

CUET (UG) Examination Paper - 2025

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOLVED

[This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject only]

Time Allowed: 60 Mins.

Maximum Marks: 250

General Instructions:

1. This Paper contains 50 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Five (5) marks will be given for each correct answer.
3. One (1) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer.
4. If more than one option is chosen, then it will be considered as an incorrect answer.
5. Unanswered questions will be given no mark.

1. Arrange the states in the correct chronological order according to their year of formation.

(A) Nagaland (B) Mizoram
(C) Manipur (D) Sikkim

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

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: 1. Manipur – Became 19th state on 21 January 1972

2. Nagaland – Became 16th state on 1 December 1963

3. Sikkim – Became 22nd state on 16 May 1975

4. Mizoram – Became 23rd state on 20 February 1987

Now arranging chronologically:

- Nagaland (1963)
- Manipur (1972)
- Sikkim (1975)
- Mizoram (1987)

2. Which one of the following countries was the last UN 'trust territory' to gain independence, leading to the suspension of the Trusteeship Council?

(1) Palau (2) Netherlands
(3) Namibia (4) Cyprus

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Palau was the last United Nations Trust Territory to gain full independence. It was administered by the United States under a UN Trusteeship Agreement after World War II. Palau became an independent sovereign nation on 1 October 1994.

With Palau's independence, the work of the UN Trusteeship Council was essentially complete, leading to its suspension in 1994. The other options are not relevant to the Trusteeship Council:

- Netherlands was never a trust territory.
- Namibia was a trust territory, but gained independence earlier, in 1990.
- Cyprus was a British colony, not under UN trusteeship.

3. What does the electoral roll constitute of?

- (1) It is a list of all eligible voters excluding minorities.
(2) It is a record of voters who have lost their voting rights because of criminal charges against them.
(3) It is a list of all adults in a parliamentary constituency.
(4) It is a list of all the citizens eligible to vote.

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The electoral roll, also known as the voter list, is an official record maintained by the Election Commission. It includes the names of all citizens who are eligible to vote, that is, Indian citizens aged 18 years and above, who have registered themselves as voters.

- It does **not** exclude minorities — voting rights are available to all eligible citizens regardless of religion, caste or community.
- It does **not** list people who lost voting rights due to criminal charges — such exclusions are rare and handled separately.
- Option (3) is close but not fully accurate because the list includes only **eligible citizens**, not **all adults** (some adults may not be registered or eligible).

4. _____ Judges are elected in the International Court of Justice at Hague for _____ years?

- (1) 11 Judges, 5 Years (2) 13 Judges, 7 Years
(3) 15 Judges, 9 Years (4) 18 Judges, 6 Years

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**, headquartered at **The Hague (Netherlands)**, is the **principal judicial organ of the United Nations**. The court comprises **15 judges**, who are elected to serve **9-year terms**.

- Judges are elected by both the **UN General Assembly** and the **UN Security Council**.
- Every **three years**, elections are held to replace or re-elect **one-third (5)** of the judges, ensuring continuity.

5. Which one of the following Treaties was signed for the establishment of the European Union (EU) in 1992 ?

- (1) Treaty of Lisbon
- (2) The Schengen Agreement
- (3) Treaty of Maastricht
- (4) Treaty of Versailles

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The **Treaty of Maastricht**, officially known as the **Treaty on European Union**, was signed in **1992** and came into effect on **1 November 1993**. It marked the formal **establishment of the European Union (EU)** and introduced new forms of cooperation between the member states in areas such as defence, justice and foreign affairs.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- **Treaty of Lisbon** (2007) reformed the EU but did not establish it.
- **The Schengen Agreement** (1985) allowed passport-free movement, but it predates the EU and is separate from its establishment.
- **Treaty of Versailles** (1919) ended World War I and has no relation to the EU.

6. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Bangkok Declaration of 1967	I.	An ASEAN organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.
B.	The ASEAN Way	II.	An organisation which was created for investment, labour and services.
C.	ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)	III.	Establishment of ASEAN
D.	ASEAN Free Trade Area (FTA)	IV.	A form of interaction which is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative

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

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

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Matching List-I with List-II:

(A) Bangkok Declaration of 1967 → (III) Establishment of ASEAN

- The Bangkok Declaration formally established the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967.

(B) The ASEAN Way → (IV) A form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.

- The ASEAN Way emphasises consensus-building, non-interference and informal dialogue.

(C) ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) → (I) An ASEAN organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.

- The ARF focuses on regional security dialogue and cooperation.

(D) ASEAN Free Trade Area (FTA) → (II) An organisation which was created for investment, labour and services.

- The AFTA was formed to promote economic integration and free trade among ASEAN members.

7. In which year India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol ?

- (1) 2001
- (2) 2002
- (3) 2003
- (4) 2004

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: India signed and ratified the **Kyoto Protocol** in the year **2002**.

The **Kyoto Protocol**, adopted in **1997**, is an international treaty under the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**. It commits its signatories, especially developed countries, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Though developing countries like India had **no binding targets**, they participated to show commitment to climate action. India ratified the protocol on **26 August 2002**.

8. Which one of the following is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

- (1) The United States of America
- (2) Germany
- (3) China
- (4) Russia

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** has **5 permanent members**, known as the **P5**. These are:

1. United States of America
2. Russia
3. China
4. United Kingdom
5. France

These countries were granted permanent membership after World War II and hold **veto power** in the Security Council.

9. Who had become the symbol of opposition to the Emergency- rule and was the moving force behind the formation of the Janata Party?

(1) K. Kamraj
(2) Jayaprakash Narayan
(3) Deen Dayal Upadhyay
(4) V. V. Giri

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Jayaprakash Narayan, often referred to as JP, became the symbol of resistance against the Emergency imposed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975. He led a massive people's movement demanding the restoration of democracy, civil liberties and clean governance.

JP was instrumental in uniting opposition parties, which eventually led to the formation of the Janata Party. This party won the 1977 general elections, ending Congress's uninterrupted rule since independence.

10. Which political leader in India, in his letter to the Chief Ministers on 15 October 1947 said, "Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilised manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic state". ?

(1) C. Rajagopalachari
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) Govind Ballabh Pant
(4) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The statement mentioned was made by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, in his letter to the Chief Ministers dated 15 October 1947.

In the aftermath of Partition, there was massive communal violence and displacement. Despite the provocations and atrocities occurring in Pakistan, Nehru emphasised that India must uphold the principles of democracy, secularism and human rights, especially towards the Muslim minority in India.

This quote reflects Nehru's commitment to a secular and inclusive India, where all citizens, regardless of religion, would enjoy equal rights and protection under the Constitution.

11. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Political leaders)		List-II (Their association with)	
A.	J. C. Kumarappa	I.	Started self-respect movement
B.	E.V. Ramasami	II.	Became the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir after its accession with India

C.	Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah	III.	Participated in the Tebhaga movement before independence
D.	Charu Majumdar	IV.	Author of 'Economy of Permanence'

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: (A) J. C. Kumarappa → (IV) Author of 'Economy of Permanence'

• He was an economist and Gandhian thinker who advocated for rural economy and sustainable living.

(B) E.V. Ramasami (Periyar) → (I) Started self-respect movement

• He founded the Self-Respect Movement to fight caste oppression and promote rationalism.

(C) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah → (II) Became the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir after its accession with India

• He played a key role in J&K's accession and was its first Prime Minister.

(D) Charu Majumdar → (III) Participated in the Tebhaga movement before independence

• He was a key figure in the Naxalite movement and was involved in earlier agrarian struggles like the Tebhaga movement.

12. Two basic kinds of reforms are needed in the United Nations. These are :

(A) Reform of the organisation's structures and processes.
(B) A review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation.
(C) Winding up permanent seats in UN Security Council.
(D) Banning nuclear power states from its membership.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: There are two major kinds of reforms often discussed regarding the United Nations:

• (A) Reform of the organisation's structures and processes:

This includes changing the composition of the Security Council, improving representation, voting mechanisms and making UN bodies more democratic and efficient.

• (B) A review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation:

As global challenges evolve (e.g., cybersecurity, climate change), the UN's **agenda** and areas of work need **reassessment** to stay relevant. The other options are **not considered realistic or essential reforms**:

- (C) **Winding up permanent seats** in the Security Council is highly controversial and **not a widely accepted reform proposal** due to geopolitical resistance.
- (D) **Banning nuclear power states from membership** is **not feasible**, especially since **some permanent members** (e.g., US, Russia, China) are nuclear powers.

13. Which of the following statements are correct about the Split in the Congress?

- (A) After the 1967 elections, the Congress party retained power at the Centre but with a reduced majority and lost power in many States.
- (B) The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party.
- (C) The Syndicate was led by K. Kamraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then the president of the Congress party.
- (D) The Syndicate included S. Nijalingappa of Mysore, Atulya Ghosh from Assam and N. Sanjeeva Reddy of Andhra Pradesh.

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

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: (A) **Correct** – After the 1967 general elections, the Congress retained power at the Centre but with a **much-reduced majority**. It also **lost power in several key states** like Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(B) **Correct** – The **main challenge to Indira Gandhi** did not come from the opposition parties but from **within her own party**, particularly from senior Congress leaders known as the **Syndicate**.

(C) **Correct** – The **Syndicate** was a powerful group of senior Congress leaders and was indeed **led by K. Kamaraj**, who had served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and was also the **President of the Congress Party**.

(D) **Incorrect** – While S. Nijalingappa and N. Sanjeeva Reddy were part of the Syndicate, **Atulya Ghosh was from West Bengal**, not Assam.

14. Why did the appointment of the Chief Justice of India become controversial after Keshavanand Bharati's judgment in 1973?

- (1) The government violated the practice of appointing the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of India.

- (2) There were charges of corruption against the newly appointed Chief Justice of India.
- (3) The judges who were superseded had given rulings in favour of the government.
- (4) It was decided that the basic features of the Constitution were not subject to amendment.

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: After the **Keshavananda Bharati judgment in 1973**, in which the Supreme Court ruled that **Parliament could not alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution**, a major controversy erupted.

• The judgment **limited the power of the government** to amend the Constitution, which upset the ruling leadership.

• **Justice A.N. Ray**, who supported the government's position, was appointed as the **Chief Justice of India, superseding three senior judges**: Justices Shelat, Grover and Hegde — all of whom were part of the majority in the Basic Structure ruling.

• This was the **first time the convention of appointing the senior-most judge as CJI was broken**, creating a **major controversy over judicial independence**.

15. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the cultural consequences of globalisation?

- (1) The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world.
- (2) The rise of a uniform culture is not emergence of a global culture.
- (3) The consequences of globalisation is strictly confined to the sphere of politics and economy.
- (4) What we have in the name of global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world.

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Globalisation affects **multiple spheres of life — economic, political, social and cultural**. So, saying that its consequences are **strictly confined** to politics and economy is **incorrect**.

1. **Correct** – There is indeed a fear that globalisation threatens the **diversity of local cultures**, leading to cultural homogenisation.

2. **Correct** – The rise of a uniform culture (e.g., consumerist lifestyle, fast food, media) is **not necessarily a true global culture** but often reflects **dominant cultural influences**.

3. **Not Correct** – Globalisation has **significant cultural effects** and is **not confined** to politics and economy. It impacts language, food, fashion, values and even identities.

4. **Correct** – Critics argue that **what is often called 'global culture' is largely Western**, especially American, being **imposed on other cultures**, sometimes at the cost of local traditions.

16. Which of the following statements are correct about the Second Five-Year Plan ?

- (A) It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P. C. Mahalanobis.
- (B) It wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.
- (C) It gave a big push to heavy industrialisation.
- (D) It gave a greater role to the private sector than the public sector for the development of basic and heavy industries.

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

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961):

(A) **Correct** – The plan was formulated under the guidance of **P.C. Mahalanobis**, a key architect of Indian planning. It used the **Mahalanobis model**, emphasising economic growth through industrialisation.

(B) **Correct** – The plan aimed at **quick structural transformation** by shifting resources from agriculture to industry, especially heavy industries.

(C) **Correct** – A major goal of the plan was to promote **heavy industrialisation**, such as steel plants, machine tools and infrastructure — largely in the **public sector**.

(D) **Incorrect** – The plan actually **reduced** the role of the **private sector** in basic and heavy industries and **increased the role of the public sector**. It was based on a **socialist model of development**.

17. Before India became independent, a group of leading industrialists drafted a proposal, which emphasised that the state should take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments after Independence. What is this proposal called?

- (1) Bombay Plan (1944)
- (2) Calcutta Plan (1919)
- (3) Commonwealth Plan (1945)
- (4) The Birla–Gandhi Plan (1946)

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The **Bombay Plan (1944)** was a set of proposals drafted by a group of **leading Indian industrialists**, including **J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla, Ardeshir Dalal** and others. It aimed to outline India's economic development strategy post-independence.

Key features of the Bombay Plan:

- It emphasised **state-led industrialisation**.
- Proposed **substantial public sector investment** in infrastructure and basic industries.

- Focused on **poverty reduction** and **national self-sufficiency**.

Though it came from **capitalist industrialists**, it supported **state intervention** in the economy — a rare case of industrialists advocating for a strong public sector role.

18. In India, the description of 'indigenous people' is usually applied to-

- (1) Other Backward Classes
- (2) Depressed Classes
- (3) Scheduled Castes
- (4) Scheduled Tribes

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: In the Indian context, the term '**indigenous people**' is most commonly associated with **Scheduled Tribes (STs)**.

- **Scheduled Tribes** are communities that have historically lived in **remote, forested or hilly areas** and have maintained distinct cultural practices and traditions.

- They are recognised by the Indian Constitution under **Article 342**, and they are considered the **original inhabitants** or **Adivasis** (a term meaning indigenous people).

The other options are not typically referred to as indigenous:

- **OBCs (Other Backward Classes)** – Economically and educationally backward but not considered indigenous.

- **Depressed Classes** – An older term historically used for **Scheduled Castes**, not STs.

- **Scheduled Castes** – Historically marginalised, but not classified as indigenous.

19. Which of the following was not a reason of disintegration of the Soviet Union?

- (1) The Soviet Union maintained a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe.
- (2) Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West and could see the disparities between their system and the systems of the West.
- (3) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption and the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made.
- (4) The ordinary citizens had gained over a period of time, more privileges than party bureaucrats.

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The **disintegration of the Soviet Union** in 1991 was caused by a combination of **economic stagnation, political rigidity, corruption, rising nationalism and exposure to Western prosperity**. Let's analyse each option:

- (1) **Correct reason** – Maintaining a huge military and supporting Eastern European satellite states drained the Soviet economy.

- (2) **Correct reason** – Due to glasnost (openness) and increased information, citizens became aware of the **West's economic superiority**, which led to **dissatisfaction**.
- (3) **Correct reason** – The system was plagued by **bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption** and an inability to reform, which alienated the people.
- (4) **Not correct** – In reality, **party bureaucrats (nomenklatura)** had **far more privileges** than ordinary citizens. This inequality, not the reverse, was one of the causes of discontent.

20. Which of the following Alliance/Front, unanimously chose Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister in the 2004 elections?

- (1) National Front
- (2) United Front
- (3) United Progressive Alliance
- (4) National Democratic Alliance

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In the 2004 Lok Sabha elections, the **United Progressive Alliance (UPA)** — a coalition of center-left political parties led by the **Indian National Congress** — emerged as the **largest alliance**.

- Although **Sonia Gandhi** led the Congress to victory, she declined the post of Prime Minister.
 - The UPA parties **unanimously chose Dr. Manmohan Singh** as their leader, and he became the **Prime Minister of India** on **22 May 2004**.
- The other options are incorrect:**
- **National Front** and **United Front** were alliances from the 1980s–1990s.
 - **National Democratic Alliance (NDA)** was led by the **BJP**, which lost the 2004 elections.

21. Match the List-I with List II.

List-I (Prime Ministers)		List-II (Their Tenures)	
A.	V. P. Singh	I.	November 1990–June 1991
B.	P.V. Narasimha Rao	II.	June 1991–May 1996
C.	Manmohan Singh	III.	December 1989–November 1990
D.	Chandra Shekhar	IV.	May 2004–May 2014

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

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Let's match the Prime Ministers with their correct tenures:

- (A) V. P. Singh → (III) December 1989 – November 1990

- (B) P. V. Narasimha Rao → (II) June 1991 – May 1996
- (C) Manmohan Singh → (IV) May 2004 – May 2014
- (D) Chandra Shekhar → (I) November 1990 – June 1991

22. Arrange the following developments in South Asia in the correct chronological order.

- (A) India and Sri Lanka signed the Free Trade Agreement.
- (B) Vajpayee–Musharraf Agra Summit.
- (C) Six point proposal of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.
- (D) India and Pakistan sign an agreement not to attack nuclear installations of each other.

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

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Let's look at the **chronological order** of these key South Asian developments:

1. (C) Six-point proposal of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman – 1966

- This proposal demanded **greater autonomy** for **East Pakistan**, and eventually led to the **Bangladesh Liberation movement**.

2. (D) India and Pakistan sign agreement not to attack nuclear installations – 1988

- Signed on **31 December 1988**, came into force on **January 1, 1991**.

3. (A) India–Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement signed – 2000

- Signed on **28 December 1998** and came into effect in **March 2000**. However, as a **development**, the **signing** is what is referred to.

4. (B) Vajpayee–Musharraf Agra Summit – 2001

- Held in **July 2001** to improve India–Pakistan relations, though it ended without a formal agreement.

23. Which of the following ideologies was adopted by the Bharatiya Janata Party at the time of its formation?

- (1) Marxism
- (2) Gandhian Socialism
- (3) Fabian Socialism
- (4) Neo-liberalism

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: When the **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** was formed in **1980**, it adopted “**Gandhian Socialism**” as a key component of its early ideology, alongside **Integral Humanism**.

- This ideology was intended to combine **Gandhian values** such as **decentralisation, self-reliance, rural development** and **ethical politics, with social justice**.

- It marked a shift from the **earlier Jan Sangh identity** and was meant to **broaden the party's appeal** beyond its core base.

Other options are incorrect:

- **Marxism** – Associated with communist ideology, not BJP.
- **Fabian Socialism** – Linked with gradual social reform, primarily in the UK.
- **Neo-liberalism** – Gained prominence later, especially in economic reforms, but not at BJP's founding.

24. Match the List-I with List II.

List-I (UN Secretary General)		List-II (Their Achievements)	
A.	Trygve Lie	I.	Declared the US-led invasion of Iraq as an illegal act
B.	Kofi A. Annan	II.	Established the UN Peacekeeping force in Cyprus
C.	Ban Ki-moon	III.	Emphasised on conflict resolution and nuclear disarmament
D.	U Thant	IV.	Worked for ceasefire between India and Pakistan on Kashmir

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

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

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: (A) Trygve Lie → (IV) Worked for ceasefire between India and Pakistan on Kashmir.

(B) Kofi A. Annan → (I) Declared the US-led invasion of Iraq as an illegal act.

(C) Ban Ki-moon → (III) Emphasised on conflict resolution and nuclear disarmament

(D) U Thant → (II) Established the UN Peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

25. In which Princely State, a para military force known as Razakars was unleashed on the people?

- (1) Travancore (2) Bhopal
 (3) Hyderabad (4) Junagadh

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The **Razakars** were a **paramilitary force** that operated in the **Princely State of Hyderabad** in 1947–48.

- Led by **Kasim Razvi**, the Razakars supported the **Nizam of Hyderabad**, who wanted to remain independent after India's independence.

- They carried out **violent repression** against those who wanted Hyderabad to join **India**, targeting Hindus and pro-integration activists.

- Their actions led to '**Operation Polo**' (also known as the **Police Action**) by the Indian Army in **September 1948**, which resulted in the **integration of Hyderabad** into the Indian Union.

26. Which of the following statements are correct about the electoral verdict in 1967 in state assemblies?

- (A) The Congress lost majority in as many as seven states.
 (B) In two other states, defections prevented it from forming a government.
 (C) In Madras state, DMK came to power by securing a clear majority.
 (D) In other eight states, coalition governments consisting of different non-Congress parties were formed.

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

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The **1967 general elections** were a turning point in Indian politics, especially at the state level.

(A) **Incorrect** – The Congress **lost its majority in 8 states, not just 7**. So this statement is factually off.

(B) **Correct** – In **two states**, even though the Congress may have been the largest party, **defections** and political shifts **prevented it from forming the government**.

(C) **Correct** – In **Madras (now Tamil Nadu)**, the **DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam)** won a clear majority, marking the **first time a non-Congress party ruled a southern state**.

(D) **Correct** – In **8 other states**, coalition governments made up of **non-Congress parties** were formed, also known as **Samyukta Vidhayak Dal (SVD)** governments.

27. In which year did the Faizabad district court rule to unlock the three-dome structure in Ayodhya, allowing people to worship there?

- (1) 1986 (2) 1987
 (3) 1989 (4) 1990

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: On **1st February 1986**, the **Faizabad district court** (now part of **Ayodhya district**) ordered the **unlocking of the gates** of the **Babri Masjid's three-dome structure** in **Ayodhya**.

- This decision allowed **Hindus to worship inside the structure**, which had been locked since 1949 after idols of **Lord Ram** were placed inside.

- The unlocking of the gates marked a **turning point** in the **Ram Janmabhoomi movement** and had significant political and communal repercussions across India.

28. Which of the following statements about tensions and conflicts in former Soviet Republics are correct?

- (A) In Russia, Chechnya and Dagestan are exceptions to violent secessionist movements. Instead, these two republics have had peaceful integration movements.
- (B) In Central Asia, Ukraine witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001.
- (C) In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians wanted to secede and join Armenia.
- (D) In Georgia, the demand for independence came from two provinces, resulting in civil war.

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

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

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: • (A) **Incorrect**

o Chechnya and Dagestan in Russia have been **hotbeds of violent secessionist movements**, especially in the **1990s and early 2000s**.

o Chechnya in particular witnessed **two major wars** with the Russian government.

o So, it's wrong to say they had *peaceful integration movements*.

• (B) **Incorrect**

o **Ukraine** is not in **Central Asia**, and while it did face tensions after the USSR's breakup, there was **no civil war lasting until 2001**.

o The major **conflicts involving Ukraine** (e.g., Crimea and Eastern Ukraine) emerged **much later, around 2014**.

• (C) **Correct**

o In **Nagorno-Karabakh**, an ethnically Armenian region within **Azerbaijan**, **local Armenians demanded secession to join Armenia**.

o This led to a **prolonged conflict** and wars between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

• (D) **Correct**

o In **Georgia**, the regions of **Abkhazia** and **South Ossetia** demanded **independence**, resulting in **civil wars** and later **international tensions**, including the **Russia-Georgia war of 2008**.

29. Why did India oppose the international treaties aimed at nuclear non-proliferation?

- (1) Since they are selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and are discriminatory in nature.
- (2) Since they provide legitimacy to the monopoly of the World Bank.
- (3) Since they recognised China and Pakistan as legitimised nuclear power.
- (4) Since they are against the Gandhian principle of non-violence.

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: India has consistently **opposed international treaties on nuclear non-proliferation** such as the **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** and the **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)**. The primary reason is:

- These treaties are seen as **discriminatory**, as they **permit five countries** (USA, UK, France, Russia and China) — recognised as **nuclear weapon states** under the NPT — to **retain their arsenals**, while other countries are **barred from developing nuclear weapons**.

- India argues that this creates an **unequal and unjust world order**, where nuclear power becomes the **monopoly of a few**, and **non-nuclear states** are **permanently denied the same status**.

India's stand is based on:

- **Strategic autonomy**
- **Sovereign equality**
- **The need for universal and non-discriminatory disarmament.**

30. In 1975, the Constitution of Bangladesh was amended to bring which form of government?

- (1) Presidential form of government
- (2) Parliamentary form of government
- (3) Military form of government
- (4) Federal form of Government

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In 1975, the **Constitution of Bangladesh** was **amended (Fourth Amendment)** to shift from a **parliamentary system** to a **presidential form of government**.

- This change gave **sweeping powers to the President**, concentrating executive authority in the hands of **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman**, who became the **President of Bangladesh**.

- It also **abolished multiparty democracy** and led to the creation of a **one-party system** under the **BAKSAL (Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League)**.

- The move was widely criticised as **authoritarian** and led to political unrest, culminating in the **assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman** in August 1975.

31. Which of the following statements are correct about Bharatiya Jana Sangh?

- (A) The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1961.
- (B) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya was the founder-President of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- (C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.
- (D) Bharatiya Jana Sangh advocated India developing nuclear weapons especially after China carried out its atomic tests in 1964.

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

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: • (A) The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1961.

Incorrect – The BJS was founded much earlier, in 1951, not 1961.

• (B) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya was the founder-President of Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Incorrect – The founder and first President of the BJS was Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, not Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

Deen Dayal later became a key ideologue and leader but **not the founder-President**.

• (C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation
Correct – The BJS promoted cultural nationalism, advocating the idea of 'Akhand Bharat' (Undivided India), and emphasised a unified Hindu cultural identity.

• (D) Bharatiya Jana Sangh advocated India developing nuclear weapons especially after China's 1964 nuclear test.

Correct – After China's nuclear test in 1964, BJS strongly demanded that India should also develop nuclear weapons to ensure national security.

32. Arrange the following developments related to environment issues in the correct chronological order.

- (A) Montreal Protocol
- (B) Earth Summit
- (C) India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement
- (D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol

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

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: • (A) Montreal Protocol – 1987

o An international treaty to **phase out substances** that deplete the **ozone layer**.

• (D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol – 1991
o Also known as the **Madrid Protocol**, it aims to protect the **Antarctic environment**.

• (B) Earth Summit – 1992
o Held in **Rio de Janeiro**, also called the **UNCED**, it was a major global conference on **sustainable development**.

• (C) India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement – 2016
o India officially ratified this **landmark climate accord** on **2 October 2016**.

33. What does that popular slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' symbolise?

- (1) It explains the vital role of soldiers and farmers in ensuring security and self-sufficiency.
- (2) It explains the role of the young population in promoting communal harmony in the country.
- (3) It explains the promotion of participation of the young population in non-agricultural professions.

- (4) It explains the insignificant role of farmers in new India.

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' was given by **Lal Bahadur Shastri**, the second Prime Minister of India, during the **Indo-Pak war of 1965**.

• 'Jai Jawan' (Hail the Soldier) symbolised the **bravery and sacrifice** of Indian soldiers defending the nation.

• 'Jai Kisan' (Hail the Farmer) emphasised the **importance of farmers** in ensuring **food security and self-reliance** in agriculture.

The slogan beautifully captured **national priorities: security through the army and self-sufficiency through agriculture**.

34. Arrange the following developments in India's external relations according to the correct chronological order.

- (A) USSR invaded Hungary
- (B) First Summit of the NAM
- (C) Shimla Agreement between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (D) China took over control of Tibet

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

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

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: • (D) China took over control of Tibet – 1950

o China invaded Tibet in **October 1950**, which had major implications for India's foreign policy and border issues.

• (A) USSR invaded Hungary – 1956

o The Soviet Union crushed a popular uprising in Hungary in 1956. India criticised the invasion but in a **balanced tone**, reflecting its non-alignment stance.

• (B) First Summit of the NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) – 1961

o Held in **Belgrade, Yugoslavia**; attended by India, Egypt and Yugoslavia, among others. It was a key moment in India's **non-aligned foreign policy**.

• (C) Shimla Agreement between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto – 1972

o Signed after the **1971 Indo-Pak war**, it aimed to resolve disputes bilaterally between India and Pakistan.

35. Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments. Which of the following arguments reflects the view of the 'left' critics of globalisation?

- (1) Traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.
- (2) Contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer (and fewer) and the poor poorer.

- (3) The Left critics want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy.
- (4) Globalisation strengthens the capacity of the state to perform welfare functions.

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Left critics of globalisation focus on issues of **economic inequality, exploitation and capitalist dominance**. Their key argument is that:

- Globalisation is driven by **global capitalism**, which benefits **multinational corporations and the wealthy elite**, while **increasing inequality**, especially in developing countries.
- They argue that it **undermines labour rights**, leads to **job insecurity**, and erodes **public sector services**.

36. Which political party won the majority of the seats successively in the first three general elections held after independence?

- (1) Indian National Congress
(2) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
(3) Communist Party of India
(4) Bharatiya Janata Party

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: After India gained independence in 1947, the **first three general elections** were held in:

- 1952 – 1st General Election
- 1957 – 2nd General Election
- 1962 – 3rd General Election

In **all three elections**, the **Indian National Congress (INC)**, under the leadership of **Jawaharlal Nehru**, won by a **large majority** and dominated Indian politics during the early decades of independence.

37. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I (Political development in EU)		List-II (Year)	
A.	Denmark joined the European Community	I.	1986
B.	Unification of Germany	II.	1973
C.	Spain joined the European Union	III.	1979
D.	First direct elections to the European Parliament	IV.	1990

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

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: • (A) **Denmark joined the European Community → 1973 (II)**. Denmark became a member of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1973 (along with the UK and Ireland).

- (B) **Unification of Germany → 1990 (IV)**. East and West Germany reunified in **October 1990**, after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.
- (C) **Spain joined the European Union → 1986 (I)**. Spain officially joined the European Economic Community in **January 1986**.
- (D) **First direct elections to the European Parliament → 1979 (III)**. The first direct elections were held in **June 1979**.

38. Which of the following communities was in majority (in terms of population) in Sikkim during the rule of Chogyal?

- (1) Nepali (2) Lepcha
(3) Bhutia (4) Himachali

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: During the rule of the **Chogyal (monarch)** in **Sikkim**, the **Nepali community** (comprising ethnic Nepali-speaking people) was the **majority population**.

- Although the ruling elite (Chogyal and the aristocracy) were primarily from the **Bhutia and Lepcha** communities, the **Nepali-speaking population** had become **numerically dominant** due to migration from Nepal over the 19th and 20th centuries.
- This **demographic imbalance** became a key factor in **political tensions** and demands for **greater democratic rights**, ultimately leading to **Sikkim's merger with India in 1975**.

39. In which year did Goa become a State of the Indian Union?

- (1) 1979 (2) 1980
(3) 1986 (4) 1987

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: • **Goa** was a Portuguese colony until it was **liberated by Indian armed forces in 1961**.

- It was made a **Union Territory** along with **Daman and Diu**.
- On **30 May 1987**, **Goa was granted full statehood**, becoming the **25th state** of the Indian Union.
- On **26 January 2020**, the Union Territories of **Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli** were merged into a **single Union Territory** called: "**Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**"

40. Why did Mahatma Gandhi, on 14 August 1947 in Calcutta, in his famous speech just before independence, say "Tomorrow will be a day of rejoicing as well as of mourning"?

- (1) Freedom was coming at the cost of partition, forced displacement and violence.
(2) He was losing his relevance in Indian Politics.
(3) He wanted to become the Prime Minister of Undivided India.
(4) He was apprehensive about the intention of Nehru's cabinet.

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi made this powerful statement in **Calcutta on 14 August 1947**, the eve of India's independence, saying: 'Tomorrow will be a day of rejoicing as well as of mourning.'

This was because:

- India was gaining **freedom from British rule** – a cause for **celebration**.
- But it was also being **partitioned into India and Pakistan**, which led to:

- o Widespread communal violence
- o Mass killings and riots
- o Forced migration of millions across borders
- o Deep sorrow and suffering for many communities

Gandhi, deeply committed to **non-violence and unity**, was heartbroken by the **bloodshed and division** accompanying independence.

Comprehension:

Answer the questions based on the following image:



41. When did the political leader (in the above picture) join active politics?

- (1) 1975
- (2) 1977
- (3) Between 1975 and 1979
- (4) After 1980

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Rajiv Gandhi was persuaded by his mother, **Indira Gandhi**, especially after the death of his brother **Sanjay Gandhi** in 1980.

42. Who is the leader in the above picture?

- (1) P. V. Narasimha Rao
- (2) V. V. Giri
- (3) Rajiv Gandhi
- (4) Sanjeeva Reddy

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The question refers to **Rajiv Gandhi**, who served as the **6th Prime Minister of India** from 1984 to 1989.

43. Who among the Indian leaders pressed for a more open economy and computer technology and also sent the Indian Army contingent on the request of the Sri Lankan government?

- (1) Indira Gandhi
- (2) Moraji Desai
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Rajiv Gandhi

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: • Rajiv Gandhi promoted **modernisation, computerisation** and an **open economy**.

• He also sent the **Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF)** to **Sri Lanka** in 1987 under the **Indo-Sri Lanka Accord**.

44. Who assassinated the political leader shown in the above picture?

- (1) LTTE
- (2) Al-Qaeda
- (3) Lashkar-e-Tayibba
- (4) ULFA

Ans. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: **Rajiv Gandhi** was **assassinated on 21 May 1991**, by a **suicide bomber** from the **Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)** in **Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu**.

45. In which of the following states did the political leader (in the above picture) reach an agreement with the students' union?

- (1) West Bengal
- (2) Orissa
- (3) Assam
- (4) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Rajiv Gandhi signed the **Assam Accord** in 1985 with the **All Assam Students' Union (AASU)** to resolve the issue of **illegal immigration** and political unrest in Assam.

Answer the questions based on the following passage:

All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals or, as former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan puts it, "the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence". Proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security argue that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined. In its broadest formulation, the human security agenda also encompasses economic security and 'threats to human dignity'. Put differently, the broadest formulation stresses what has been called 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear', respectively.

The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu and so on. No country can resolve these problems alone.

And, in some situations, one country may have to disproportionately bear the brunt of a global problem such as environmental degradation. For example, due to global warming, a sea level rise of 1.5-2.0 metres would flood 20 per cent of Bangladesh, inundate most of the Maldives, and threaten nearly half the population of Thailand. Since these problems are global in nature, international cooperation is vital, even though it is difficult to achieve.

46. Which of the following is not the part of the "broad" concept of human security ?

- (1) Hunger (2) Disease
(3) Natural Disasters (4) Spiritual Upliftment

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The broad concept includes:

- Hunger
- Disease
- Natural Disasters

Spiritual upliftment is not mentioned in the passage as part of the human security agenda.

47. Why is 'global security' important?

- (1) Developing countries are incapable of managing their nuclear power installations.
(2) Developed countries are incapable of managing their security threats.
(3) No country can resolve problems like global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics alone.
(4) Only a few selected countries can solve the problems of global nature on their own.

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The passage clearly states that **global threats** (like terrorism, AIDS, bird flu, global warming) **cannot be solved by one country alone**, making **international cooperation essential**.

48. Since the problems related to human security are global in nature, what could be an important step in resolving them?

- (1) Space wars
(2) Global dumping
(3) International cooperation
(4) Use of weapons of mass destruction

Ans. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The last sentence of the passage directly emphasises the need for **international cooperation** to tackle **global problems**.

49. What is the primary goal of 'human security'?

- (1) Balance of Power
(2) National Unification
(3) Protection of Civil Society Organisations
(4) Protection of Individual

Ans. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: As stated at the beginning of the passage:

'All proponents of human security agree that its **primary goal is the protection of individuals.**'

50. Who defined human security as 'the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence'?

- (1) Dag Hammarskjold
(2) Kofi A. Annan
(3) Kurt Waldheim
(4) Boutros Boutros Ghali

Ans. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The passage attributes this definition directly to **the 7th Secretary-General of the United Nations (1997–2006) Kofi Annan**.

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