

# **CAREERS 360**

## **PRACTICE** **Series**

# **CUET UG – 2025**

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# **Political Science**

# **PYQs**

**(Previous Year Paper With Detailed Solutions)**

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# A NOTE TO THE STUDENT

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**D**o you need an extensive ebook to enhance your CUET UG Political Science preparation? Do you believe that such an ebook guarantees you an improved performance in the CUET UG Political Science examination? We at Careers360 have answered your need. This ebook has 900+ Political Science questions spread across 19 chapters of CUET UG Political Science ranging from the Era of one-party dominance to Globalisation and its critics. The elaborated answers and the MCQ-type formatting would ensure that the candidate receives the much-needed preparation before the examination.

The CUET Political Science examination consists of two sections namely, Indian Politics and Contemporary World Politics. The candidates would be asked 50 questions in section 2 of the Political Science paper and are required to answer 40 questions. The total duration of the CUET Political Science examination is 45 minutes and for every correct answer, the candidate receives 5 marks each. But for each incorrect answer of the candidate, one mark is deducted.

In this ebook, the comprehensive solutions to all the previous year's CUET UG Political Science examination are discussed in detail. The candidates can refer to these questions and as they are written in both an elaborative manner and in a simple language, they would not be remained with doubts in their mind and thus can enhance their performance.

We wish all the candidates the very best in both their CUET UG Political Science preparation and the

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# ABOUT THE eBOOK

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Through the pages of this ebook, the candidate can go through previous year's questions taken from the through the following contents.

**Topic 1: The Era of One-Party Dominance:** Essential questions from topics such as the First three general elections, the Nature of Congress dominance at the national level, the Uneven dominance at the state level, the Coalitional nature of Congress, and Major opposition parties are discussed in detail.

**Topic 2: Nation-Building and Its Problems:** Central questions regarding Nehru's approach to nation-building, the Legacy of partition: the challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, The Kashmir problem, the Organization and reorganization of states, and Political conflicts over language are examined thoroughly.

**Topic 3: Politics of Planned Development:** Key questions related to Five-year plans, Expansion of the state sector, The rise of new economic interests, the Famine and suspension of five-year plans, and the Green Revolution and its political fallouts are explored comprehensively.

**Topic 4: India's External Relations:** Fundamental questions about Nehru's foreign policy, the Sino-Indian war of 1962, the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, India's nuclear programme and shifting alliances in world politics are discussed in depth.

**Topic 5: Challenge to and Restoration of Congress System:** Significant questions into Political succession after Nehru, the Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, the Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in the 1971 elections, and the Politics of 'garibi hatao' are analyzed thoroughly.

**Topic 6: Crisis of the Constitutional Order:** Principal questions related to the Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary, Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement, Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to an emergency, 1977 elections and the formation of the Janata Party, and Rise of civil liberties organizations are addressed comprehensively.

**Topic 7: Regional Aspirations and Conflicts:** Key questions about the Rise of regional parties, the Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984, The Kashmir situation, and Challenges and responses in the North East are considered in detail.

**Topic 8: Rise of New Social Movements:** Essential questions from Farmers' movements, Women's movements, Environment, and Development-affected people's movements, Implementation of the Mandal Commission report and its aftermath are discussed thoroughly.

**Topic 9: Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics:** Central questions related to the Participatory upsurge in the 1990s, the Rise of the JD and the BJP, The increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics, UF and NDA governments, Elections 2004 and UPA government are explored comprehensively.

**Topic 10: Recent Issues and Challenges:** Principal questions about Challenges of and responses to globalization: new economic policy and its opposition, Rise of OBCs in North Indian politics, Dalit politics in the electoral and non-electoral arena, The challenge of communalism: Ayodhya dispute, Gujarat riots are analyzed thoroughly.

**Topic 11: Cold War Era in World Politics:** Essential questions from topics such as the Emergence of two power blocs after the Second World War, Arenas of the Cold War, Challenges to Bipolarity: Non-Aligned Movement, the quest for a new international economic order, India and the Cold War are discussed in detail.

**Topic 12: The disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity:** Central questions regarding New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states, Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes, India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries are examined thoroughly.

**Topic 13: US Dominance in World Politics:** Key questions related to the Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, the first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and the attack on Iraq, Dominance and challenge to the US in the economy and ideology, India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA are explored comprehensively.

**Topic 14: Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power:** Fundamental questions about the Rise of China as an economic power in the post-Mao era, the creation, and expansion of the European Union, ASEAN, and India's changing relations with China are discussed in depth.

**Topic 15: South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era:** Significant questions into Democratisation and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal, Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, Impact of economic globalization on the region, Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia, India's relations with its neighbours are analyzed thoroughly.

**Topic 16: International Organizations in a Unipolar World:** Principal questions related to Restructuring and the future of the UN, India's position in the restructured UN, Rise of new international actors: new international economic organizations, NGOs, How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance? are explored comprehensively.

**Topic 17: Security in the Contemporary World:** Key questions about Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament, Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health, and education, Issues of human rights and migration are considered in detail.

**Topic 18: Environment and Natural Resources in Global Politics:** Essential questions from the environmental movement and evolution of global environmental norms, Conflicts over traditional and common property resources, Rights of indigenous people, and India's stand-in global environmental debates are discussed thoroughly.

**Topic 19: Globalization and Its Critics:** Central questions related to Economic, cultural, and political manifestations, Debates on the nature of consequences of globalization, Anti-globalization movements, India as an arena of globalization and struggles against it are explored comprehensively.

# CUET UG POLITICAL SCIENCE PREVIOUS YEAR'S QUESTIONS

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## 1. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- (B) Fall of Berlin Wall
- (C) Disintegration of Soviet Union
- (D) Russian Revolution
- (E) Warsaw Pact

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

### Correct Option - B

**Solution** - The Russian Revolution was started in 1917. In 1955, the Warsaw Pact was formed to stop NATO, a Military Alliance. The fall of the Berlin Wall was held on 9 November 1989 during peaceful agitation. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979-1989. The Soviet Union splits into its constituent countries between 1988 and 1991. It was followed by internal political, economic, and ethnic collapse within the USSR, thereby ending the Soviet Union's existence as a sovereign state.

## 2. Identify the political consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

- (A) Global war on terror
- (B) End of cold war confrontation
- (C) Formation of commonwealth of Independent States
- (D) Gulf war
- (E) Power relations in world politics changed

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

### Correct Option -D

#### Solution -

The fall of the Soviet Union and the breakdown of the socialist system in East European countries had significant ramifications for world politics, including:

The fall of the Soviet Union marked the end of Cold War politics and the rise of capitalism as the dominant ideology. The end of the bipolarity that characterized world politics since the end of World War II. With the end of the Soviet Union, power shifted to the United States. As a result, the United States became the superpower that dominated and shaped world affairs.

**3. Which one of the following statements about the Berlin Wall is false?**

- (1) It was built during the cold war
- (2) It symbolized the division between the capitalist and communist world
- (3) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany
- (4) It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -**

Germany built the Berlin Wall during the Cold War. The wall plays a significant comparative reference between communism and capitalism, oppression and freedom. The Berlin Wall disintegrated on November 9th, 1989 after a huge agitation in East Berlin.

**4. Match the operations with their respective years.**

List -

I List - II

- |                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| (A) Operation Desert Storm     | (I) 1998   |
| (B) Operation Infinite Reach   | (II) 1990  |
| (C) Operation Enduring Freedom | (III) 2003 |
| (D) Operation Iraqi Freedom    | (IV) 2001  |

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution -** Operation Desert Storm began on January 16, 1991, It was launched to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. The other side of this conflict was also known as the Gulf War.

Operation Infinite Reach began on August 20, 1998. It was a military retaliation effort for bombing out cruise Missiles in Al-Qaeda Terrorist Targets. Operation Enduring Freedom began on October 7, 2001. It is related to air strikes on important targets, like Taliban airfields and headquarters buildings. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) was started in 2003 to challenge Saddam Hussein's dictatorship.

**5. Who was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985?**

- (1) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev
- (3) Boris Yeltsin
- (4) Leonid Brezhnev

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - Gorbachev was appointed General Secretary of the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) in 1985. Gorbachev became the world's last general secretary as the Soviet Union collapsed. Surprisingly, he was elected to that position mere hours after the death of the previous General Secretary, Konstantin Chernenko.

**6. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence.**

- (A) Establishment of ASEAN
- (B) China takeover of Tibet
- (C) Open door policy adopted in China
- (D) End of Second World War
- (E) European Union was established

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - World War II ended six years and one day after Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, kicking off the twentieth century's second global conflict.

The 17th point of the Agreement between the Chinese Government and the Tibet Government was signed on October 24th, 1951. It was also recognised by the international community.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Declaration was signed on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand. This was signed by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand).

The Open Door Policy was enacted in 1978 and it includes a series of measures in areas of foreign trade, foreign investment, and foreign borrowing.

The European Union (EU) is an organisation of European countries established in 1993 to manage their economic and political union.

**7. To introduce a market economy in the 1970s, China did not adopt:**

- (1) Open door policy
- (2) Privatisation of Agriculture & Industry
- (3) Foreign direct investments & creation of special economic zones
- (4) The USSR model of Shock Therapy

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - China did not follow the Soviet Union's shock therapy strategy to create a market economy in the 1970s. Instead, China opted for a strategy that included special economic zones (SEZs), industrial and agricultural privatisation, and an open-door policy. China did not follow the shock treatment approach at the time, which requires rapid and full liberalisation of an economy.

**8. 'Marshall Plan' refers to:**

- (1) South-Asian Trade Act
- (2) International forum for war criminals
- (3) America's massive financial help to Europe
- (4) Co-operation with the developing countries

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The Marshall Plan (later called the European Recovery Programme (ERP)) was an American program launched in 1948 to provide foreign assistance to the economies of Western Europe. After the Second World War, the United States pledged \$13.3 trillion (equivalent to \$173 trillion in 2023) for the economic recovery of Western European economies.

**9. The full form of OECD is:**

- (1) Organization for Export Co-operation and Development
- (2) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- (3) Organization for Energy Co-operation and Development
- (4) Organization for Europe Co-operation and Development

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3

D) 4

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - The OECD is an intergovernmental economic organization made up of 38 member countries. It was established in 1961 to facilitate international trade and economic development. The OECD plays an essential role in maintaining global economic stability by producing and updating a model of tax convention. This convention serves as a model for allocating taxation rights between countries.

**10. ASEAN was established in the year:**

- (1) 1965
- (2) 1967
- (3) 1970
- (4) 1972

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - The ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) declaration was signed on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand. It was signed by its founders (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand). This declaration is also called the Bangkok Declaration.

**11. Which of the following is the major issue between the governments of Bangladesh and India?**

- (1) Terrorism
- (2) River water dispute
- (3) Economic Relations
- (4) Infiltration

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - River water dispute; The Teesta River, which flows through India and Bangladesh, has long been a source of friction between the two countries over water-sharing issues. The issue is over the equitable allocation of the river's supplies, particularly during the dry season, to suit both nations' agricultural, drinking water, and other demands.

India and Bangladesh have shared history, heritage, and language and cultural relations. However, serious concerns such as river water disputes (Teesta River water sharing), illegal immigration, and drug transactions between India and Bangladesh need to be solved.

**12. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Forces pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective because:**

- (A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka
- (B) The Indian Army got into fight with LTTE
- (C) The Indian government wanted to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils
- (D) Indian troops was not liked by the Sri Lankans
- (E) Sri Lankan Tamils saw this as interference in the internal affairs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B), (D) & (A) only
- (2) (A), (C) & (D) only
- (3) (A), (B) & (E) only
- (4) (B), (D) & (E) only

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** -The Indian Peacekeeping Forces withdrew from Sri Lanka in 1989 due to conflicts with the LTTE and unpopularity among Sri Lankans. Sri Lankan Tamils perceived this as an intervention in domestic matters. This was against provisions of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord of 1987, which sought to put an end to the civil war between the militant Tamil nationalists, known as the LTTE, and the Sri Lankan Military.

**13. The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in :**

- (1) 1985
- (2) 1987
- (3) 1988
- (4) 1989

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - In 1987, the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPF) was deployed to Sri Lanka to end the civil war between Tamil minority organisations, such as the LTTE, and Sinhalese communities.

International media frequently refers to India's struggle in Sri Lanka as 'India's Vietnam,' about American military engagement in the Vietnam War. The Sri Lankan Civil War, which began in the early 1980s, saw an increase in deadly ethnic strife.

**14. The form of government in Nepal till 2006 was :**

- (1) Capitalist Democracy
- (2) Democratic
- (3) Communist
- (4) Constitutional Monarchy

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - Nepal was a constitutional monarchy and the world's only Hindu kingdom until it lost power in 2006 and was officially abolished in 2008. The head of state in Nepal is the President. The head of the executive is the Prime Minister.

**15. India's conflict with Pakistan is over strategic issues like :**

- (1) Import natural gas from Afghanistan
- (2) Role of non regional powers in South Asia
- (3) India's demand for permanent seat in Security Council
- (4) Control of the Siachen glacier

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - Since the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, the two countries have been immersed in an ongoing and lasting struggle. The conflict has multiple causes, including water conflicts, Kashmir issues, border disputes, and so on. Nonetheless, the conflict between these two countries on the Siachen Glacier has piqued the interest of many in the strategic and international spheres.

**16. Identify the correct statement about World Trade Organization.**

- (1) It was established in 1994
- (2) All decisions are taken by the five dominant economics in the world
- (3) It formulates rules for national and international trade
- (4) It succeeded General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an intergovernmental organisation that regulates international Business. It was established on 1 January 1995. It replaced the GATT, which started in 1948. The first WTO Agreement was signed in Marrakesh on 15 April 1994 by 123 states. Decisions at the WTO are normally reached by consensus among all member countries and ratified by their parliaments.

**17. List - I**

**List - II**

- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Atoms for peace               | (I) WTO                 |
| (B) Rules of global trade         | (II) ECOSOC             |
| (C) Economic & social cooperation | (III) International NGO |
| (D) Advocacy on human rights      | (IV) IAEA               |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - The International Atomic Energy Agency was established in 1957 as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organisation under the United Nations

The WTO oversees the worldwide system of trade laws and assists poorer countries in increasing their trade capabilities. Global trade rules provide assurance and stability.

The Economic and Social Council, or ECOSOC, is one of the United Nations' six primary organs. It is a significant topic in the UPSC's international relations section.

International advocacy NGOs (IANGOs) are becoming increasingly important players in the global arena.

**18. Veto power can be best described as :**

- (1) A special power enjoyed by all the members of the UN Security Council
- (2) A negative vote which means 'I forbid'
- (3) Monetary benefits given to the permanent members of the IINO
- (4) A special power enjoyed by the Secretary General of the UNO

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - A veto is the power to thwart or overturn a proposed ruling. Veto is Latin for "I forbid." A chief executive's power to veto a bill or resolution that the legislature has proposed is known as an executive prerogative.

**19. Choose the incorrect statement about political consequences of globalisation.**

- (1) It erodes the ability of government
- (2) Welfare state will be strengthened
- (3) Minimalist state
- (4) Capitalist policies

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - Political consequences Globalisation erodes state capacity, decreasing the government's ability to do what it wants. The old welfare state is making way for a more minimalist state that serves fundamental functions such as maintaining law and order and ensuring residents' security.

**20. Globalization leads to Cultural Homogenisation because :**

- (A) Rise of Uniform Culture

- (B) External influences enlarge our choices
- (C) Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world
- (D) Modify the culture without overwhelming the traditional

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -**

- Globalisation disseminates consumer products and popular culture from major economies such as the US and Western Europe, resulting in comparable consumption habits and lifestyles around the globe and a more homogenous global culture.
- Western cultural ideals, conventions, and practices have a huge impact on cultures all over the world as a result of globalisation. Numerous areas, including language, fashion, entertainment, technology, and even social and political views, are affected by this impact.

**21. Choose the option that correctly represents Political Consequence of globalisation.**

- (1) Law and order increases
- (2) The state with drew from many of its welfare function
- (3) Security of citizen increases
- (4) Technological innovation declines

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -** Increased emphasis on free-market ideas is frequently brought about by globalisation, and this can lead to governments becoming less involved in social welfare programmes and more focused on promoting commercial activity. This may involve the privatisation of state-run services in the past.

**22. Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to :**

- (1) Communist Party
- (2) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- (3) Socialist Party
- (4) Swatantra Party

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

**Correct Option - C****Solution -**

- Jayaprakash Narayan was a member of the Socialist Party, one of India's major parties.
- The party backed socialist concepts like wealth redistribution, equality, and social justice. It addressed the socioeconomic difference that was ingrained in Indian culture and sought to construct a more egalitarian and welfare-oriented state.

**23. Match List - I with List - II.**

List - I	List - II
(A) S.A. Dange	(IV) Communist Party of India
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(I) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(C) Minoo Masani	(II) Swatantra Party
(D) Ashok Mehta	(III) Praja Socialist Party

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -**

- S.A. Dange was a prominent leader and founder of the Communist Party of India (CPI).
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was one of the founders of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJP).
- Minoo Masani was the founder of the Swatantra party.
- Ashok Mehta was one of the leaders of the socialist Praja socialist party (PSP).

**24. Identify the leader who said in 1963 that all senior congressmen should resign from the office to make way for younger Party workers.**

- (1) S. Nijalingappa
- (2) S.K. Patil
- (3) K. Kamraj
- (4) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -** K. Kamraj was the leader who advocated for veteran Congressmen to step down in 1963 to create an opportunity for newer party members. From 1964 to 1967, K. Kamaraj, a well-known figure in the Indian National Congress, presided over the organisation as president. His plan dubbed the "Kamaraj Plan," called for top party officials to step down from their cabinet posts and join the party organisation to revitalise the party and attract fresh talent.

**25. Match List - I with List - II.**

List - I

List - II

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (A) Instrument of Accession          | (II) State agreed to become a part of Union of India              |
| (B) Merger agreement                 | (I) State units with the Centre                                   |
| (C) Vishalandhra Movement            | (IV) Telegu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces |
| (D) States reorganisation commission | (III) Redrawing of the boundary of States                         |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

- A) 1
- B) 2

- C) 3
- D) 4

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - The Instrument of Accession was used by princely states for their opinion for joining the Dominion of India after their independence.

Merger Agreement guaranteed the states' incorporation into the Indian Union.

The Vishalandhra movement is related to the division of Telugu-speaking regions from the Madras province to establish a separate Telugu-speaking state.

The States Reorganisation Commission recommended the linguistic and administrative reorganisation of states.

**26. Arrange the following events related to creation of new states in chronological order.**

- (A) Demarcation of boundaries of Tharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (B) Formation of Andhra on lingeistic lines
- (C) Creation of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of geographical zones
- (D) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujrat
- (E) Formatay of Meghalaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - In 1953, the linguistic division of the old Madras Presidency led to the formation of Andhra Pradesh, which included the Telugu-speaking parts of the state. Maharashtra was divided into the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra in 1960. Punjab was reorganised and became the new state of Himachal Pradesh in 1971. Meghalaya became a sovereign state of India in 1972 after separating from Assam. Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were divided into the new states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, respectively in early 2000.

**27. The first state of India to hold elections based on Universal Adult franchise :**

- (1) Maharastra

- (2) Rajasthan
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Manipur

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - Manipur became the first state in India to hold an election under the universal adult franchise in June 1948.

**28. First five year plan of independent India.**

- (A) It addressed the agrarian sector
- (B) Investment in dams and irrigation facilities were given priority
- (C) Planners wanted to raise the national income through rapid industrialisation
- (E) It focused on land reforms in agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - The first five-year plan focused mainly on the agriculture sector, including irrigation and dam building. The second five-year plan, developed by economists and planners, focused heavily on heavy industry and industrialization. The First five-year plan identified the land distribution pattern as the main impediment to the growth of agriculture.

**29. Choose the incorrect options with respect to India's Nuclear Policy.**

- (A) Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology
  - (B) Communist China conducted nuclear tests in 1960
  - (C) The five permanent member of UN Security Council did not impose the NPT on the world
  - (D) India wanted to generate atomic energy for its security and use during war
  - (E) A nuclear program was initiated in 1940's under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option -D**

**Solution** - J.L Nehru believed that science and technology would be required to develop Modern India. Homi J. Bhabha's industrialization strategy started the nuclear program in later 1940. The following countries (Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Norway and Spain) have declared that they will not accept the use of nuclear weapons in peacetime.

**30. Arrange the following event in correct sequence.**

- (A) Signing of the Tashkand Agreement
- (B) China launched a massive invasion on India
- (C) First nuclear explosion undertaken in India
- (D) Britain attacked Egypt over Suez Canal
- (E) Asian Relation Conference

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -**

- The Asian Relations Conference took place in New Delhi in 1947.
- Egypt was attacked by Britain over the Suez Canal in 1957.
- China invaded India with great force in 1962.
- In 1966, in Tashkent, the India-Pakistan Agreement was concluded in 1966.

- In India, the first nuclear explosion happened in 1974.

**31. The 'Indian National Army' (INA) was created during the Second World War by**

- (1) Bhagat Singh
- (2) Rajguru
- (3) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- (4) Chandra Shekhar Azad

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The Azad Hind Fauj, another name for the Indian National Army (INA), was founded in the Second World War to gain India's independence from British colonial domination. It was established by renowned Indian independence struggle leader Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Bose wanted support from Axis nations like Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan to build the Indian National Congress (INA) because he was unhappy with the INA's strategy for achieving independence.

**32. The first summit of NAM was held in**

- (1) New Delhi in September 1962
- (2) Belgrade in September 1961
- (3) Bangladesh in March 1964
- (4) Indonesia in February 1965

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - From September 1 to September 6, 1961, Belgrade, Yugoslavia (now Serbia), hosted the first Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) meeting. During the Cold War, a collection of nations that decided to side with neither the Soviet Union-led Eastern bloc nor the United States-led Western bloc gave rise to the Non-Aligned Movement.

**33. 1960 's were labelled as the**

- (1) 'Dangerous decade'
- (2) 'Safe decade'

- (3) 'Progressive decade'
- (4) 'Regressive decade'

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - India went through a terrible period in the 1960s, which many refer to as the "Dangerous Decade." There was confusion in terms of succession after the death of the Prime Minister. Lal Bahadur Shastri faced more challenges, such as a war against Pakistan and a severe economic crisis. This period was dubbed the "Dangerous Decade" because of the political unrest and economic unrest that occurred throughout it.

**34. What is 'defection'?**

- (1) When an individual migrates to another country
- (2) Parties with different ideologies
- (3) A catchy phrase
- (4) An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she/he has been elected

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution -**

- Defection is the act of leaving a political party, organisation, or cause, usually to join or support another party or group, or of renouncing allegiance, loyalty, or connection.
- When a member of one political party leaves or joins another party, it is called political defection. This often has serious consequences for both the defector and the party he or she is leaving or joining.

**35. The special session of the Constituent Assembly : "Tryst with Destiny" was addressed by :**

- (1) Maulana Azad
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Rajendra Prasad

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of an independent India, spoke at a special session of the Constituent Assembly on the eve of that country's independence. August 14–15, 1947, at midnight, was a landmark session made famous by Nehru's "Tryst with Destiny" address. Nehru outlined the difficulties and obligations that the newly independent country would face in his speech, along with its goals and dreams.

**36. List - I**

- (A) Politics of consequences
- (B) Caste based parties
- (C) Personal law and Gender Justice
- (D) Growing strength of regional politics

**List - II**

- (I) Rise of OBSs
- (II) Shas Bano case
- (III) "Agreement on Economic policies"
- (IV) Coalition government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -**

- There has been a noticeable agreement among political parties in India on critical matters that are essential for the country's advancement. One notable example is the agreement on new economic policies that include privatisation and liberalisation.
- In Indian politics, caste-based parties have become more prominent as a result of the growth of OBCs. These parties rally support around caste identities and interests.
- The Shah Bano case brought to light the conflict that exists in India between gender equity and personal laws, particularly as they pertain to the rights of Muslim women.
- The power dynamics between the states and the Centre have changed as a result of the emergence of coalition governments, which are characterised by a greater participation of regional parties at the Centre.

**37. Choose the correct option with respect to the development in 1990's.**

- (A) Elections of 1989 marked the end of the congress system
- (B) Assasination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE in 1991
- (C) New economic reforms were initiated by V.P. Singh
- (D) In 1989, the UPA formed the government
- (E) Kapoori Thakur, the then chief minister of Bihar was poineer in introducing the policy of resevation

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

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

**Correct Option - A**

Solution - The 1989 election signalled the decline of the Congress system as it led to the formation of a non-Congress government at the centre, marking a significant shift in Indian politics. V. P. Singh, as Prime Minister in 1989, initiated important reforms, including those under the UPA. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 had far-reaching political implications. Kapoori Thakur, the Chief Minister of Bihar at the time, was not a trailblazer in introducing reservation policies during the 1990s.

**38. Place the statement/events in sequence with regards to expansion of democracy in Napal.**

- (A) The Maoist of Napal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Napal.
- (B) The king was forced to restore the House of Representative
- (C) Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy
- (D) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution
- (E) The king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - The Nepal Monarchy approved the New constitution which is based on democratic ideals.. The king overthrew the current government and dissolved the National Assembly. An important democratic institution, the House of Representatives, was restored under pressure from several groups.

**39. The General elections of 1967 popularised a saying that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single congress ruled state.**

**Identify the option that does not relate with the saying**

- (1) End of Congress dominance
- (2) Growing popularity of non congress parties
- (3) Introduction of Phenomenon of Colition
- (4) SVDS formed in different states by the parties having identical ideolgies

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - The saying about travelling from Delhi to Howrah without passing through a single state ruled by Congress during the 1967 elections has nothing to do with the founding of SVDS (Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Sangathan) in various states by ideologically aligned parties. The expression emphasises Congress's diminishing power, particularly during that election season.

**40. US invaded Iraq under the code name of "Operation Iraqui Freedom" in the year :**

- (1) 2004
- (2) 2001
- (3) 2003
- (4) 2005

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The US-led invasion of Iraq, which started on March 20, 2003, was code-named "Operation Iraqui Freedom". The United States took the lead in the coalition of mostly Western nations that launched the invasion. The main justifications given for the invasion were to remove Saddam Hussein from office, disarm Iraq of WMDs, and advance Iraqi democracy.

**41. The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved. Identify the country that was not a member of non-aligned group.**

- (1) Pakistan
- (2) Sri Lanka
- (3) India
- (4) North Korea

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

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - The Non-Aligned Movement did not include North Korea. The Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) is a collection of governments that are neither aligned with nor hostile to any major power group. Its members include Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka. North Korea has never aligned with the NAM and has maintained an isolationist foreign policy.

**42. The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It political freedom had been achieved. The Least Developed countries achieved freedom from richer countries. Identify the correct form of freedom.**

- (1) Economic
- (2) Social
- (3) Political
- (4) Cultural

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - Even after gaining political independence, many nations still had difficulties with economic growth and the reduction of poverty. The potential of these nations to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency is referred to as economic freedom. These countries needed to achieve economic freedom since, in the absence of continued economic growth, they would continue to be economically colonised or dependent on wealthier nations for commerce, investment, and help.

**43. The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved**

The main aim of the Least Developed countries was :

- (1) To provide healthcare facilities to all
- (2) To promote equality among all
- (3) To participate in world economic forum
- (4) To develop economically Uplift people from poverty

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

**Correct Option - D****Solution -**

- The Cold War era presented enormous challenges for the least developed nations (LDCs). These nations, which made up the majority of the Non-Aligned Movement, struggled to reduce poverty and achieve economic progress for their citizens.
- Economic development was closely related to these countries' newly acquired independence and went beyond simply raising living standards and promoting wealth.
- These countries would continue to be dependent on wealthier nations, especially their previous colonisers, in the absence of consistent economic growth, undermining their actual sovereignty.

**44. The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved**

The countries that were categorised as the Least Developed Countries were :

- (1) Army rule countries
- (2) Non-Aligned countries
- (3) Western block countries
- (4) Eastern block countries

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - Least developed countries (LDCs) were non-aligned. They were not aligned to the Soviet Union-led Eastern bloc or the US-led Western bloc. The primary focus was on economic development and poverty alleviation in these LDCs. These nations continued to face pervasive poverty and underdevelopment even after they were granted political independence from colonial powers.

**45. The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved. Identify the idea that originated to uplift these LDC's countries to the path of development.**

- (1) NIEO
- (2) NAM
- (3) NATO
- (4) SEATO

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - The New International Economic Order (NIEO) aims to eliminate economic colonialism and reliance by establishing an interlinked economy. The NIEO prompted industrialised countries (DCs) to consider ways to improve trade with LDCs. The basic theme of NIEO's worldview is that "economic independence" is essential for LDCs' political sovereignty. In other words, a state's political independence reflects its economic capabilities and power.

**46. Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other**

essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others. Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a ruling declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid. As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25th June, 1975.

The slogan Garibi Hatao was given by :

- (1) Morarji Desai
- (2) Indira Gandhi
- (3) Grand Alliance
- (4) V.V. Giri

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

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - Indira Gandhi campaigned in 1971 under the slogan 'Garibi hatao', which translates to 'Remove poverty.' The slogan and the anti-poverty programmes it supported were designed to give Indira Gandhi independent national support from the rural poor and the urban poor, bypassing the traditional rural castes, both inside and outside the state and local administration, and the commercial class of the city.

**47. Indian elections in 1971 started with congress 'Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.**

**Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a ruling declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid.**

**As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.**

**These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25th June, 1975.**

In which two states students protested against rising food prices, oil etc. ?

- (1) Haryana & Punjab
- (2) Gujarat & Maharashtra

- (3) Bihar & Gujarat
- (4) Bihar & Rajasthan

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

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The Congress-controlled states of Gujarat and Bihar witnessed massive protests by students in January 1974. Rising food prices, shortages of cooking oil and other essential commodities, and widespread corruption in the Congress-controlled state had fuelled the protests.

**48. Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.**

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**Who organised the railway strike in 1974**

- (1) George Femadies
- (2) Jayaprakash Naraya
- (3) L.K. Advani
- (4) Atal Behari Vajpayee

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - The Railway strike began on May 8, 1974 by George Fernandes. The Indira Gandhi government forcefully suppressed the walkout, resulting in thousands of arrests and job losses. The strike was called off on May 27, 1974.

**49. Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.**

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**As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.**

**These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25th June, 1975.**

On what condition did Jayaprakash Narayan led the Bihar Students movement?

- (1) It will be violent
- (2) It will be non-violent
- (3) It will restrict to Bihar
- (4) It will force the government to bring down food prices

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - The student movement was led by JP, a former Congress leader who now works in the field of social work. He agreed to cooperate with the movement, as long as it remained nonviolent and not restricted to Bihar.

**50. Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.**

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**As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.**

**These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25th June, 1975.**

The issue of conflict between the executive and judiciary was over :

- (1) Fundamental Rights of people
- (2) Decreasing the power of judiciary
- (3) Amending the criminal laws
- (4) Appointing the judges of the Supreme Court

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

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - The main issue in this case was whether the fundamental rights enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution were applicable or not. The Supreme Court recognised that it is the state's responsibility to make or amend every law or bring any constitutional amendment by the 'Basic Structure of the Constitution' while simultaneously protecting citizens' 'Fundamental Rights'.

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