

## **Question1**

**The debates on 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 are-**

- (A) The industrialised countries are mainly responsible for the environmental crises and must take more responsibility for undoing the damage.**
- (B) Environmental restrictions must be applied to all countries equally.**
- (C) Developing countries should be entirely exempt from restrictions related to environmental protection.**
- (D) All the countries of the world are equally responsible for the current environmental crises.**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Options:**

**A.**

**1**

**B.**

**2**

**C.**

**3**

**D.**

**Answer: A**

## **Solution:**

**Answer: (A) and (D) only**

- 1. **Common but differentiated responsibilities** is a principle from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.
  - 2. It acknowledges that all countries have a **common responsibility** to protect the environment.
  - 3. However, it also recognizes that responsibilities are **differentiated** because **Industrialized countries** are primarily responsible for the environmental crises.
- 

## **Question2**

**‘Sampoorna Kranti’ (Total Revolution) was the slogan of which movement and led by which leader?**

- 1. Gujarat Students Movement 1974, Morarji Desai**
- 2. Bihar Students Movement 1974, Jayaprakash Narayan**
- 3. Quit India Movement 1942, Mahatma Gandhi**
- 4. The Naxalite Movement 1967, Charu Majumdar**

**Options:**

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

**Answer: B**

## **Solution:**

- **1. Bihar Students Movement 1974, Jayaprakash Narayan:** The slogan 'Sampoorna Kranti' (Total Revolution) was coined by Jayaprakash Narayan for this movement.
- **2. Gujarat Students Movement 1974, Morarji Desai:** This was a student protest against corruption and food prices, not led by Jayaprakash Narayan.
- **3. Quit India Movement 1942, Mahatma Gandhi:** This movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi for Indian independence.

- **4. The Naxalite Movement 1967, Charu Majumdar:** This was a peasant uprising led by Charu Majumdar in West Bengal.
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## Question3

**Consider the following statements about insurgency in Punjab:**

- (A) Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali leaders in 1984.**
- (B) In December 1984, President's Rule was imposed on Punjab.**
- (C) The Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord, signed in July 1985, was a step towards restoring normalcy.**
- (D) As part of this accord, it was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab, a commission appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana, and a tribunal set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

## **Solution:**

- **Statement (A) is correct:** The dialogue between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Akali leaders, which led to the Punjab Accord was **initiated** in 1984.
  - **Statement (B) is incorrect:** President's Rule was imposed in Punjab in October 1983 due to the escalating law and order situation, not in December 1984.
  - **Statement (C) is correct:** The Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord was signed in July 1985 to address the Punjab crisis and restore normalcy.
  - **Statement (D) is correct:** The key terms of the accord included the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, the appointment of a commission to settle the Punjab-Haryana border dispute, and a tribunal to decide on the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water.
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## **Question4**

**The ruler of which Princely State entered into the Standstill Agreement with the Government of India in November 1947?**

- 1. Junagarh**
- 2. Kashmir**
- 3. Hyderabad**
- 4. Manipur**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

## **Solution:**

1. The Nizam of Hyderabad, **Mir Osman Ali Khan**, signed the Standstill Agreement with the Government of India on **November 29, 1947**.

2. The agreement was a temporary measure to maintain the status quo and all administrative arrangements that existed before August 15, 1947, for a period of **one year** while a final decision on accession was being discussed.

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## Question5

**Which among the following statements is correct about the concept of Human Security?**

**(A) Human Security is a broad concept.**

**(B) Hunger, disease and natural disasters kill more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.**

**(C) 'Freedom from fear' is not a part of the concept of security.**

**(D) War and terrorism do not constitute a threat to humans.**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**2. (B) and (C) only**

**3. (B) and (D) only**

**4. (A) and (B) only**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

## Solution:

1. The **‘broad’** concept of human security argue that the threat agenda should include **hunger, disease and natural disasters**
  2. These kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.
  3. Moreover, the broadest formulation stresses what has been called **‘freedom from want’** and **‘freedom from fear’** also as a part of human security.
- 

## Question6

**Which of the following came into existence under the "Atoms for Peace" proposal?**

1. Amnesty International (AI)
2. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
3. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
4. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

1. The “**Atoms for Peace**” proposal was made by **U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953** at the UN General Assembly. The idea was to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and prevent its misuse for weapons. This led to the creation of the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1957**.

2. **Amnesty International (AI)**: A non-governmental organization that campaigns worldwide to protect human rights.

3. **Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)**: A multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments.

4. **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**: An international treaty with the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and technology, promoting cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy

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## Question7

**When and by which government was the Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) appointed?**

1. 1969, by the Congress Government

2. 1990, by the National Front Government

3. 1978, by the Janata Party Government

4. 1999, by the National Democratic Alliance Government

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

1. The Second Backward Classes Commission, also known as the **Mandal Commission**, was appointed in 1978.

2. The commission was established by the **Janata Party government**.
  3. **Morarji Desai** was the Prime Minister at the time.
  4. **B.P. Mandal** was appointed as the chairman of the commission.
  5. The commission was created to identify the socially and educationally backward classes and recommend measures for their advancement
- 

## Question8

**Which of the following statements are true for the Sino-India relationship?**

- (A) Independent India was amongst the first countries to recognise the Communist government established in China after the revolution of 1949.**
- (B) Panchsheel enunciates the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.**
- (C) Panchsheel was signed by Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Zhou Enlai.**
- (D) Panchsheel was signed on 21st June 1952.**

**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), (B), (C) and (D)**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

## **Solution:**

The correct option is **(A), (B), and (C) only**.

- **(A)** India was among the first non-socialist countries to recognize the Communist government of China after the 1949 revolution.
  - **(B)** Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, is a set of principles that guided the Sino-Indian relationship.
  - **(C)** The Panchsheel Agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai.
  - **(D)** The Panchsheel Agreement was signed on April 29, 1954, not June 21, 1952.
- 

## **Question9**

**The Planning Commission was replaced by which of the following institutions?**

- 1. Administrative Reform Commission**
- 2. National Institution for Transforming India**
- 3. Inter-State Council**
- 4. National Development Council**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

## **Solution:**

The **Planning Commission** was a body in India that formulated the Five-Year Plans. It was replaced by the **National Institution for Transforming India**, also known as NITI Aayog, on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog serves as a policy think tank for the government, providing strategic and technical advice.

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## **Question10**

**In early 1990s, which of the following two alternative centers of political and economic power could limit USA's dominance?**

- 1. European Union (EU) and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)**
- 2. African Union (AU) and Organisation of Central Asian Republics (OCAR)**
- 3. BRICS and Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**
- 4. South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

## **Solution:**

**1. The European Union (EU)** in Europe and the **Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)** in Asia were the two major new centers of power that could challenge US dominance.

2. Both organizations developed institutions and conventions that fostered peace and cooperation in their respective regions, leading to economic prosperity and making them significant forces in international politics..

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## Question11

**What is the World Social Forum?**

**1. Forum for promoting inclusive globalisation**

**2. Forum for social networking in the age of internet**

**3. Forum for human rights activists, environmentalists and social movements opposed to neoliberal globalisation**

**4. Forum for preventing outbreak of military conflicts**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

- 1. The WSF is a global platform that brings together a broad coalition of activists.
  - 2. It includes human rights activists, environmentalists, labor, youth, and women activists.
  - 3. The main purpose of the WSF is to oppose neoliberal globalization and promote alternatives.
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# Question12

Arrange the following events related to environmental concerns/arguments in choronological order:-

- (A) Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro
- (B) Brundtland Report titled 'Our Common Future'
- (C) Antarctic Treaty
- (D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

- **(C) Antarctic Treaty (1959):** To designate Antarctica as a demilitarized zone and a place for peaceful scientific research, outside of any sovereign jurisdiction.
- **(B) Brundtland Report, 'Our Common Future' (1987):** associated with the concept of **sustainable development**.
- **(D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol (1991):** Designated Antarctica as a "natural reserve, devoted to peace and science" and banned mineral resource activities.

- **(A) Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (1992):** Addressed environmental protection and socio-economic development at a global level and the adoption of Agenda 21, a plan for achieving sustainable development.
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## Question13

**Chronologically arrange the following countries joining European Union:**

- (A) Poland**
- (B) Croatia**
- (C) Finland**
- (D) Romania**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

Finland- 1995 January

Poland- 2004 May

Romania- 2007 January

Croatia- 2013

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## Question14

**How many members were elected to the Lok Sabha in the First General Election of independent India?**

- 1. 456**
- 2. 489**
- 3. 502**
- 4. 542**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

There were total 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha elections, out of which the congress won 364 seats. The Communist Party of India that came next in terms of seats won only 16 seats.

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## Question15

**A call for nationwide Satyagraha was made on June 25, 1975. Who announced it and in which backdrop?**

- 1. Morarji Desai, due to the politically controversial appointment of the Chief Justice of India.**
- 2. Jayaprakash Narayan, demanding the resignation of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister, following the Allahabad High Court judgment invalidating her election to the Lok Sabha.**
- 3. Charu Majumdar, following the Naxalbari uprising.**
- 4. George Fernandes, due to the nationwide Railway Strike.**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

- **1. Allahabad High Court Verdict:** The Allahabad High Court invalidated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 1971 Lok Sabha election, which meant she could not remain an MP or Prime Minister.
- **2. Opposition Demand:** Following the verdict, opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan organized a massive rally in Delhi, demanding Indira Gandhi's resignation.
- **3. Call for Satyagraha:** At the rally, Jayaprakash Narayan announced a nationwide Satyagraha and urged the army, police, and government employees not to obey "illegal and immoral orders."

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**Question16**

**A 'Khadi Kurta worn over jeans'. This clothing combination is an example of the process called;**

- 1. Cultural homogenisation**
- 2. Cultural heterogenisation**
- 3. McDonaldisation**
- 4. Westernisation**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

**Cultural heterogenization** refers to the process where different and distinct cultures interact and blend, creating new, hybrid forms of culture. The combination of the traditional Indian garment, the khadi kurta, with modern, Western jeans is a perfect example of this fusion.

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## **Question17**

**Which of the following statements are correct about international organisations?**

- (A) International organisations are not the solution to every global problem, but they play a significant role.**
- (B) International organisations help states to cooperate with each other to improve the living conditions of their citizens.**

**(C) International organisations help states to resolve their problems peacefully.**

**(D) International organisations emerge naturally.**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**2. (A), (B) and (C) only**

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

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

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

**Answer- (A), (B) and (C) only**

1. An international organization can help produce information and ideas about how to **cooperate**.

2. It can provide mechanisms, rules and a bureaucracy for the countries to **discuss and deliberate** over various issues.

3. However, these organizations are **not natural**, and come into being when states agree to its creation.

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**Question18**

**Who among the following advanced the 'Two-Nation Theory'?**

- 1. Hindu Mahasabha**
- 2. Muslim League**
- 3. Pakistan Peoples\* Party**
- 4. Indian National Congress**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

According to the 'two-nation theory' advanced by the **Muslim League**, India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. That is why it demanded **Pakistan**, a separate country for the Muslims.

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## **Question19**

**Radical changes were made to India's economic policy as part of the Structural Adjustment Programme. What is the other name for this policy and when was it initiated?**

- 1. New Economic Reforms, 1991**
- 2. Washington Consensus, 1945**
- 3. Economic Restructuring Policy, 1989**
- 4. De-nationalisation Programme, 1992**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

The **1991 New Economic Reforms**, also known as the **Structural Adjustment Programme**, were a set of policies focused on liberalizing, privatizing, and globalizing the Indian economy to address a severe financial crisis.

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## Question20

**Which of the following arguments was advanced by Ram Manohar Lohia in defense of the term 'Non-Congressism'?**

- 1. Congress rule was undemocratic and against the interests of ordinary poor people; Non-Congress parties needed to come together to reclaim democracy for the people.**
- 2. Congress rule was democratic and was in the interests of ordinary poor people.**
- 3. Coming together of the non-Congress parties would not defeat the Congress party in elections.**
- 4. Congress rule could only be overthrown by extra-constitutional means.**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

### **Solution:**

The socialist leader **Ram Manohar Lohia** gave this strategy the name of '**non-Congressism**'. According to him:

1. Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interests of ordinary poor people
  2. Therefore, the coming together of the non-Congress parties was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people.
- 

## **Question21**

**Which among the following countries was earlier a part of Czechoslovakia?**

- 1. Slovenia**
- 2. Slovak Republic**
- 3. Latvia**
- 4. Croatia**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

### **Solution:**

In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two, with the **Czechs** and the **Slovaks** forming independent countries.

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## **Question22**

**Janata Party government declared its intention to follow 'genuine non-alignment.' It meant that -**

- 1. The pro-Soviet tilt in India's foreign policy will be corrected.**
- 2. The pro-Soviet tilt in the foreign policy will be continued.**
- 3. Janata Party government will enter into bilateral treaties with both USA and USSR.**
- 4. Janata Party government will take initiatives for restoring better relations with China.**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

**Answer: A**

## **Solution:**

1. After the Emergency (1975–77), when the **Janata Party** came to power in 1977, it stated that India would return to a policy of “**genuine non-alignment.**”
  2. This meant maintaining independent foreign relations — not leaning too much toward either the USSR or the USA — which was seen as a shift from Indira Gandhi’s somewhat pro-Soviet tilt.
- 

## **Question23**

**Which Baltic Republic became a member of the United Nations in September 1991?**

- 1. Georgia**
- 2. Ukraine**
- 3. Lithuania**
- 4. Moldova**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

## **Solution:**

Three Baltic republics- **Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania** became the members of UN in **September 1991**.

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## Question24

**Security policy concerned with preventing war is called -**

- 1. Buffer Zone**
- 2. Peace keeping**
- 3. Peace building**
- 4. Deterrence**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

**Deterrence** means preventing war by threatening massive retaliation. It is based on the idea that no side will start a war if it knows the other side can destroy it in return.

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## Question25

**Which of the following leaders was the Prime Minister of India during both terms of NDA Government from May 1998 to June 1999 and October 1999 to May 2004?**

1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
2. P.V. Narsimha Rao
3. H.D. Deve Gowda
4. V.P. Singh

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

Atal Bihari Vajpayee headed a coalition government from **May 1998 to June 1999** and was re-elected in **October 1999**. He was the Prime Minister during both these NDA governments and his government formed in 1999 completed its full term.

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## Question26

**Match List-I with List-II**

| List-I                       | List-II    |
|------------------------------|------------|
| (A) The Treaty of Paris      | (I) 1957   |
| (B) The Treaty of Rome       | (II) 1951  |
| (C) The Treaty of Maastricht | (III) 2009 |
| (D) The Lisbon Treaty        | (IV) 1992  |

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

- The **Treaty of Paris** was signed in 1951, establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.
  - The **Treaty of Rome** was signed in 1957, establishing the European Economic Community.
  - The **Treaty of Maastricht** was signed in 1992, establishing the European Union.
  - The **Lisbon Treaty** was signed in 2007 and came into force in 2009.
- 

## Question27

**The full form of LTTE is**

1. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
2. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Equality
3. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eenadu
4. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Empowerment

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

### **Solution:**

From **1983**, the militant organisation, the LTTE was fighting an armed struggle against the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit for their demand of a **seperate state called Tamil Elam**.

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## **Question28**

**Which of the following statements are not correct about the goals of nation building in an independent India?**

- (A) A democratic system of government had to be established**
- (B) India should militarise rapidly because of the Cold War.**
- (C) Effective policies for economic development and the eradication of poverty had to be evolved**
- (D) Linguistic and religious diversity needed to be eliminated for building a united India.**
- (E) The government had to work towards the welfare of all, particularly the poor and socially disadvantaged groups.**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

The statements that are not correct about the goals of nation-building in independent India are:

- **(B) India should militarise rapidly because of the Cold War.** This is incorrect. India's foreign policy was based on non-alignment, which meant staying out of military alliances formed by the US and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
  - **(D) Linguistic and religious diversity needed to be eliminated for building a united India.** This is incorrect. Nation-building in India aimed to accommodate and celebrate its linguistic and religious diversity, not to eliminate it. The goal was to create a united nation from diverse groups.
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## Question29

**The model of transition from a socialist system to a capitalist system in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe, advocated by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) after the collapse of the Soviet Union is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- 1. Regional Integration Therapy**
- 2. Marshall Plan**
- 3. Structural Adjustment Policy**
- 4. Shock Therapy**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

### **Solution:**

Under Shock therapy, each of the countries was required to make a **total shift to a capitalist economy**, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period.

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## **Question30**

**During Lal Bahadur Shastri's Prime Ministership, the country faced two major challenges. What were those challenges?**

- 1. Economic crisis and domestic unrest**
- 2. Food crisis and threat of Cross border terrorism**
- 3. Liberation of Bangladesh and failed monsoon**
- 4. Economic crisis due to war with China and war with Pakistan in 1965.**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

### **Solution:**

During Lal Bahadur Shastri's tenure (1964-1966), India faced a **severe food shortage** due to the failed monsoons and the **Indo-Pakistan War of 1965**, which involved cross-border conflicts.

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## **Question31**

**The Supreme Court of India in a famous judgement ruled that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features. Identify the case.**

- 1. Shah Bano Case**
- 2. Golaknath Case**
- 3. Kesavananda Bharati Case**
- 4. Raj Narain Case**

**Options:**

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

**Answer: C**

### **Solution:**

1. The Supreme Court of India in the landmark 1973 case of **Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala** established the "**Basic Structure Doctrine**."
2. This doctrine states that the Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, but it **cannot alter or destroy the "basic features"** or the fundamental framework of the Constitution.

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## Question32

**Who was elected by the Janata Party from amongst its leaders to become the Prime Minister of India in 1977?**

- 1. Morarji Desai**
- 2. Jayaprakash Narayan**
- 3. Jagjivan Ram**
- 4. Charan Singh**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

1. **Morarji Desai** was the fourth Prime Minister of India, serving from 1977 to 1979.
2. He was the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India, leading the Janata Party government after their victory in the 1977 general election.

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## Question33

**No single party secured a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections during the period 1989 to 2014, and governments were formed at the centre with the support of regional parties. This was an era of**

1. Coalition Governments
2. Issues-based Politics
3. Mandal-Mandir-Market Politics
4. Interim Governments

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

1. During the period from **1989 to 2014**, no single political party in India was able to secure a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections.
  2. As a result, governments were formed at the center by alliances of multiple parties, known as coalition governments, with the support of various regional parties. This era is therefore referred to as the **era of coalition governments**.
- 

## Question34

**He was a prominent leader of the anti-caste movement in India, founder of the Independent Labour Party, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council during the Second World War, Law Minister in the first Cabinet in independent India, a position from which he resigned in 1951. Identify the person.**

1. Jagjivan Ram
2. Acharya Narendra Dev

**3. E.V. Ramasami Naicker 'Periyar'**

**4. Bhimrao Ambedkar**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

1. **Bhimrao Ambedkar** was a key figure in the anti-caste movement in India.

2. He founded the Independent Labor Party in 1936. He was also a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council as the Labor Member from 1942 to 1946.

3. After India's independence, he served as the first Law Minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet from 1947, a position from which he resigned in 1951.

---

## Question35

**Which of the following regional organisations was established in 1985 by South Asian states to promote multilateral cooperation?**

1. ASEAN

2. AU

3. EU

4. SAARC

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

### **Solution:**

The **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)** was established in **1985** by the heads of state of **seven South Asian countries** (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) to promote economic and social progress, cultural development, and collective self-reliance in the region.

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## **Question36**

**Under whose leadership was the Dravida Kazhagam (DK) founded?**

**1. Bhimrao Ambedkar**

**2. Kanshi Ram**

**3. E.V. Ramasami Naicker**

**4. C. Annadurai**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

1. The **Dravida Kazhagam (DK)** was founded under the leadership of **E.V. Ramasami Naicker**, also known as Periyar, in 1944.

2. He was a social activist who championed the rights of non-Brahmin Dravidian people in South India and advocated for the eradication of the caste system

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## Question37

**Who was the President of the Congress Party at the time of Nehru's demise?**

**1. Lal Bahadur Shastri**

**2. N. Sanjeeva Reddy**

**3. K. Kamraj**

**4. S. K. Patil**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

1. **K. Kamraj** was the **President of the Indian National Congress** at the time of Jawaharlal Nehru's death on May 27, 1964.

2. He played a crucial role in the political transition that followed, helping to choose Lal Bahadur Shastri as the new Prime Minister.

---

## Question38

**When was the Constitution of India signed?**

1. **26 November 1949**

2. **24 January 1950**

3. **26 January 1950**

4. **14 August 1947**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

The Constitution of India was **adopted** by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, but it was **signed by the members** of the assembly on January 24, 1950. The Constitution came into **full effect** on January 26, 1950, which is celebrated as Republic Day in India

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## Question39

**Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress:**

- (A) The Indian National Congress formed government at the center from 1952-1967.**
- (B) The Congress party had inherited the legacy of the national movement.**
- (C) It was the only party to have an organization spread all over the country.**
- (D) The party had a popular and charismatic leader, Jawaharlal Nehru at its helm.**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

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

All four statements about the Indian National Congress are correct:

- (A) The Indian National Congress formed the government at the center from **1952-1967**, winning the first four general elections.
  - (B) The party was a key part of the Indian independence movement and **inherited its legacy**.
  - (C) It was the only party with a **nationwide organizational structure** at the time.
  - (D) Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was a **popular and charismatic leader** of the party.
- 

## Question40

**Which of the following countries was accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union?**

- 1. Lithuania**
- 2. Latvia**
- 3. Belarus**
- 4. Russia**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

**Solution:**

Russia was accepted as the successor to the Soviet Union, which included inheriting its **permanent seat on the UN Security Council** and its international commitments.

---

## Question41

Answer the questions based on the image.



**In which year was this organisation established?**

1. 1945
2. 1947
3. 1944
4. 1950

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

**Solution:**

1. The logo belongs to the **World Bank**.
2. The World Bank was established in **1944** during the **Bretton Woods Conference** held in New Hampshire, USA.
3. It was created to help countries **rebuild their economies after World War II** and to provide financial and technical assistance for development projects worldwide.

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## Question42

Answer the questions based on the image.



**Which country is the second-highest contributor to the United Nations regular Budget?**

- 1. United States of America**
- 2. France**
- 3. China**
- 4. Germany**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

## Solution:

1. The **second-highest contributor** to the UN budget is **China**.
  2. It contributes about **20% of the UN's regular budget**, after the United States, which contributes around 22%. China's share reflects its growing economic power and role in global governance.
- 

## Question43

Answer the questions based on the image.



Which among the following is not a criticism of this organisation?

1. Setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations
2. Attaching stringent conditions to its loans
3. Forcing acceptance of free market reforms
4. Charging a low rate of interest

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

### **Solution:**

1. The World Bank is often criticized for setting the economic agenda of poorer nations, attaching strict loan conditions, and pushing free market reforms.
  2. However, **charging a low rate of interest** is actually seen as one of its **positive features**, not a criticism.
- 

## **Question44**

**Answer the questions based on the image.**



**Which of the following activities is not a focus area of this organisation?**

1. Human development (education, health)
2. Agriculture and rural development (irrigation, rural services)
3. Environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations)
4. Peace Keeping Operations around Globe (Maintaining Global Peace)

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: D**

### **Solution:**

1. The World Bank focuses on **economic development**, including human development, agriculture, rural development, and environmental protection.
  2. However, **peacekeeping operations** are handled by the **United Nations (UN)**, not the World Bank.
- 

## **Question45**

**Answer the questions based on the image.**



**The above logo is of which organization ?**

1. **World Bank**
2. **International Monetary Fund**

**3. United Nations**

**4. Association of South East Asian Nations**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

1. The logo belongs to the **World Bank**.

2. The World Bank was established in **1944** during the **Bretton Woods Conference** held in New Hampshire, USA.

3. It was created to help countries **rebuild their economies after World War II** and to provide financial and technical assistance for development projects worldwide.

-----

## **Question46**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:**

**Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. The crucial element is the ‘worldwide interconnectedness’ that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.**

**Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalization has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalization is vastly uneven – it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.**

**In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.**

**However, it should be noted that globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe.**

**Which among the following statements is not correct about globalization?**

- (A) Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with status quo.**
- (B) Globalisation has only negative consequences.**
- (C) The impact of globalization is similar for everyone.**
- (D) Globalisation involves the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people.**

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

1. Globalization as a concept fundamentally deals with **flows** and not quo.
2. It has **both positive and negative** consequences.
3. Impact of globalization is largely **uneven**-it affects some societies more than others.

Hence, statement (a), (b) and (c) are wrong

---

## Question47

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:**

**Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. The crucial element is the ‘worldwide interconnectedness’**

**that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.**

**Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalization has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalization is vastly uneven – it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.**

**In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.**

**However, it should be noted that globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe.**

**Which among the following statements is correct about globalisation?**

- 1. Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.**
- 2. Globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe.**
- 3. Globalisation began in 1991.**
- 4. Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.**

**Options:**

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

1. Globalisation is a contentious subject because, while it **promotes economic growth** and global integration, **it also creates inequalities**.

2. Critics argue that it benefits developed countries and multinational corporations more than poorer nations, leads to loss of local cultures, job insecurity, and environmental harm.

---

## Question48

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:**

**Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. The crucial element is the ‘worldwide interconnectedness’ that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.**

**Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these**

**must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalization has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalization is vastly uneven – it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.**

**In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.**

**However, it should be noted that globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe.**

**'McDonaldisation' is an example of which of the following phenomena?**

- 1. Political globalisation**
- 2. Economic globalisation**
- 3. Cultural homogenisation**
- 4. Cultural heterogenisation**

**Options:**

**A.**

**1**

**B.**

**2**

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: C**

### **Solution:**

**McDonaldisation** is an example of **cultural homogenisation**.

It represents how globalisation makes cultures around the world more **similar**, as people adopt common lifestyles, food habits, and consumer patterns influenced by Western brands like McDonald's.

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## **Question49**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:**

**Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. The crucial element is the ‘worldwide interconnectedness’ that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.**

**Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalization has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalization is vastly**

**uneven – it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.**

**In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.**

**However, it should be noted that globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe.**

**Given below are two statements:**

**Statement (I): Globalisation may lead to rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation.**

**Statement (II): While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation.**

**In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.**

- 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true.**
- 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are False.**
- 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.**
- 4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.**

**Options:**

**A.**

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

**Answer: A**

### **Solution:**

Globalisation leads to both: Though **cultural homogenization** is an arena of globalization the same process generates the opposite effect also which prompts each culture to dominate over other culture resulting in **heterogenization**.

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## **Question50**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:**

**Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. The crucial element is the ‘worldwide interconnectedness’ that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.**

**Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalization has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalization is vastly**

**uneven – it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.**

**In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.**

**However, it should be noted that globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe.**

**In which year did India adopt LPG (Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation)?**

- 1. 1990**
- 2. 1991**
- 3. 1992**
- 4. 1993**

**Options:**

**A.**

**1**

**B.**

**2**

**C.**

**3**

**D.**

**4**

**Answer: B**

## **Solution:**

1. In **1991**, facing a severe economic crisis, the Indian government introduced **economic reforms** under Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.
  2. These reforms opened up the economy to foreign investment, reduced government control, and encouraged private enterprise.
-