

CUET (UG) Exam Paper 2023

National Testing Agency

Held on 28th May 2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Solved

(This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject only)

Max. Marks: 200

Time allowed: 45 Minutes

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 question needs to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - b. Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given 100 marks (0).

1. The World Trade Organisation was formed in which year?

- (1) 1991 (2) 1995
(3) 1999 (4) 2000

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: WTO was formed in 1995 as a successor to General Agreements on Trade and Tariff GATT in 1948.

2. Who introduced the policy of Glasnost and Perestroika in the USSR ?

- (1) Lenin (2) Gorbachev
(3) Yelstin (4) Nikita Khrushchev

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the reforms of Glasnost and Perestroika in 1985 in order to keep abreast with the West.

3. In which year the Monarchy was abolished and democracy established in Nepal ?

- (1) 2006 (2) 2001
(3) 2008 (4) 2009

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: On May 28, 2008, the newly elected Constituent Assembly declared Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic, abolishing the 240 year-old monarchy.

4. Which of the following High Court passed a judgement on 12 June 1975, declaring the election of Indira Gandhi to the Lok Sabha invalid?

- (1) Delhi High Court
(2) Allahabad High Court
(3) Calcutta High Court
(4) Bombay High Court

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court passed the judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid since she used government machinery during her election campaign.

5. In which year, the Planning Commission of India was replaced by the National Institute for Transformation of India (NITI) Aayog?

- (1) 2015 (2) 2018
(3) 2020 (4) 2022

Ans. Option (1) is correct

6. Who among the following Pakistani leader signed the Tashkent Agreement with Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri?

- (1) Muhammed Ayub Khan
(2) Liyaqat Ali
(3) Mohammad Ali Zinnah
(4) General Niyazi

Ans. Option (1) is correct

7. The phrase 'Congress System' is coined by which of the following author?

- (1) G. Austin
- (2) R. Kothari
- (3) Suhas Palshikar
- (4) Yogendra Yadav

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Rajni Kothari, a political scientist gave the term Congress system.

8. When did India sign and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol?

- (1) May 2002
- (2) August 2002
- (3) March 2001
- (4) May 2001

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Kyoto Protocol was an international agreement signed in August 2002 that required developed countries to reduce the emissions of green house gases.

9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions of Promotion of International Peace and Security?

- (1) Article 48
- (2) Article 49
- (3) Article 50
- (4) Article 51

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Article 51 of the directive principles of state policy directs the Indian state to promote the following things: These rights promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

10. Which Prime Minister of India implemented the recommendations of the Mandal Commission

- (1) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (2) V.P. Singh
- (3) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (4) Man Mohan Singh

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: After the decline of the dominance of Congress Party in 1989 elections, V.P. Singh's National Front government of 1990 implemented the Mandal Commission recommendations.

11. Who was the leader of the movement for independent Nagaland?

- (1) Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa
- (2) Laldenga
- (3) Angami Zapu Phizo
- (4) Rajiv Gandhi

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Angami Zapu Phizo led, a section of the Nagas and declared their independence from India in 1951.

12. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) collapsed in which year?

- (1) 1990
- (2) 1991
- (3) 1992
- (4) 1993

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Economic weakness, political stubbornness and the growth of nationalism among the 15 nations led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

13. The Second General Election was held in which year?

- (1) 1952
- (2) 1954
- (3) 1957
- (4) 1962

Ans. Option (3) is correct

14. Arrange the formation of European Union in a sequential order.

- (A) The European Parliament
- (B) The Council of Europe
- (C) The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation
- (D) The Europe Economic Community
- (E) The European Union

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation:

The correct sequence is C. B. D. A. E

C - 1948

B - 1949

D - 1957

A - 1958

E - 1993

15. The USA introduced the 'Policy of containment' to deal with:

- (1) Soviet Communism
- (2) The Berlin Crisis
- (3) The Korean War
- (4) The Cuban crisis

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The US policy of containment was to halt the expansion of Soviet communism and prevent it from advancing around the world.

16. Which of the following statements are incorrect about the Chipko Movement?

- (A) It was an environmental movement.
- (B) It raised the questions of ecological exploitation.
- (C) It demanded the control of natural resource by the local communities.

- (D) It was a movement against alcoholism
(E) It was a movement against caste discrimination

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: The Chipko Movement was an environmental and ecological movement that made the local communities vocal to demand the control over their natural resources.

17. Who chaired the Second Backward Classes Commission and was also an M.P. from the state of Bihar for 1967-70 and 1977-79?

- (1) BP Mandal (2) Karpoori Thakur
(3) VP Singh (4) Indira Sawhney

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Mandal Commission was chaired by Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal a socialist leader from Bihar. He was the Chief Minister of Bihar for just a month and a half in 1968.

18. Which commission was appointed to inquire into the allegations of abuse of authority during the time of emergency in 1975?

- (1) Sarkaria Commission
(2) Shah Commission
(3) Mehta Commission
(4) Planning Commission

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Shah Commission was appointed by the Janta Party in 1977 to look into the excesses committed by the Indira Gandhi government during Emergency in 1975 in India.

19. When and where was the first meeting of World Social forum held?

- (1) Brazil, 2001 (2) Mumbai, 2004
(3) China, 2002 (4) USA, 1999

Ans. Option (1) is correct

20. In June 1984, the Government of India carried out the 'Operation Blue Star' to:

- (1) Contain insurgency problems in Jammu and Kashmir
(2) Fight against militancy and insurgencies in North East India
(3) Flush out the militants from State of Punjab
(4) Fight against naxalites in West Bengal

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Operation Blue Star was ordered by the then India's PM Indira Gandhi to flush out the militants hidden in the Golden Temple in 1984.

21. Which report warned that the traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term?

- (1) Kyoto Protocol, Common but Different Responsibilities
(2) Earth Summit, Save the World
(3) Brundtland Report, Our Common Future
(4) UNFCCC, Global Commons

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: In 1987 Brundtland Report, Our Common Future, had warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term, especially in view of the demands of the South for further industrial development.

22. In which year was the European Union awarded the Noble Peace Prize?

- (1) 2009 (2) 2013
(3) 2016 (4) 2012

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: On 10 December 2012, in a unanimous decision by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the European Union "for its contribution to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe"

23. Match List-I with List - II

List-I Dates	List-II Events
(a) 1973	(i) Railway Strike
(b) 1974	(ii) Appointment of Justice AN. Ray as the Chief Justice of India
(c) 1974	(iii) Shah Commission
(d) 1977	(iv) JP led the Peoples march to the Parliament

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(1), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(1), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(0)
(4) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The correct sequence of events are:
A-1973- Appointment of Justice AN Ray
B-1974- Railway strike
C-JP led the peoples march to Parliament
D-1977 Shah Commission

24. What is the full form of the UPA?

- (1) United Progressive Alliance
(2) Universal Programme Association
(3) United Programme Alliance
(4) Universal Progressive Alliance

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: UPA or United Progressive Alliance is an alliance of political parties headed by the Congress, it was formed in 2004.

25. Who was nicknamed as the "Milkman of India"?

- (1) K.P.S Menon (2) Verghese Kurien
(3) J.K. George (4) Jyoti Swamy

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Verghese Kurien, the founder of Amul is known as the Milkman of India.

26. Arrange the following in a chronological order of their formation.

- (A) The United Nations (UN)
(B) The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
(C) The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
(D) The World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation:

A	-	UN 1945
B	-	NATO-1949
C	-	OECD-1961
D	-	WTO 1995

27. Identify the correct options from the statements given below:

- (A) The B.J.P. continued to consolidate its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996.
(B) The National Front government was supported by Congress in 1989.
(C) The United Front government was supported by B.J.P. and the Left.
(D) The National Front government was supported by the Congress in 1990.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: A and D are the correct options

28. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from:

- (1) Fidel Castro (2) Nikita Khushchev
(3) F Kennedy (4) Xi – Zinping

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Cuba was a communist state and they got all diplomatic and financial aid from the Soviet Union which was a communist country and the one of the superpowers.

29. The Nizam of Hyderabad had a para-military force, which was known as:

- (1) Razakars (2) Sipahi
(3) Police (4) Qalb

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The Razakars were the paramilitary volunteer force of the nationalist party in the Hyderabad State under the British Raj and also worked for the Nizam.

30. Which of the following movement was fought against alcoholism in Andhra Pradesh?

- (1) Apartheid Movement
(2) Anti-Arrack Movement
(3) Narmada Bachao Aandolan
(4) Dalit Movement

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The Anti-Arrack movement became one of the biggest agitations lead by women as a collective against the state and its agencies, leading to the total prohibition of production of illicit liquor in the state.

31. Which Constitutional Amendment act was passed during the Emergency of 1975 ?

- (1) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
(2) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
(3) 61st Constitutional Amendment Act
(4) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

Ans. Option (1) is correct

32. In which year, India first tested a nuclear device ?

- (1) 1970 (2) 1972
(3) 1974 (4) 1976

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: India conducted its first nuclear test in Pokhran, Rajasthan in 1974.

33. Match List - I with List - II.

List-I	List-II
UN Secretary-General	Time Period They Served
(A) Ban Ki-Moon	(I) 1946 – 1952
(B) Boutrous Ghali	(II) 2017 – Present
(C) Antonio Guterres	(III) 2007 – 2016
(D) Trygve Lie	(IV) 1992 – 1996

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation:

A	Ban ki Moon	-	2007 – 2016
B	Boutrous Ghali	-	1992 – 1996
C	Antonio Guterres	-	2017 – Present
D	Trygve Lie	-	1946 – 1952

34. Who was the President of USA during the 9/11 attacks?

- (1) George H.W. Bush
- (2) William Jefferson (Bill) Clinton
- (3) George W. Bush
- (4) Barack Obama

Ans. Option (3) is correct

35. Which of the following is not true about the Non-Traditional Security?

- (1) Non-Traditional notion of security goes beyond the military threats.
- (2) Non-Traditional views on security have been called the human security or 'Global security.
- (3) Non-Traditional conceptions of security are principally concerned with the use or threat of use of military force.
- (4) Non-Traditional notions of security questions the traditional aspects of security.

Ans. Option (3) is correct

36. After the demise of the President Zakir Hussain in 1969, the Syndicate managed to nominate _____ and Indira Gandhi encouraged _____ to contest for the president post.

- (1) N. Sanjeeva Reddy, V.V.Giri
- (2) Karpoori Thakur, V.V. Giri
- (3) N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Morarji Desai
- (4) K Kamraj, S Nijalingappa

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: In 1969 after the death off the President Zakir Hussain the Syndicate group nominated N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official candidate and Indira Gandhi supported V.V Giri for the same post.

37. Match List - I with List - II.

List-I	List-II
(A) Operation Infinite Reach	(I) Global War on Terror
(B) First Gulf War	(II) Weapons of Mass destruction

(C) Operation Iraqi Freedom	(III) Liberation of Kuwait
(D) Operation Enduring Freedom	(IV) Missile strikes on Al-Qaeda terrorist in Sudan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct

38. Who said the following words?

"Tomorrow we shall be free from the slavery of the British dominations. But at midnight, India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be a day of rejoicing as well as mourning."

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi
- (4) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: These words were spoken by Mahatma Gandhi during India's independence as the country's independence came with the partition.

39. Choose the correct time line of the following events in South Asia since 1947.

- (A) Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) gained independence
- (B) Afghanistan joined the SAARC
- (C) India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement
- (D) Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation:

- A Sri Lanka gained independence- 1948
- C India Pakistan signed Shimla agreement -1972
- D Kargil conflict - 1999
- B Afghanistan joined SAARC-2007

40. Match List-I with List - II.

List-I	List - II
(A) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(I) Socialist Party
(B) K.M. Munshi	(II) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan	(III) Indian National Congress
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru	(IV) Swatantra Party

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation:

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee- Bhartiya Jana Sangh
KM Munshi- Swatantra Party
Jayprakash Narayan- Socialsit Party
Jawaharlal Nehru- Indian National Congress

41. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

Just before Independence, it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, the paramountcy of the British crown over the Princely States would also lapse this meant that all these states, as many as 565 in all, would become legally independent. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India. The problems started very soon. First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state has decided on Independence. The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day. Rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly.

41. How many princely states were there in India at the time of independence?

- (1) 336
- (2) 436
- (3) 565
- (4) 665

Ans. Option (3) is correct

42. The ruler of Hyderabad was popularly referred to as

- (1) Nizam
- (2) Maharaja
- (3) Tipu
- (4) Iron Man

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The ruler of Hyderabad was known by the title of Nizam.

43. What were the choices given to the princely states by the British?

- (1) Free to join Pakisthan
- (2) Free to join India
- (3) Free to remain independent
- (4) All of the above

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: The British government gave the princely states the choice that either they were free to join India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

44. _____ was the largest princely state of India.

- (1) Manipur
- (2) Kashmir
- (3) Hyderabad
- (4) Junagarh

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Hyderabad was one of the largest princely state of India and its Nawab was one of the richest man at that time.

45. Rular, like the Nawab of which princely state did not agree to join the constituent assembly?

- (1) Bhopal
- (2) Travancore
- (3) Junagarh
- (4) Manipur

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Read the passage and answer the following question:

A part from a strengthening its defence capabilities, there was shift in India's strategy to deal with Pakistan-sponsored terrorism. Earlier India had followed soft policy to deal with its neighbours such as China and Pakistan. In response to Pakistan-sponsored terrorism in Uri (2016) and in Pulwama (2019), India carried out surgical strikes on terrorist camps across the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (FOK) borders which marked a shift in India's strategy to deal with cross-border terrorism more firmly and decisively. India also dealt with China in Doklam and Galwan Valley firmly. Pakistan's failure and passivity to deal with India's response demonstrated India's changing power position and status in the international relations in general and South Asia in particular. India's stand on the long-pending problem of Kashmir has been accepted and supported globally which signifies India as an emerging power. China which perceives India as a competitor, tries to counter its growing power by supporting Pak-sponsored terrorism, encroaching on Indian borders, trying to turn its neighbours like Nepal against India, opposing India's permanent seat in UN Security Council and Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). India, however, continues to maintain its stand to fight for a just global order that should be free from exploitation or hegemony of any power. In this regard, India seeks permanent membership in the UN Security Council to represent the interest of global South. In the changed scenario, India is emphasising on South-South cooperation. The rise of India is, therefore, transforming the geopolitics of Asia and the world.

46. Uri and Pulwama are parts of which State of India?

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Assam
- (3) Kashmir
- (4) Arunachal Pradesh,

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Uri and Pulwama are in the Union Territory of Kashmir.

CUET Question Paper 2022

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

19th July 2022—Slot-1

Political Science

[This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject only]

SOLVED

Time Allowed: 45 Mins.

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions:

- The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
- The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
- Marking Scheme of the test:
 - Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
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 - Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no. mark (0).

1. Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the communist party of Soviet Union in the year:

- (A) 1982 (B) 1985
(C) 1986 (D) 1991

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Mikhail Gorbachev was a Soviet politician who served as the last leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to the country's dissolution in 1991. He served as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 when he was elected as a de facto leader for the position by the Politburo post the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev—followed by the brief tenures of Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko.

2. Which of the following statements are true about Antarctic continental region?

- It has a limited terrestrial life and a highly productive Marine ecosystem
- The region extends over 1000 million square kilometers
- The region is subjected to special regional rules of environmental protection
- Some parts of it are degraded by waste as a result of oil spills
- It is disturbing the climate equilibrium

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

- (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only

- (B) (a), (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (c), (d), and (e) only
(D) (a), (c), and (d) only

Sol. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: The Antarctic continental region extends over 14 million square kilometres. The Antarctic also extends to a further 36 million square kilometres of ocean. It plays an important role in maintaining climatic equilibrium, and deep ice cores provide an important source of information about greenhouse gas concentrations and atmospheric temperatures of hundreds and thousands of years ago.

3. Match the List I with List II

List-I Country	List-II (Status/Position) (During the cold war period)
(a) Spain	i. Neutral Country
(b) Romania	ii. Non-aligned state
(c) Sweden	iii. Warsaw Pact Member
(d) Yugoslavia	iv. NATO member

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

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

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is an international military alliance that consists of 30 member states from Europe and North America. The 12 founding members of the Alliance were joined by the four new members namely, Greece (1952), Turkey (1952), West Germany (1955) and Spain (1982) during the Cold War. The Warsaw Pact was a collective defence treaty established by the Soviet Union and seven other Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania (Albania withdrew in 1968). In 1961, drawing on the principles agreed at the Bandung Conference of 1955, the Non-Aligned Movement was formally established in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, through an initiative of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah, and Indonesian President Sukarno.

4. With reference to the Soviet Union, arrange the following events in a chronological order.
- Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of Communist Party.
 - Secessionist movements in Chechnya and Dagestan.
 - Revival of the Russian Economy.
 - Introduction of Multiparty politics in the Soviet Parliament (Duma)
 - Disintegration of Soviet Union

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

- (A) (a), (b), (d), (c), (e) (B) (e), (c), (d), (a), (b)
(C) (a), (d), (e), (c), (b) (D) (c), (b), (a), (e), (b)

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: 1985 March: Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; 1990 February: Gorbachev strips the Soviet Communist Party of its 72-year-long monopoly on power by calling on the Soviet parliament (Duma) to permit multiparty politics.

1991 December 25: Gorbachev resigns as the President of the Soviet Union; the end of the Soviet Union.

Post disintegration of USSR, the Russian economy started reviving in 2000, ten years after their independence followed by the separation movements in Chechnya and Dagestan.

5. When did the Soviet System came into being?
- After the Russian Revolution
 - After the Second World War
 - After the 1990's
 - After the 1970's

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917. The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.

6. Which among the following combination given below are features of Soviet System?

- It aimed to abolish institutions of private property in the country.
- The economy was developed and was at par with the Us economy.
- The system was centered around the communist party and allowed political opposition.
- The state ownership was the dominant mode of ownership in this system.
- The institutions of state was of paramount importance in the soviet system.

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

- (A) (a), (b), (d) only
(B) (a), (c), (e) only
(C) (a), (d), (e) only
(D) (b), (d), (e) only

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: The Soviet political system centred around the communist party, and no other political party or opposition was allowed.

State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

7. Match the List I with List II

List-I (UN Secretary General)	List-II Term (Period of Office)
(a) Trygve Lie	(i) 1972-1981
(b) Dag Hammarskjold	(ii) 1961-1971
(c) U Thant	(iii) 1953-1961
(d) Kurt Waldheim	(iv) 1946-1952

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

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

Sol. Option (C) is correct

8. Which of the following statement is not true about India's Nuclear Policy/ Programme?
- (A) It is a policy of NO FIRST USE
- (B) It reiterates India's Commitment to global, verifiable nuclear disarmament
- (C) It prohibits India to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- (D) It opposes partisan treaties like CTBT & NPT

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a transnational body comprised of nuclear supplier countries that aim to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons by curbing the export of nuclear weapons development materials and related technology. It was formed in the wake of the nuclear tests conducted by India in May 1974 which proved that certain non-weapons nuclear technology could be used to develop nuclear weapons.

9. What is Schengen Visa?
- (A) One Visa from just one of the EU countries allows a person entry in most other European Union Countries
- (B) Two Visas from two EU countries allows a person entry in the USA
- (C) A Special type of Visa given to refugees coming to EU countries
- (D) A type of Visa given to the family member of Green Card holders.

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: A Schengen visa is a short stay visa allowing its holder to circulate in the Schengen area. The Schengen area covers 26 countries ("Schengen States") without border controls between them. These countries are: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

10. Which of the following steps taken by China to develop the market economy is wrong?
- (A) Introduction of SEZs
- (B) Privatisation of agriculture
- (C) Use of Shock Therapy
- (D) Removal of Trade barriers

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: China followed its own path in introducing a market economy. The Chinese did not go for 'shock therapy' but opened their economy step by step. The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the

privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.

11. The 'ASEAN way' reflects:

- (A) the life style of ASEAN members
- (B) Is a form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal non confrontationist & Cooperative
- (C) Is the defense policy followed by the ASEAN members
- (D) Is the road that connects all the ASEAN countries

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Unlike the EU there is little desire in ASEAN for supranational structures and institutions. ASEAN countries have celebrated what has become known as the 'ASEAN Way', a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. The respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.

12. Western Europe's economy was revived after the second World War by:

- (A) NATO (B) Maastricht Treaty
- (C) Marshall Plan (D) IMF

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: European integration after 1945 was aided by the Cold War. America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under what was called the 'Marshall Plan'. The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO. Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the west European states. It became a forum where the western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues.

13. Sharing of river waters has been a source of conflict between these neighbors despite the World Bank's interventionist approach in 1960s to resolve the problem. Identify the correct pair of countries in the above context.

- (A) India and Bangladesh
- (B) India and Nepal
- (C) India and Pakistan
- (D) Bhutan and Bangladesh

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: The given context is related to the Indus Water Treaty which was mediated by the World Bank between the India and Pakistan.

14. Choose the correct statements about 'Hindutva'.
- Hindutva literally means 'Hinduness'.
 - It was defined by V.D. Savarkar as the basis of Indian Nationhood.
 - Hindutva is a religion.
 - Hindutva is opposed to all other religions.
 - 'Hindutva' believes that a strong nation can be built on a strong and united national culture
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
- (c), (d), (e) only
 - (a), (b), (e) only
 - (a), (c), (d) only
 - (b), (c), (d) only

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Hindutva literally means 'Hinduness' and was defined by its originator, V. D. Savarkar, as the basis of Indian (in his language also Hindu) nationhood. It basically meant that to be members of the Indian nation, everyone must not only accept India as their 'fatherland' (pitrubhu) but also as their holy land (punyabhu). Believers of 'Hindutva' argue that a strong nation can be built only on the basis of a strong and united national culture. They also believe that in the case of India the Hindu culture alone can provide this base.

15. What does the expression South Asia convey?
- Cultural ethos
 - One Geo-political space
 - Coexistence of rivalries and goodwill
 - Deeper Integration

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space. It usually includes the following countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south, west and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the subcontinent.

16. Match the List I with List II

List-I (Description of Country)	List-II (Country)
(a) The first country to liberalize its economy in the South Asian Region	(i) India
(b) Centrally located and shares borders with most of the South Asian Countries	(ii) The Maldives

(c) Earlier the island had the Sultan as the head of this state, now its a republic	(iii) Bhutan
(d) A landlocked country with a monarchy	(iv) Sri Lanka

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

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

Sol. Option (B) is correct

17. Which one of the following is not an element of traditional notion of security?

- Military threat from another country
- Policies of Deterrence and defense
- Forming schemes for fostering human security
- Alliance building through written treaties

Sol. Option (C) is correct

18. Environmental issues were brought to the center stage of Global politics by:

- Montreal protocol
- Antarctica Treaty
- The Earth Summit
- Kyoto protocol

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. This was also called the Earth Summit. The summit was countries of the First World, generally referred to as the 'global North' were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and developing countries of the Third World, called the 'global South'. Whereas the Northern states were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming, the Southern states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.

19. Which of the following statements are true about globalization?

- It led to an interconnected world despite of national political boundaries.
- Globalisation led to cultural homogenisation (Global culture)
- It has far reaching impacts in Social, Economic and Political spheres.
- It is primarily seen as an economic phenomenon.
- Globalisation has led to the growth of non state actors.