

CUET UG (Political Science) - 20 May 2025 Shift 1

Question1

Which of the following was not a part of the challenges that were faced by independent India?

1. The first and the immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was united.
2. The second challenge was to establish democracy.
3. The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections.
4. The fourth challenge was to provide freedom and sovereignty to Princely States.

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. The fourth challenge was to provide freedom and sovereignty to Princely States.

Providing **freedom and sovereignty to Princely States** was **not a challenge**; rather, integrating them into the Indian Union was. Hence, **option 4 is not** part of the challenges faced by independent India.

Question2

Which of the following Summits produced conventions that recommended a list of development practices under 'Agenda 21'?

1. Kyoto Summit
2. Stockholm Summit
3. Agra Summit
4. Rio Summit

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. Rio Summit

The 1992 Rio Earth Summit produced **Agenda 21**, recommending **global sustainable development practices** and **environmental protection** measures for the 21st century.

Question3

Arrange the following statements about the rise of the Chinese economy in chronological order.

- (A) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the US**
- (B) Privatisation of industry was introduced in China**
- (C) Open Door Policy was announced by Deng Xioping**
- (D) 'Four Modernisations Policy was proposed**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2. (A), (D), (C), (B)

China ended isolation with the US (1972), proposed the **Four Modernisations** (1973), announced **Open Door Policy** (1978), and later introduced **privatisation** in industries.

Question4

Which of the following is not a difference between forest movements of the South and those of the North?

- 1. The forests in the South are still peopled while the forest in the North is more or less devoid of human habitat**
- 2. The North believes in the notion of wilderness as a wild place. No such idea is prevailing in the South**
- 3. Wilderness campaigns were initiated in the South. In contrast, in the North there are has no such camapigns**
- 4. For the North, 'environment is perceived as something that should be protected from humans.**

However, environmental issues in the South are based on the assumption that people live in the forests.

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3. Wilderness campaigns were initiated in the South. In contrast, in the North there are has no such campaigns
Wilderness campaigns actually began in the **North**, not the South, where people live within forests and depend on them for survival.

Question5

He was a socialist leader and thinker and one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party and later the Samyukta Socialist Party He is known for original contribution to a non-European socialist theory, Identify him.

- 1. Ram Manohar Lohia**
- 2. Acharya Narendra Dev**
- 3. Karpoori Thakur**

4. Jayaprakash Narayan

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. **Ram Manohar Lohia**

Ram Manohar Lohia was a socialist leader, founder of the **Congress Socialist Party** and later the **Samyukta Socialist Party**, known for his **non-European socialist ideas**.

Question6

Which among of the following states was the first to declare independence from the USSR?

- 1. **Russia**
- 2. **Kazakhstan**
- 3. **Lithuania**
- 4. **Georgia**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3. **Lithuania**

Lithuania was the **first republic** to declare independence from the **USSR** in **March 1990**, beginning the process that led to the Soviet Union's disintegration.

Question7

In 1944, a section of big industrialists got together and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the

1. Bombay Plan

2. Total Revolution

3. Madras Plan

4. Delhi Plan

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. Bombay Plan

In 1944, leading Indian industrialists drafted the **Bombay Plan**, proposing a **planned economic development** for independent India.

Question8

Which of the following political party supported United Front government in 1996?

1. Bharatiya Janata Party

2. Bahujan Samaj Party

3. Samajwadi Party

4. Congress Party

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. Congress Party

The **United Front government of 1996** was a **coalition of 13 political parties** formed after the general elections. While the **Congress Party** did not join the coalition, it extended **outside support to the United Front government**, enabling it to form a majority in the Lok Sabha. This support was crucial in keeping the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) out of power at that time.

Question9

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Leaders)	(Parties)
(A) C. Natarajan Annadurai	(I) Bharatiya Kranti Dal
(B) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	(II) Socialist Party
(C) Chaudhary Charan Singh	(III) Justice Party
(D) Jayaprakash Narayan	(IV) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)
2. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
3. (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)
4. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)

(A) C. Natarajan Annadurai: He was associated with the **Justice Party**, which later evolved into the **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)**. (B) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya: He was a prominent leader of the **Bharatiya Jana Sangh**, the predecessor of the **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**. (C) Chaudhary Charan Singh: He founded the **Bharatiya Kranti Dal**, which later merged into the **Janata Party**. (D) Jayaprakash Narayan: He was a leader of the **Socialist Party** and played a significant role in the **Bihar Movement**.

Question10

Which among the following leaders had stiff competition for the post of Prime Minister after the elections of 1977?

1. Jayaprakash Narayan, Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram

2. Morarji Desai, J.B. Kriplani and Charan Singh

3. Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram

4. Charan Singh, Jagjivan Ram and Atal Behrai Vajpayee

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3. Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram

- **Morarji Desai** – senior leader and former Finance Minister; eventually became PM.
- **Chaudhary Charan Singh** – influential leader representing farmers and Uttar Pradesh; had strong support.
- **Jagjivan Ram** – veteran leader and Dalit leader; also a contender for the PM post.

Question11

In which year was the Department of Defence Production established?

1.1962

2. 1965

3.1971

4. 1972

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. 1962

The **Department of Defence Production** was established in **1962** in India with the aim of promoting **indigenous production of defense equipment** and reducing dependence on imports. This was especially important after the **Sino-Indian War of 1962**, which exposed weaknesses in India's defense preparedness.

Question12

In 1967 a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of-

1. Midnapur district in WestBengal
2. Bardhaman district in West Bengal
3. Darjeeling district in West Bengal
4. North 24 Parganas district in West Bengal

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3. Darjeeling district in West Bengal

The **Naxalbari uprising of 1967** was a **peasant revolt** led by members of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), which later led to the formation of the **Naxalite movement**. It occurred in the **Naxalbari area under the Darjeeling district** of West Bengal, primarily due to **land disputes and exploitation of peasants by landlords**.

Question13

Which of the following statements is correct about the 2004 general election outcome?

1. The party system has remained the same as that of the 1970s.
2. In the 2004 elections, there was a negligible difference between the votes polled by the congress and its allies and the BJP and its allies.
3. Non-acceptance of the role of state-level parties in the governance of the country.
4. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) did not receive support from the Left Front

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2. In the 2004 elections, there was a negligible difference between the votes polled by the Congress and its allies and the BJP and its allies. The **Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA)** won a **narrow victory** over the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

- The **vote share difference** between the two coalitions was **very small**, even though the UPA formed the government. The party system had **changed significantly** since the 1970s with the rise of **regional parties** and coalition politics.
 - The role of **state-level parties** was **significant**, not ignored.
-

Question14

Which among the following statement is correct about India's relationship with the USA?

- 1. During the Cold War years, India closest friendship was with the USA**
- 2. The USA absorbs about 30 percent of India's total exports in the software sector.**
- 3. 15 percent of all high-tech start-ups are by India-Americans.**
- 4. 100,000 Indians work in Silicon Valley**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3. 15 percent of all high-tech start-ups are by India-Americans

- During the Cold War, India had closer ties with the **Soviet Union**, not the USA.
 - The USA does **not absorb 30% of India's software exports**; the actual percentage is lower but still significant.
 - The number of Indians working in Silicon Valley is **much higher than 100,000**. Indian-Americans have played a **major role in the U.S. tech industry**, especially in founding high-tech start-ups in Silicon Valley.
-

Question15

Globalization has been resisted and has received criticism from different quarters in India. Which of the following critiques has been correctly associated with the given politically affiliated groups?

1. The left-wing protests are directed towards economic liberalization voiced through political parties and vario-forums.
2. The right wing have appreciated the cultural influences related to westernmisation.
3. Trade unions of industrial workforce have welcomed the entry of multinationals.
4. Patents of certain plants like Neem has been favorably accepted

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. The left-wing protests are directed towards economic liberalization voiced through political parties and various forums

In India, **left-wing groups** have **criticized globalization and economic liberalization**, arguing it increases inequality, harms small farmers, and benefits multinational corporations. Right-wing groups generally **resist Western cultural influences**, emphasizing traditional Indian culture. Trade unions have largely **opposed entry of multinationals**, fearing job losses and exploitation. Patents on traditional plants like **Neem** have been **opposed**, not accepted, as they threaten indigenous knowledge.

Question16

There were protests at the World Trade Organization Ministerial meeting at Seattle in 1999 because-

1. Illegal trading of armaments
2. Unfair trading practices by economically powerful states
3. Displacement of indigenous tribes in South America
4. Specific regional rules of environmental protection

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2. Unfair trading practices by economically powerful states

- The **1999 WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle** saw **massive protests** by NGOs, labor unions, and activists.
- The protests were against **global trade rules favoring economically powerful countries**, which were perceived as **unfair to developing nations**, threatening jobs, labor rights, and environmental standards.

Question17

In which Five-Year Plan, the Central government imposed substantial tariffs on imports to protect domestic industries?

1. The First Five Year Plan

2. The Second Five-year Plan

3. The Third Five-Year Plan

4. The Fifth Five Year Plan

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2. The Second Five-year Plan

- The **Second Five-Year Plan** focused on **industrialization, particularly the development of heavy industries**.
- To protect nascent domestic industries, the government **imposed high tariffs on imported goods**, promoting self-reliance and reducing foreign competition.

Question18

Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Event related to the European Union)	List-II (Year)
(A) Unification of Germany	(I) 1985
(B) Lisbon Treaty came into force	(II) 1990
(C) Greece joins the European Community (EC)	(III) 1981
(D) Schengen Agreement abolishes border controls among the EC members	(IV) 2009

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

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

- Unification of Germany (A) → Happened in 1990 → (II) 1990
- Lisbon Treaty came into force (B) → Happened in 2009 → (IV) 2009
- Greece joins the European Community (EC) (C) → Happened in 1981 → (III) 1981
- Schengen Agreement abolishes border controls (D) → Signed in 1985 → (I) 1985

Question19

According to the 'two-nation theory India consisted of not one but two 'people' Hindus and Muslims. Which one of the following political parties initially opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan?

1. Indian National Congress

2. Muslim League

3. Bhartiya Jan Sangh

4. Akali Dal

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. Indian National Congress

The *Two-Nation Theory* was mainly supported by the **Muslim League**, which argued that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations and therefore Muslims needed a separate country—Pakistan.

The **Indian National Congress** strongly **opposed** this theory. It believed that India was **one united nation**, made up of people of different religions, cultures, and languages, and it supported a **secular, united India** rather than division on religious lines.

Question20

Which among the following statements are correct about the Communist Party of India (CPI)?

(A) In early 1885, communist groups emerged in different parts of India advocating socialism.

(B) From 1935, the Communists worked mainly within the fold of the Indian National Congress.

(C) In the first general election, CPI emerged as the largest opposition party.

(D) E.M.S. Namboodiripad and Ajay Ghosh were among the notable leaders of the Congress Party.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. (A) (B) and (D)only

2. (B) and (C) only

3. (A) (B) and (C) only

4. (A) and (C) only

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2. (B) and (C) only

The **Communist Party of India (CPI)** was formed in **1925**, not in 1885 (which is actually the year the Indian National Congress was founded).After the **1935 Government of India Act**, many Communists **worked within the Congress**, especially through trade unions and peasant movements.In the **1952 general elections**, CPI became the **largest opposition party** in Parliament.Both were **leaders of the Communist Party of India**, not the Congress.

Question21

Who among the following led the popular movement in Jammu and Kashmir on the issue of Kashmiriyat in1947?

- 1. Farooq Abdullah**
- 2. Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq**
- 3. Sheikh Abdullah**
- 4. Mufti Mohammad**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

- 3. Sheikh Abdullah
 - In **1947**, **Sheikh Abdullah** led the **popular movement in Jammu and Kashmir** based on the idea of “**Kashmiriyat**”, which emphasized communal harmony, regional identity, and secularism.
 - He founded the **National Conference**, which became the main political platform advocating **autonomy and democratic rights** for the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
-

Question22

Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Political/Judicial Activities)	List-II (Month/Year)
(A) Students protest in Bihar led by Jayaprakash Narayan	(I) 1973
(B) Railwaymen's Nationwide strike led by George Fernandes	(II) 25 June 1975
(C) Keshavananda Bharati case	(III) March 1974
(D) Imposition of Emergency	(IV) May 1974

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**
- 2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)**
- 3. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)**

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

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

(A) Students' protest in Bihar led by Jayaprakash Narayan → March 1974 → (III)

(B) Railwaymen's nationwide strike led by George Fernandes → May 1974 → (IV)

(C) Keshavananda Bharati case (Supreme Court judgment) → 1973 → (I)

(D) Imposition of Emergency → 25 June 1975 → (II)

Question23

India wishes to be a permanent member of the restructured UN because:

(A) India is one of the most populous countries in the world, comprising almost one-fifth of the world population.

(B) India is also the world's largest democracy and has participated in almost all the initiatives of the UN.

(C) Though India's role in the UN's peacekeeping efforts is a long and substantial one, it has faltered in its financial contributions to the UN.

(D) India is aware that permanent membership of the Security Council also has symbolic importance.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (C) only

2. (A), (C) and (D) only

3. (A), (B) and (D) only

4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3. (A), (B) and (D) only

India has not notably “faltered” in financial contributions; this is not cited as a reason against its membership.

Question24

Arrange the following events related to Jammu and Kashmir in chronological order.

(A) Mahbooba Mufti became the first woman Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

(B) A coalition government led by Mufti Mohammed Sayeed of PDP came into power with BJP as its partner.

(C) Article 370 was abolished by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act.

(D) The United Nations organization in its resolution recommended three step process to resolve the issue of Pakistan controlling a part of Kashmir.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. (D), (B), (A), (C)

- **(D)**: UN Resolution 47 on Kashmir was adopted in **1948**.
- **(B)**: Mufti Mohammed Sayeed's PDP-BJP coalition government came to power in **March 2015**.
- **(A)**: Mahbooba Mufti became the first woman Chief Minister in **April 2016**.
- **(C)**: Article 370 was abolished in **August 2019**.

Question25

Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Indigenous people)	List-II (Where they belong)
(A) Indigenous people of Cordillera region	(I) East of Panama Canal
(B) Mapuche people	(II) Bangladesh
(C) People of Chittagong Hill Tracts	(III) Chile
(D) Kuna people	(IV) Philippines

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. **(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**
2. **(A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)**
3. **(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)**
4. **(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

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

Question26

Which of the following statements are correct about India's Nuclear Programme?

(A) India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global peace.

(B) India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1996, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.

(C) India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

(D) The international community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (C) only

2. (B), (C) and (D) only

3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

4. (A), (C) and (D) only

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. (A), (C) and (D) only

India's **nuclear doctrine (1998–1999)** clearly states a “**no first use**” policy and emphasizes **peaceful intent** and deterrence. The tests were conducted in **May 1998**, not 1996. India argued that both treaties were **discriminatory** and **favoured nuclear-weapon states**. After the 1998 tests, **US and other nations imposed sanctions**, but most were **later lifted** due to diplomatic and strategic reasons.

Question27

Bangladesh and Nepal have had differences over-

1. Hydroelectric projects in Bhutan

2. Rise of Naxalite groups

3. Himalayan waters

4. Nuclear use

Options:

A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3. Himalayan waters.

Bangladesh and Nepal have had differences over **Himalayan waters**, particularly regarding **river water sharing** and the management of major river systems like the **Ganga** and **Brahmaputra** that originate in the Himalayas and flow through Nepal and Bangladesh.

Question28

Arrange the following states according to the year of its creation in chronological order.

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh**
- (B) Nagaland**
- (C) Manipur**
- (D) Andhra**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A.
1
- B.
2
- C.
3
- D.
4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. (D), (B), (C), (A)

The **Andhra State** was the first linguistic state in India, formed on October 1, 1953, by carving out the Telugu-speaking districts from the Madras State. **Nagaland** was inaugurated as the 16th state of the Indian Union on December 1, 1963. **Manipur** achieved full statehood on January 21, 1972, by the *North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971*. **Arunachal Pradesh** became the 24th state of the Indian Union on February 20, 1987.

Question29

In which state, the 'Popular United Front' formed the government in the elections of 1967?

1. Bihar

2. Rajasthan

3. Punjab

4. Kerala

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

3.Punjab

This coalition was one of the non-Congress governments that came to power in several states during the 1967 elections. While the non-Congress fronts in many states were called the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal (SVD), in Punjab, the coalition was specifically named the **Popular United Front**.

Question30

In the election of 1971, all the major non-communist, Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance, which was known as

1. The Grand Alliance

2. People's Front

3. United Front

4. People Alliance

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. The Grand Alliance

The Grand Alliance of 1971 was a pre-poll coalition formed to oppose Indira Gandhi's Congress (R). Its main constituents included the Indian National Congress (Organisation) or Congress (O), the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS), the Swatantra Party, the Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), and the Praja Socialist Party (PSP).

Question31

Which of the statements are correct about the impact of globalisation?

- (A) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.**
- (B) The impact of globalisation has been confined to the cultural sphere.**
- (C) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on all states and societies.**
- (D) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity with the increased role of multinational companies.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only**
- 2. (A) and (C) only**
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)**
- 4. (C) and (D) only**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. (C) and (D) only.

The core characteristic of globalisation is that its effects are highly selective and varied. It tends to benefit powerful states and societies with advanced economies and technologies more than others, leading to increased global inequality. Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Its impact is widely felt across three main spheres: **Political** (e.g., state capacity, sovereignty), **Economic** (e.g., trade, capital flow), and **Cultural** (e.g., homogenisation vs. heterogeneity). While some parts of the world, and certain sectors within a country, benefit greatly from the free flow of capital, goods, and ideas, others are negatively affected, leading to greater disparities between the rich and the poor. The increased role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and international institutions (like the WTO, IMF) reduces the government's ability to make decisions independently, especially in economic matters. This is often described as the **erosion of state capacity**, as the state may have to withdraw from certain welfare functions to focus on competition and core functions (law and order, security).

Question32

The people who have fled their homes but remain within national borders are called

1. Refugee
2. Terrorist
3. Migrant
4. Internally displaced people

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. Internally displaced people.

These people are called **Internally Displaced People (IDP)** because they have fled their homes due to conflict or disaster but remain displaced **within the national borders** of their own country, unlike refugees

Question33

Which of the following UN General Secretary was awarded the Nobel Prize posthumously in 1961 for his efforts settle the Congo crisis?

1. Trygve Lie
2. Dag Hammarskjöld
3. U. Thant
4. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Options:

- A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2. Dag Hammarskjöld

Dag Hammarskjöld, UN Secretary-General, was posthumously awarded the 1961 Nobel Peace Prize for his independent diplomacy and efforts, including leading the UN peacekeeping force during the Congo crisis.

Question34

India's general election of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world because-

- 1. The Congress Party had won 364 of 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha.**
- 2. There were 17 crore eligible voters who voted in the first Lok Sabha elections.**
- 3. The introduction of adult franchise had threatened democracy in India.**
- 4. Democratic elections could be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education.**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4. Democratic elections could be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education.

At the time, democracy was largely considered an institution suitable only for wealthy, educated, and developed Western nations. It became a landmark because it proved democratic elections could succeed in a country facing widespread poverty and illiteracy, inspiring the developing world.

Question35

Which among the following countries is a part of India's Act East policy since 2014?

- 1. Bangladesh**
- 2. Pakistan**

3. Iran

4. Japan

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

- 1, Bangladesh
 - It is an **immediate neighbor**, making it a primary focus of the **Neighbourhood First Policy**.
 - It acts as the **geographical bridge** (via ports and connectivity projects) between India's North-Eastern Region and Southeast Asia, making it a natural and indispensable pillar of the **Act East Policy**.
-

Question36

Which of the following was the main feature of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?

- 1. Military alliance with US**
- 2. Non-alignment**
- 3. Look East Policy**
- 4. Pro-Soviet military alliance**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2.Non-alignment

Nehru advocated non-alignment to maintain India's independence in world affairs, avoiding military alliances with superpowers while promoting peace, cooperation, and autonomy during the Cold War.

Question37

Which of the following statements are correct about India-USSR relations?

- (A) The Soviet Union gave aid and technical assistance for India's steel plants like Bhilai and Bokaro,**
- (B) The Soviet Union did not support India during the war with Pakistan in 1971**
- (C) India and Russia signed the Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement of 2001.**
- (D) India seeks to increase its energy imports from Russia, the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (C) only**
- 2. (A), (B) and (D) only**
- 3. (B), (C) and (D) only**
- 4. (A), (C) and (D) only**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4 — (A), (C) and (D) only

The USSR helped build Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants, supported India diplomatically in 1971, and later India-Russia signed the 2001 Strategic Partnership, enhancing defence and energy cooperation.

Question 38

Arrange the events related to the founding of the United Nations (UN) in chronological order.

- (A) India has joined the UN**
- (B) Tehran Conference Declaration of the Three Powers (US, Britain and Soviet Union)**
- (C) Signing of the Atlantic Charter by the US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston S. Churchill.**
- (D) The UN was founded**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1 — (C), (B), (D), (A)

First came the 1941 Atlantic Charter, then the 1943 Tehran Conference, followed by the UN's founding in 1945, after which India joined as an original member.

Question39

Which of the following is not a criticism of the World Bank?

- 1. It is criticized for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations**
- 2. It is criticized for attaching stringent conditions to its loans**
- 3. It is criticized for forcing free market reforms**
- 4. It is criticized as it works for human development**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

4 — It is criticized as it works for human development

The World Bank is praised, not criticized, for promoting human development. Criticisms focus on its strict loan conditions, free-market push, and control over poorer nations' economic policies.

Question40

Which one of the following is part of the peace agreement signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga in 1986?

- 1. Secessionist struggle to continue**
- 2. A full-fledged state of Mizoram with special powers**
- 3. Anagami Phizo to become the Chief Minister**
- 4. Local communities to be protected against migrants**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2 — A full-fledged state of Mizoram with special powers

The 1986 Rajiv Gandhi–Laldenga accord ended insurgency in Mizoram, granting it full statehood, special constitutional powers, and ensuring rehabilitation of former insurgents into mainstream politics.

Question41

What is the main focus of this organization?

- 1. Misconduct of government authorities**
- 2. Promoting organic farming**
- 3. Promoting peaceful use of nuclear energy**
- 4. Creation of Democracy Fund**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1 — Misconduct of government authorities

The logo belongs to **Amnesty International**, a global human rights organisation that investigates and campaigns against abuses by governments, promoting justice, freedom, and human dignity worldwide.

Question42



Which type of organization is the above mentioned one?

1. NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)
2. Regional inter-state organization
3. Governmental Body
4. A registered Society in India

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

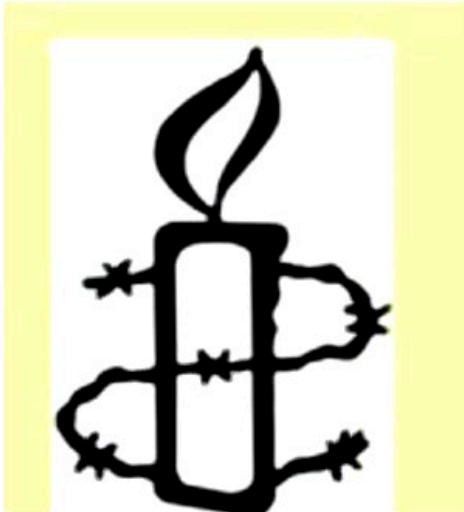
Solution:

1 — NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)

Amnesty International is a **non-governmental organization (NGO)** working globally to protect human rights, expose governmental abuses, and campaign for justice and fair treatment for individuals worldwide.

Question43

Answer questions (41-46) based on the logo given below.



Which of the following is not a human right?

1. Right to Life
2. Right to Fair Trial
3. Right to Privacy
4. Right to Torture

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

4 — Right to Torture

The **Right to Torture** violates basic human dignity and international law. Human rights include life, liberty, fair trial, and privacy—protecting individuals from cruelty and oppression.

Question44



The above logo is of which of the following organizations?

1. Doctors Without Borders
2. Oxfam International
3. Amnetsy International
4. Human Rights Watch

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

3 — Amnesty International

The logo with a candle wrapped in barbed wire represents **Amnesty International**, symbolizing hope and freedom amid oppression. It campaigns globally for human rights and against governmental abuses.

Question45



What does the above-mentioned organization promote?

- 1. Publication of Reports**
- 2. Amnesty to police from civilian killings**
- 3. Respect for all human rights**
- 4. Autonomy of newly elected state leaders.**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

3 — Respect for all human rights

Amnesty International promotes universal respect for human rights, opposing torture, unfair trials, and discrimination, and supports freedom of expression, justice, and dignity for all people globally.

Question46

Answer questions from the passage below:

Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about two and half million milk producers in Gujarat. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution. In 1970, the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organized cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme. It saw dairying as a path to development for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies are also increasing significantly.

Which of the following achievements was also noticeable besides milk production?

- 1. Cooperative milk producers**
- 2. Cooperative farming producers**
- 3. Cooperative Land producers**
- 4. Increase in women's Dairy Cooperative Societies.**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

Question47

Answer questions from the passage below:

Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about two and half million milk producers in Gujarat. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution. In 1970, the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organized cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme. It saw dairying as a path to development for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies are also increasing significantly.

Which of the following was not the aim of the milk grid?

1. Encouraging consumers to consume more milk
2. Assuring producers a regular income
3. Increasing milk production
4. Bringing producers and consumers together by eliminating middle man.

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

1 — Encouraging consumers to consume more milk

The milk grid aimed to increase production, ensure fair income for producers, and eliminate middlemen. Promoting higher consumer milk consumption was **not** one of its stated objectives.

Question48

Answer questions from the passage below:

Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about two and half million milk producers in Gujarat. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution. In 1970, the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organized cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme. It saw dairying as a path to development for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies are also increasing significantly.

Which of the following was the focus of the white revolution?

- 1. Urban Development**
- 2. Rural Development**
- 3. Panchayati Raj**
- 4. Town Planning**

Options:

A.

- 1
- B.
- 2
- C.
- 3
- D.
- 4

Answer: B

Solution:

2 — Rural Development

The **White Revolution** focused on **rural development** through dairy cooperatives like Amul, improving farmers’ income, employment, and living standards while transforming India into a major milk-producing nation.

Question49

Answer questions from the passage below:

Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about two and half million milk producers in Gujarat. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution. In 1970, the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started Operation Flood organized cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme. It saw dairying as a path to development for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies are also increasing significantly.

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Utterly butterly delicious	(I) Verghese Kurien
(B) Milkman of India	(II) Amul

List-I	List-II
(C) Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd	(III) Dairy programme
(D) Operation Flood	(IV) Gujarat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

3 — (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (III)

“Utterly butterly delicious” is Amul’s slogan; **Verghese Kurien** is the “Milkman of India”; the **Cooperative Milk Federation** is based in **Gujarat**; and **Operation Flood** was India’s dairy programme.

Question50

Answer questions from the passage below:

Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about two and half million milk producers in Gujarat. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution. In 1970, the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organized cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating

middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme. It saw dairying as a path to development for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies are also increasing significantly.

Which of the following mode was adopted for the rural development programme in Anand?

- 1. Agriculture as a path to development**
- 2. Industrialisation as a path to development**
- 3. Dairy as a path to development.**
- 4. Land distribution as a path to development**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

3 — Dairy as a path to development

In Anand, **dairying** was adopted as the main path to rural development, generating employment, increasing income, and alleviating poverty through cooperative milk production under Operation Flood.
