebrated as the "Milkman of India" for his role in the Amul cooperative in Anand, Gujarat. 2. He launched "Operation Flood," the world's largest dairy development program, which is also known as the White Revolution. 3. The program aimed to create a nationwide milk grid and eliminate middlemen by forming village-level cooperatives. 4. This made India the world's largest producer of milk and significantly boosted rural incomes. 5. Therefore, Verghese Kurien is directly and essentially associated with Operation Flood.

**Final Answer:** Operation Flood

**Answer: (C)**



Q15.

**Solution****Concept:**

India's nuclear doctrine is based on the principle of credible minimum deterrence. A key pillar of this doctrine is the commitment that India will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict.

**Solution:**

1. India conducted its first nuclear test in 1974 (Pokhran-I), but it did not formally declare itself a nuclear-weapon state at that time. 2. Following the series of nuclear tests in May 1998 (Pokhran-II), India officially declared itself a state with nuclear weapons. 3. To reassure the international community of its responsible status, the Indian government formulated a draft nuclear doctrine. 4. This doctrine formally articulated the "No First Use" (NFU) policy, stating that nuclear weapons would only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or forces. 5. Thus, the formal articulation followed the 1998 tests.

**Final Answer:** 1998 Pokhran-II Tests

**Answer: (B)**

Q16.

**Solution****Concept:**

The relationship between India and China remained frozen for years after the 1962 border war. Diplomatic normalization was a slow process that required high-level political intervention to build trust and restart dialogue on the border dispute.

**Solution:**

1. Following the 1962 war, diplomatic relations were significantly downgraded, and it was only in 1976 that full diplomatic relations were restored. 2. A major breakthrough occurred in December 1988 when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited China. 3. This was the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister to China in 34 years (since Nehru's visit). 4. During this visit, both countries agreed to maintain peace and tranquility on the border and created a Joint Working Group to resolve the boundary question. 5. This visit is credited with shifting the focus from military confrontation to economic and cultural cooperation while managing the border dispute.

**Final Answer:** Rajiv Gandhi

**Answer: (C)**



Q17.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 1967 General Elections introduced a new era of instability in state politics characterized by "defections," where legislators would switch parties frequently to make or break governments.

**Solution:**

1. The term "Defection" refers to an elected representative leaving the party on whose symbol they were elected and joining another party. 2. In 1967, a Haryana MLA named Gaya Lal changed his party thrice in a single day. 3. This incident led to the famous political slogan "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" (Ram has come, Ram has gone). 4. This phrase became a hallmark of the political culture in several states where governments were constantly being toppled by floor-crossing. 5. While "Garibi Hatao" was a slogan of the 1971 elections, "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" specifically describes the defection politics of 1967.

**Final Answer:** "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram"

**Answer:** (C)

Q18.

**Solution****Concept:**

After the Janata Party came to power in 1977, one of its primary objectives was to investigate the controversial period of the Emergency (1975–1977) and the actions taken by the previous government.

**Solution:**

1. The Shah Commission of Inquiry was established in May 1977 by the Janata Party government. 2. It was headed by Justice J.C. Shah, a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. 3. The commission was tasked with inquiring into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses, and malpractices committed during the Emergency. 4. The commission examined witnesses and documents to document the suspension of civil liberties, the arrest of political leaders, and the censorship of the press. 5. The commission's findings played a vital role in documenting the institutional breakdown that occurred during that period.

**Final Answer:** Inquire into the excesses committed during the Emergency.

**Answer:** (B)



Q19.

**Solution****Concept:**

Environmental movements in India are often deeply rooted in the livelihoods of local communities. One of the most famous examples started in the Himalayan foothills of Uttarakhand.

**Solution:**

1. The Chipko Movement (Hug the Trees Movement) began in 1973 in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh). 2. The movement started when the forest department refused permission to villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools but allotted the same land to a commercial sports goods manufacturer. 3. In protest, the villagers, led by figures like Gaura Devi and Chandi Prasad Bhatt, hugged the trees to prevent them from being cut down. 4. The movement was unique for its non-violent approach and the large-scale participation of women who sought to protect their forest resources. 5. This movement successfully forced the government to ban commercial felling in the Himalayan regions for fifteen years.

**Final Answer:** Chipko Movement

**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 1980s saw a rise in militancy in Punjab, with some groups demanding a separate state of "Khalistan." This led to a major military intervention by the Indian government.

**Solution:**

1. Militants, led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, had turned the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar into an armed fortress and a base for their operations. 2. In June 1984, the Indian government launched "Operation Blue Star" to flush out the militants and reclaim the temple. 3. The operation involved the use of heavy military force, including tanks, and resulted in significant damage to the Akal Takht. 4. While the operation was successful in its immediate goal of removing the militants, it deeply hurt the religious sentiments of the Sikh community worldwide. 5. This event was a major catalyst for the subsequent assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi later that year.

**Final Answer:** Remove militants from the Golden Temple.

**Answer: (B)**



Q21.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was tasked with identifying segments of the Indian population that were socially and educationally disadvantaged but did not belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) or Scheduled Tribes (ST).

**Solution:**

1. The commission, headed by B.P. Mandal, conducted a massive survey across the country using various social, economic, and educational indicators. 2. It identified 3743 specific castes and communities that were lagging behind in terms of representation in government services and educational institutions. 3. These groups were collectively categorized as "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes" (SEBC), more commonly referred to as Other Backward Classes (OBCs). 4. The commission estimated that these classes constituted nearly 52 percent of India's population. 5. One of its most significant recommendations was the reservation of 27 percent of seats in central government jobs and educational institutions for these SEBC/OBC groups.

**Final Answer:** Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC)

**Answer: (C)**

Q22.

**Solution****Concept:**

The European Union aims to create an integrated space not just for trade and finance, but also for the free movement of its citizens across national borders.

**Solution:**

1. The Schengen Agreement was originally signed in 1985 (outside the EU framework) but was later incorporated into European Union law. 2. The primary objective of the agreement is the creation of a "Schengen Area," where internal border checks between participating countries are abolished. 3. This allows individuals to travel across borders within the area without showing a passport or undergoing border controls, much like traveling between states in a single country. 4. It facilitates easier tourism, trade, and labor mobility across Europe. 5. While the Euro deals with currency and other treaties deal with defense, the Schengen Agreement specifically targets the abolition of internal border checks.

**Final Answer:** Abolition of internal border checks.

**Answer: (B)**



Q23.

**Solution****Concept:**

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) expanded its focus from economic and cultural cooperation to regional security and stability as the geopolitical environment of Asia changed after the Cold War.

**Solution:**

1. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994 as a multilateral consultative platform. 2. It brings together ASEAN members and their dialogue partners (including major powers like the USA, China, Russia, and India). 3. The ARF is the premier forum for constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. 4. Its goal is to carry out coordination of security and foreign policy to promote preventive diplomacy and confidence-building in the Asia-Pacific region. 5. Therefore, its primary function is security and foreign policy coordination rather than purely economic market management.

**Final Answer:** Carry out coordination of security and foreign policy.

**Answer: (B)**

Q24.

**Solution****Concept:**

The political consequence of globalization is a debate over how it affects the "sovereignty" and "capacity" of the nation-state.

**Solution:**

1. In many parts of the world, globalization has led to a "withdrawal" of the state from many welfare and economic functions. (Assertion A is True). 2. This happens because the state's traditional roles are increasingly taken over by market forces and international institutions. 3. The "market" becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities, forcing the state to limit its role to maintaining law and order and providing basic infrastructure. (Reason R is True). 4. Because the market-driven logic of globalization necessitates a smaller, less interventionist state, the Reason (R) directly explains why the role of the state is shrinking (A).

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

**Answer: (A)**



Q25.

**Solution****Concept:**

The United Nations system consists of several specialized agencies that deal with specific global issues ranging from health and education to labor and intellectual property.

**Solution:**

1. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is dedicated to ensuring that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide. 2. It was established in 1967 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1974. 3. WIPO manages international treaties related to patents, copyrights, and trademarks. 4. While the WTO deals with trade-related aspects of intellectual property (TRIPS), WIPO is the formal specialized agency within the UN structure responsible for these matters.

**Final Answer:** United Nations

**Answer:** (B)

Q26.

**Solution****Concept:**

Economic liberalization in South Asia began at different times for different nations. It involves moving away from an import-substitution model toward an export-oriented, market-driven economy by reducing tariffs and welcoming foreign investment.

**Solution:**

1. Sri Lanka was the pioneer of economic liberalization in the South Asian region. 2. It began its transition toward an open market economy as early as 1977, much before its neighbors. 3. In contrast, India began its major structural reforms only in 1991, and Pakistan followed a similar path of significant liberalization in the late 1980s and early 1990s. 4. Sri Lanka's early move was aimed at transforming the island into a trade and financial hub, though the long-standing ethnic conflict hampered the full potential of these reforms for many decades.

**Final Answer:** Sri Lanka

**Answer:** (C)



Q27.

**Solution****Concept:**

The division of river waters is often a source of conflict between neighboring countries. The Indus Waters Treaty is considered one of the most successful examples of water-sharing and conflict resolution in the world.

**Solution:**

1. After the partition of 1947, India and Pakistan had a major dispute over the waters of the Indus River system, which are crucial for the irrigation of the Punjab and Sindh regions. 2. Negotiations for a permanent solution began in the 1950s with international assistance. 3. The World Bank (then known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) played the role of the mediator and broker for nearly a decade. 4. The treaty was finally signed in 1960 by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Ayub Khan in Karachi. 5. It divided the six rivers of the Indus basin between the two countries, giving India control over the three eastern rivers and Pakistan control over the three western rivers.

**Final Answer:** The World Bank

**Answer: (B)**

Q28.

**Solution****Concept:**

While the Mandal Commission was set up by the Janata Party government in 1979, its recommendations remained shelved for a decade due to the political sensitivity of the reservation issue.

**Solution:**

1. In 1990, the National Front government, a coalition supported by the BJP and the Left, decided to take a major step toward "social justice." 2. Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh (V.P. Singh) announced the implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendation of 27 percent reservation for OBCs in central government jobs. 3. This decision led to widespread and violent protests across North India, especially among upper-caste students. 4. It fundamentally changed the course of Indian politics, leading to the rise of powerful regional and caste-based parties in the Hindi heartland.

**Final Answer:** V.P. Singh

**Answer: (B)**



Q29.

**Solution****Concept:**

The New Economic Policy (NEP) marked a paradigm shift in India's development strategy, moving from a "License-Permit Raj" to an era of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG).

**Solution:**

1. In 1991, India faced a severe balance-of-payments crisis, with foreign exchange reserves barely enough to pay for two weeks of imports. 2. The government of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, which had just come to power, introduced radical reforms to stabilize and open the economy. 3. Manmohan Singh, the then Finance Minister, was the chief architect of these reforms, but the political leadership and mandate were provided by P.V. Narasimha Rao. 4. These reforms included devaluing the ₹, abolishing industrial licensing for most sectors, and reducing import duties significantly.

**Final Answer:** P.V. Narasimha Rao

**Answer: (B)**

Q30.

**Solution****Concept:**

International environmental negotiations are often divided along the North-South divide. Developed nations (North) and developing nations (South) have different perspectives on who should bear the burden of environmental protection.

**Solution:**

1. Developing countries (the Global South) argue that environmental degradation is primarily the result of over a century of industrialization by the developed world. 2. Therefore, they advocate for the principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR). 3. CBDR acknowledges that while all nations share the responsibility to protect the environment (Common), their share of the burden should differ based on their historical contribution to emissions and their current financial and technological capacity (Differentiated). 4. This principle allows developing nations like India and China to focus on their development goals while being held to different standards than industrialized nations.

**Final Answer:** Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

**Answer: (B)**



Q31.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Naga insurgency is one of the oldest ethnic conflicts in independent India. The movement was driven by the desire for a separate sovereign state based on the distinct ethnic and cultural identity of the Naga people.

**Solution:**

1. The Naga National Council (NNC) was formed in 1946 to represent the interests of the various Naga tribes. 2. Under the leadership of Angami Zapu Phizo, the NNC declared the independence of Nagaland on August 14, 1947, a day before India's independence. 3. Phizo rejected the Indian Constitution and led an armed rebellion against the Indian state starting in the early 1950s. 4. Despite several attempts at peace accords, such as the Shillong Accord of 1975, factions of the movement continued to fight for sovereignty. 5. While Laldenga led the Mizo movement, Phizo remains the most iconic figure of the early Naga nationalist struggle.

**Final Answer:** Angami Zapu Phizo

**Answer: (B)**

Q32.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 is considered the most comprehensive and controversial amendment to the Indian Constitution, enacted during the period of the Emergency.

**Solution:**

1. This amendment was so extensive that it attempted to alter the basic structure of the Constitution, leading it to be called a "Mini-Constitution." 2. It added the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" to the Preamble. 3. It introduced a set of "Fundamental Duties" for citizens under Article 51A. 4. It gave the Directive Principles of State Policy precedence over Fundamental Rights and curtailed the power of judicial review of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. 5. Many of its more authoritarian provisions were later repealed or balanced by the 44th Amendment Act passed by the Janata Party government in 1978.

**Final Answer:** 42nd Amendment

**Answer: (B)**



Q33.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Bihar Movement of 1974 was a student-led protest against corruption and economic mismanagement that eventually transformed into a national political struggle led by Jayaprakash Narayan (JP).

**Solution:**

1. In March 1974, students in Bihar invited JP to lead their movement against the Congress government in the state. 2. JP accepted the leadership and, on June 5, 1974, at a massive rally in Gandhi Maidan, Patna, he gave the call for "Total Revolution" (Sampoorna Kranti). 3. He defined Total Revolution as a combination of social, economic, political, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational, and spiritual transformations. 4. The goal was to build a society free from exploitation and corruption, which JP believed was not possible through mere electoral changes. 5. This call galvanized the opposition and set the stage for the nationwide agitation that led to the Emergency.

**Final Answer:** Patna

**Answer: (B)**

Q34.

**Solution****Concept:**

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was a prominent political philosopher and a key leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. His philosophy aimed to provide an indigenous alternative to Western ideologies like Capitalism and Communism.

**Solution:**

1. The core of his political philosophy is known as "Integral Humanism" (Ekatma Manav-vad). 2. Integral Humanism emphasizes that the human being is a composite of body, mind, intellect, and soul, and that true progress requires the balanced development of all four. 3. It rejects the Western concept of individualism and class struggle, advocating for a society based on "Dharma" and the organic unity of the community. 4. This philosophy serves as the guiding ideological framework for the modern-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). 5. Upadhyaya argued that policies should be centered around the "Antyodaya" (upliftment of the last person in the queue).

**Final Answer:** Deendayal Upadhyaya

**Answer: (B)**



Q35.

**Solution****Concept:**

The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to the emergence of several independent states, including the Baltic Republics, which were the first to declare their independence from the USSR.

**Solution:**

1. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (the Baltic states) had been forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940. 2. With the introduction of Glasnost and Perestroika by Gorbachev, these republics saw a surge in nationalist movements demanding sovereignty. 3. Following the failed August 1991 coup in Moscow, the independence of the Baltic states was recognized by the Soviet leadership and the international community. 4. In September 1991, all three Baltic Republics were admitted as members of the United Nations, marking their formal return to the international community as sovereign nations. 5. They subsequently moved toward Western integration, joining both the European Union and NATO in 2004.

**Final Answer:** 1991

**Answer:** (C)

Q36.

**Solution****Concept:**

The regulation of international trade has evolved from a provisional agreement to a permanent global institution. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established to create a rules-based trading system that reduces tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

**Solution:**

1. After World War II, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was created in 1947 as a temporary framework to encourage free trade. 2. GATT served as the primary multilateral instrument for trade negotiations for several decades through various "rounds" of talks. 3. The eighth round, known as the Uruguay Round (1986–1994), led to the decision to replace the informal GATT with a more robust, permanent organization. 4. On January 1, 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was officially established as the successor to GATT. 5. While GATT dealt only with trade in goods, the WTO expanded its scope to include services and intellectual property rights.

**Final Answer:** GATT

**Answer:** (A)



Q37.

**Solution****Concept:**

The growing global concern over environmental degradation and sustainable development led to one of the largest international gatherings of heads of state to discuss ecological issues.

**Solution:**

1. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly known as the "Earth Summit," was held in June 1992. 2. The summit took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and was attended by representatives from over 170 states and thousands of NGOs. 3. The conference produced "Agenda 21," a comprehensive plan of action for sustainable development in the 21st century. 4. It also led to the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity. 5. The Rio Summit crystallized the concept of sustainable development as a balance between economic growth and environmental protection.

**Final Answer:** Rio de Janeiro

**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

**Solution****Concept:**

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are critical actors in global politics, often acting as "watchdogs" to hold governments accountable for their actions regarding human rights and civil liberties.

**Solution:**

1. Amnesty International is a worldwide movement founded in London in 1961. 2. Its primary mission is to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights. 3. It campaigns for the release of "prisoners of conscience" (people imprisoned for their beliefs, race, or religion who have not used violence) and the abolition of the death penalty. 4. The organization publishes annual reports that document human rights violations in almost every country in the world. 5. By mobilizing public opinion and putting pressure on governments, it seeks to ensure that universal human rights standards are respected.

**Final Answer:** Human Rights.

**Answer: (B)**



Q39.

**Solution****Concept:**

Post-independence Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) faced a long and violent internal conflict rooted in the demographic and political competition between its majority and minority communities.

**Solution:**

1. The conflict was primarily between the majority Sinhala-speaking community (mostly Buddhist) and the minority Tamil-speaking community (mostly Hindu). 2. After independence, the Sinhala-led government passed the "Sinhala Only Act" in 1956, which made Sinhala the sole official language, leading to a sense of exclusion among Tamils. 3. This led to a demand for a separate Tamil state (Tamil Eelam) in the northern and eastern parts of the island, spearheaded by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). 4. The ethnic conflict involved decades of civil war, which ended in 2009 with the military defeat of the LTTE. 5. Therefore, the core of the ethnic crisis was the tension between the Sinhalas and the Tamils.

**Final Answer:** Sinhalas and Tamils

**Answer: (B)**

Q40.

**Solution****Concept:**

The dominance of the Congress party in the first two decades after independence was nearly absolute, but it faced its first major setback at the state level in the late 1950s.

**Solution:**

1. In the second general elections held in 1957, the Communist Party of India (CPI) won the majority of seats in the Kerala Legislative Assembly. 2. The CPI, led by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, formed a coalition government with the support of five independents. 3. This was a historic event as it was the first time in the world that a Communist government came to power through democratic elections. 4. The government introduced radical land reforms and educational changes, which led to a "Liberation Struggle" (Vimochana Samaram) by opposition groups. 5. In 1959, the central government used Article 356 of the Constitution to dismiss the Namboodiripad government, a move that remains a subject of constitutional debate.

**Final Answer:** Kerala

**Answer: (B)**



Q41.

**Solution****Concept:**

The 1971 Indo-Pak War, which resulted in the liberation of Bangladesh and the surrender of over 90,000 Pakistani soldiers, necessitated a formal peace framework to normalize relations and address the humanitarian and territorial fallout of the conflict.

**Solution:**

1. Following the decisive victory of India in the 1971 war, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto met in Shimla to negotiate peace terms. 2. The Shimla Agreement was signed on July 2, 1972. 3. The agreement emphasized that both countries would resolve their differences through bilateral negotiations and peaceful means, rather than through third-party intervention. 4. It also converted the cease-fire line of December 17, 1971, into the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir. 5. While the Tashkent Agreement ended the 1965 war, the Shimla Agreement is the definitive treaty resulting from the 1971 conflict.

**Final Answer:** Shimla Agreement

**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

**Solution****Concept:**

The late 1980s marked the beginning of the "coalition era" in Indian politics, where the Congress party lost its dominant status and several non-Congress parties formed alliances to gain power at the Center.

**Solution:**

1. In the 1989 Lok Sabha elections, the Congress party failed to secure a majority despite being the largest single party. 2. This led to the formation of the "National Front" government, which was essentially a coalition led by the Janata Dal and included several regional parties. 3. V.P. Singh was chosen as the Prime Minister of this government. 4. The National Front was a unique experiment as it received "outside support" from two ideologically opposite poles: the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Left Front. 5. This government is particularly remembered for implementing the Mandal Commission recommendations before its internal collapse in 1990.

**Final Answer:** Janata Dal and regional parties

**Answer: (B)**



Q43.

**Solution****Concept:**

The United Nations is a complex international organization composed of six principal organs that handle different aspects of global governance and legal disputes.

**Solution:**

1. The principal organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the Secretariat. 2. The International Court of Justice, located at The Hague (Netherlands), is the principal judicial organ of the UN. 3. Organizations like WHO, UNESCO, and UNICEF are "Specialized Agencies" or "Funds and Programmes" of the UN; they are part of the UN system but are not categorized as principal "Organs." 4. The ICJ handles legal disputes between member states and provides advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs.

**Final Answer:** International Court of Justice

**Answer: (C)**

Q44.

**Solution****Concept:**

Nepal transitioned from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional democracy through a series of mass movements and political negotiations between various factions, including the Maoists and mainstream political parties.

**Solution:**

1. In 2002, King Gyanendra dismissed the elected government and assumed absolute executive powers, leading to widespread civil unrest. 2. In April 2006, the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) called for a non-cooperation movement and massive strikes across the country. 3. The uprising, supported by the Maoists and civil society, saw hundreds of thousands of people on the streets of Kathmandu demanding the restoration of parliament. 4. Facing an imminent collapse of his authority, the King conceded to the demands, reinstated the dissolved House of Representatives, and handed over power to the political parties. 5. This "People's Movement II" successfully paved the way for Nepal becoming a secular republic and the drafting of a new constitution.

**Final Answer:** Popular uprising (Seven Party Alliance).

**Answer: (B)**



Q45.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aimed at establishing legally binding obligations for countries to reduce environmental damage.

**Solution:**

1. Adopted in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, the protocol specifically addresses the threat of global warming and climate change. 2. It sets binding emission reduction targets for industrialized nations to curb the concentration of greenhouse gases (such as  $CO_2$ , methane, and nitrous oxide) in the atmosphere. 3. The protocol is based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," acknowledging that developed countries are more responsible for historical emissions. 4. It includes mechanisms like "Carbon Trading" to help nations meet their targets. 5. Therefore, its primary and specific focus is the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Final Answer:** Greenhouse gas emissions.

**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was established during the Cold War by leaders of newly independent nations who wanted to maintain their autonomy and avoid being drawn into the military alliances of the USA or the USSR.

**Solution:**

1. The first summit of NAM was held in Belgrade in 1961, following the Bandung Conference of 1955. 2. The movement was founded by five key leaders: Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Sukarno (Indonesia), and Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana). 3. Gamal Abdel Nasser was the President of Egypt and a charismatic leader of the Arab world. 4. He played a vital role in nationalizing the Suez Canal and promoting the idea of Arab nationalism and anti-colonialism. 5. His leadership ensured that the Middle East and North Africa were represented in the core foundational group of the non-aligned world.

**Final Answer:** Gamal Abdel Nasser

**Answer: (B)**



Q47.

**Solution****Concept:**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is composed of both permanent and non-permanent members to balance power and global representation.

**Solution:**

1. The Security Council consists of a total of 15 members. 2. There are 5 permanent members (P5): China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, who possess the veto power. 3. The remaining 10 members are non-permanent members. 4. These 10 members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. 5. They are chosen based on regional representation (Africa, Asia, Latin America, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe) to ensure the Council reflects the diverse interests of the global community.

**Final Answer:** 10

**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

**Solution****Concept:**

Globalization is a multidimensional process involving the increased flow of ideas, capital, commodities, and people across international borders. It is not driven by a single factor but by a combination of political, economic, and technical shifts.

**Solution:**

1. Technology: The invention of the telegraph, telephone, and the microchip has revolutionized communications, making global interaction instantaneous. This is the most critical driver. 2. Liberalization: The removal of trade barriers and government restrictions on the movement of goods and services allows for a smoother global market. 3. Privatization: The shift from state-owned enterprises to private ownership encourages competition and integrates national economies into the global corporate structure. 4. Since globalization is a result of technological capability combined with the political-economic choices of liberalization and privatization, all these factors work in tandem.

**Final Answer:** All of the above.

**Answer: (D)**



Q49.

**Solution****Concept:**

The post-9/11 era saw the United States adopting a policy of pre-emptive strikes against regimes it perceived as a threat to its national security or global stability.

**Solution:**

1. On March 19, 2003, the US launched "Operation Iraqi Freedom" against Iraq. 2. The primary justification given by the US was that Iraq possessed "Weapons of Mass Destruction" (WMDs), though no such weapons were subsequently found by UN inspectors. 3. The invasion was carried out by a "Coalition of the Willing" led by the US, after the UN Security Council refused to give a clear mandate for the use of force. 4. The operation led to the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime and a long period of instability and insurgency in the region.

**Final Answer:** 2003

**Answer:** (C)

Q50.

**Solution****Concept:**

While there were instances of coalition governments earlier (like the Janata Party in 1977), they were often seen as aberrations. However, a specific electoral shift made coalitions the standard mode of governance in India for several decades.

**Solution:**

1. In the 1989 elections, the Congress party, despite being the largest party, chose to sit in the opposition because it lacked a majority. 2. This opened the door for the National Front government, which relied on the support of various regional and national parties. 3. From 1989 until 2014, no single political party secured an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha. 4. This necessitated the formation of broad-based alliances like the United Front, the NDA (National Democratic Alliance), and the UPA (United Progressive Alliance). 5. Therefore, the 1989 elections are considered the definitive starting point of the long-term coalition era in Indian politics.

**Final Answer:** 1989

**Answer:** (B)



**Answer Key**

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

