

PYQ 2025 (Set-A)

Pravesh CUET Political Science 2026 Political Science

Q1 Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Ram Manohar Lohia	(I) Proponent of Dravid culture
(B) S. Nijalingappa	(II) Non-Congressism
(C) C. Natarajan Annadurai	(III) Chief Minister of Mysore
(D) Karpoori Thakur	(IV) Strong opponent of the use of English Language

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q2 Which among the following statements are correct about lessons learnt from the experience of the Emergency?

- (A) Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet
 (B) The Courts have assumed a proactive role in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals.
 (C) There is a tension between routine functioning of a democratic government and the continuous political protests by parties and groups.
 (D) According to Balwant Rai Commission Report, the administration and the police become vulnerable to political pressures in this context.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (C) and (D) only
 (B) (B), (C) and (D) only
 (C) (A), (B) and (C) only
 (D) (A), (B) and (D) only

Q3 In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court decided that the basic features of the Indian Constitution cannot be amended?

- (A) Golaknath case
 (B) Kesavananda Bharati case
 (C) Minerva Mills case
 (D) Indira Sawhney case



Q4 Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung	(I) 1950
(B) China annexed Tibet	(II) 1947
(C) India convened the Asian Relations Conference	(III) 1954
(D) Panchsheel Agreement was signed	(IV) 1955

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q5 Which of the following statements is correct about the First Five Year Plan?

- (A) It focused on heavy industries.
- (B) It sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty.
- (C) It reflected the Congress Party's commitment to 'socialist pattern of society.'
- (D) It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P.C. Mahalanobis.

Q6 Arrange the following events related to European Integration in the correct chronological order.

- (A) The Schengen Agreement abolishes border controls among the European Community members.
- (B) Unification of Germany
- (C) Referendum in Britain to decide Britain's exit from European Union.
- (D) First direct elections to the European Parliament

Choose the correct sequence from the options given below:

- (A) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (B) (D), (A), (B), (C)
- (C) (A), (C), (D), (B)
- (D) (C), (A), (B), (D)

Q7 What was the name of Maharaja of Manipur who signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained?

- (A) Balachandra Singh
- (B) Gyanchandra Singh
- (C) Bodhachandra Singh
- (D) Vikramaditya Singh

Q8 What do you mean by res communis humanitatis?

- (A) Consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility.
- (B) Relationship between economic development and environmental management
- (C) Adoption of innovative and potentially far-reaching ways to control the use of resources in 26 percent of the world's wilderness area
- (D) Areas which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and requires common governance by international community.



- Q9** Who among the following gave a call for a nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways for pressing their demands related to bonus and services conditions?
 (A) The National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle
 (B) The National group for Railwaymen's struggle
 (C) The Congress Party
 (D) The National Conference for Railwaymen's struggle
- Q10** Which one of the following statements is correct about the nature of globalization?
 (A) Globalization is a unidimensional concept
 (B) Globalization does not impact the sovereignty of a country
 (C) Globalization deal with economic flows only
 (D) Globalization is about world wide interconnectedness
- Q11** Who among the following Prime Ministers initiated the structural adjustment programme, which radically changed the direction that indian economy pursued since independence?
 (A) Rajiv Gandhi
 (B) I.K. Gujral
 (C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
 (D) Manmohan Singh
- Q12** The process of 'McDonaldisation' is dangerous because-
 (A) It leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
 (B) It challenges the state capacity to make decisions
 (C) It leads to clash of civilizations
 (D) It encourages a particular phase of capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- Q13** The Left parties withdrew support from the Congress led UPA government in July 2008 on which of the following issues?
 (A) Ramjanambhoomi Shilayanas
 (B) Indo-US nuclear deal
 (C) Article 370
 (D) Recommendations of Mandal Commission
- Q14** Which one of the following is a reason for water wars?
 (A) The possibility of violent conflict over petroleum resources in oil producing countries
 (B) Disagreement where a downstream (lower riparian) state objects to pollution, excessive irrigation or construction of dams by an upper riparian state.
 (C) Countries that share water must negotiate terms of rehabilitation of people due to construction of dams.
 (D) Increasing scarcity of water in different countries calls for creating new sources of water from natural resources
- Q15** Which among the following statements are correct about the reasons for disintegration of the Soviet Union?
 (A) The internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic institutions.
 (B) Economic progress led to consumer surplus and large section of Soviet society accepted the system openly.
 (C) The Soviet Union became stagnant in an administrative and political sense.
 (D) The unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralisation of authority lacked popular backing.
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
 (B) (B), (C) and (D) only
 (C) (A), (C) and (D) only
 (D) (A), (B), (C) and (D)



- Q16** Which among the following was not a part of the resolution adopted by the United Nation's General Assembly in 1992
- (A) The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities
 - (B) The decisions of the Security Council reflect global values and interests
 - (C) The Security Council lacks equitable representation
 - (D) The Security Council is dominated by a few powers

- Q17** Which among the following statements are correct about the European Union?
- (A) European integration after 1945 was aided by the Second World War
 - (B) The US extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under the Washington Plan.
 - (C) The Council of Europe was a step forward in political cooperation.
 - (D) The European Union has political and diplomatic influence as it has members who hold permanent and non-permanent seats on the UN Security Council.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A) (A) and (B) only
 - (B) (C) and (D) only
 - (C) (B), (C) and (D) only
 - (D) (A), (C) and (D) only

- Q18** Which among the following countries is the largest contributor to the United Nations regular budget for 2019?
- (A) Germany
 - (B) France
 - (C) USA
 - (D) China

- Q19** Which one of the following states faced the first instance of the misuse of constitutional emergency powers under Article 356 of the Constitution?
- (A) Punjab
 - (B) Bihar
 - (C) Kerala
 - (D) West Bengal

Q20 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Event)	List-II (Year)
(A) Naxalbari uprising	(I) 1975
(B) Jayaprakash Narayan led a peoples' march to the Parliament	(II) 1977
(C) Keshavananda Bharati case	(III) 1967
(D) General elections that was turned into a referendum on the experience of Emergency	(IV) 1973

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

- Q21** Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from _____ to _____.
- (A) 1948 to 1965
 - (B) 1947 to 1968
 - (C) 1947 to 1971
 - (D) 1948 to 1975

- Q22** The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is an example of a movement against _____.
- (A) Declaration of Emergency
 - (B) Outsiders - illegal settlers from Bangladesh
 - (C) Price rise and inflation
 - (D) Linguistic tensions with the Centre



Q23 Match List-I with List-II

List-I (UN Secretary-General)	List-II (Activities)
(A) Ban Ki-moon	(I) Oversaw the relief operations in Bangladesh
(B) Kurt Waldheim	(II) Declared the US-led invasion of Iraq as an illegal act
(C) Boutros Boutros-Ghali	(III) Issued a Report 'An Agenda for Peace'
(D) Kofi A. Annan	(IV) Creation of UN Women

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

Q24 Who among the following was the founder of Sikkim Praja Mandal and also founded the Sikkim National Congress in 1962?

- (A) Angami Zapu Phizo
- (B) Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa
- (C) Laldenga
- (D) Prafulla Mahanta

Q25 Which court and judge passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid?

- (A) Allahabad High Court - Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha
- (B) Delhi High Court - Justice Bela Trivedi
- (C) Supreme Court - Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
- (D) Supreme Court - Justice Ranjan Gogoi

Q26 Which of the following statements are correct about the results of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971?

- (A) The Congress(R)-CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won in the first four general elections.
- (B) The Congress(R)-CPI combine won 375 seats in the Lok Sabha and secured 48.4 percent votes.
- (C) The Congress(O) won 16 seats.
- (D) The Grand Alliance of the opposition won less than 40 seats.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (D) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Q27 The decisions to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission by the National Front government was challenged in which of the following cases?

- (A) Sajjan Singh Case
- (B) Indra Sawhney Case
- (C) Golak Nath Case
- (D) Minerva Mills Case

Q28 To which organization did China get accession to in 2001?

- (A) WTO
- (B) United Nations
- (C) ASEAN
- (D) NATO



Q29 Which among the following statements are correct about political developments in the aftermath of the fourth general elections?

- (A) The Fourth General Elections brought into the picture the phenomenon of coalitions.
- (B) Since no single party had got a majority, various non-Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal that supported non-Congress governments.
- (C) The Samyukt Vidhayak Dal government in Bihar included the two socialist parties SSP and PSP along with the CPI on the left and Jana Sangh on the right.
- (D) In Punjab it was called the 'Popular United Front' and comprised CPI and CPI(M), the SSP, the Republican Party and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (C) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (D) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Q30 Who among the following was not a member of the election committee formed by the Congress, to choose party candidates in 1951?

- (A) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
- (B) Maulana Azad
- (C) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (D) P.V. Narasimha Rao

Q31 Which of the following is not a component of the traditional notion of security?

- (A) Deterrence
- (B) Defence
- (C) Balance of Power
- (D) Human Rights

Q32 Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order.

- (A) India and Bangladesh signed the Farakka Treaty for sharing water from the river Ganga.
- (B) India and Pakistan signing the Indus Water Treaty.
- (C) Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship.
- (D) India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement.

Choose the correct sequence from the options given below:

- (A) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (B) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (C) (C), (B), (A), (D)
- (D) (D), (C), (B), (A)

Q33 In 1974, who among the following leaders announced that he would go on an indefinite fast, if fresh elections were not held in the state of Gujarat?

- (A) Karpoori Thakur
- (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (C) George Fernandes
- (D) Morarji Desai

Q34 Which one of the following electoral system was adopted for general elections by India?

- (A) Limited voting system
- (B) First-past-the-post system
- (C) Instant run-off voting system
- (D) Mixed member majoritarian representation system

Q35 The results of which of the following general elections was considered as a 'Political Earthquake' by political observers?

- (A) 1951
- (B) 1967
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1984



Q36 Arrange the following Prime Minister's tenure according to correct chronological order.

- (A) I.K. Gujral
- (B) Narsimha Rao
- (C) Chandra Shekhar
- (D) V. P. Singh

Choose the correct sequence from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (C), (B) and (D)
- (B) (D), (C), (B) and (A)
- (C) (C), (D), (B) and (A)
- (D) (B), (A), (C) and (D)

Q37 In 1956, India led the world protest against a neo-colonial invasion. The invasion is known as:

- (A) Hungarian Crisis
- (B) Panama Canal Crisis
- (C) Suez Canal Crisis
- (D) Poland Crisis

Q38 Which of the following countries developed into an economic power between 1960s and 1980s, and is termed as 'Miracle on the Han River'?

- (A) South Korea
- (B) Thailand
- (C) Japan
- (D) China

Q39 Which among the following statements are correct about Cooperative Security?

- (A) Many of the non-traditional threats to security require cooperation rather than military confrontation.
- (B) Cooperative security may involve both national and international players like the UN, WHO, IMF and others.
- (C) Cooperative security may involve non-governmental organizations like Amnesty International, the Red Cross and others.
- (D) Cooperative Security totally rejects the use of force even as the last resort.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (B) (A), (C) and (D) only.
- (C) (B) and (C) only.
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Q40 In 1991, India embarked upon a programme of economic reforms to achieve a higher rate of economic growth by:

- (A) Regulating various sectors of the economy
- (B) Following the path of protectionism
- (C) Deregulating various sectors including trade and foreign investment
- (D) Nationalization of Banks

Q41 Which among the following steps was undertaken by the leader (in the picture)?

- (A) He denounced Stalin's leadership style and introduced some reforms in 1956.
- (B) He withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
- (C) He proposed Asian Collective Security System.
- (D) He led the protests against Shock Therapy in post-communist regimes.



- Q42** What is the meaning of perestroika?
(A) Restructuring
(B) Openness
(C) Democratization of polity
(D) New Deal
- Q43** What is the meaning of glasnost?
(A) Restructuring
(B) Openness
(C) Balance of power
(D) Zero tariff
- Q44** Who is the leader in the above picture?
(A) Mikhail Gorbachev
(B) Leonid Brezhnev
(C) Nikita Khrushchev
(D) Joseph Stalin
- Q45** General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?
(A) 1981 (B) 1983
(C) 1985 (D) 1990
- Q46** MNF movement got support from which neighbouring country?
(A) Pakistan (B) Bhutan
(C) Nepal (D) Sri-Lanka
- Q47** The Mizo secessionist movement gained popular support in 1959 because-
(A) Central government failed to protect its boundary.
(B) The Assam government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in the Mizo hills.
(C) Non-recognition of its flag
(D) Interference of the Assam government in the affairs of the Mizo Hills area as an autonomous district within Assam.
- Q48** Who was the first chief minister of Mizoram?
(A) Angami Zapu Phizo
(B) Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa
(C) Laldenga
(D) Tarun Gogoi
- Q49** What was an important outcome of the 1986 peace agreement that was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga?
(A) Mizoram got Union Territory status
(B) Mizoram was made an autonomous district
(C) Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood
(D) Mizoram was made a non-revenue district
- Q50** Who was the leader of MNF?
(A) Angami Zapu Phizo
(B) Prakash Baruah
(C) Liluna Kechma
(D) Laldenga



Answer Key

Q1 A
Q2 C
Q3 B
Q4 A
Q5 B
Q6 B
Q7 C
Q8 D
Q9 A
Q10 D
Q11 C
Q12 A
Q13 B
Q14 D
Q15 C
Q16 B
Q17 D
Q18 C
Q19 A
Q20 D
Q21 C
Q22 B
Q23 C
Q24 B
Q25 A

Q26 D
Q27 B
Q28 A
Q29 D
Q30 D
Q31 D
Q32 A
Q33 D
Q34 B
Q35 B
Q36 B
Q37 C
Q38 A
Q39 A
Q40 C
Q41 A
Q42 A
Q43 B
Q44 A
Q45 C
Q46 A
Q47 B
Q48 C
Q49 C
Q50 D



Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

Q1 Text Solution:

Lohia was a socialist leader who pioneered the strategy of "Non-Congressism" to unite opposition parties against the dominant Congress party in the 1960s.

He was a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress and served as the Chief Minister of Mysore State (now Karnataka) for two terms.

he was the first politician from a Dravidian party to serve as CM of Madras State and was a champion of Dravidian identity and culture.

The former CM of Bihar was known for his "Jan Nayak" image and his decision to remove English as a compulsory subject in matriculation to help rural students.



Q2 Text Solution:

The correct answer is C- (A), (B) and (C) only.

Analysis of the Statements

Statement (A) is Correct: Following the Emergency, the 44th Amendment (1978) was passed to prevent future misuse of power. It changed the grounds for declaring an internal emergency from "internal disturbance" (which was too vague) to "armed rebellion." It also mandated that the President can only proclaim an Emergency after receiving a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet, ensuring the decision isn't made by the Prime Minister alone.

Statement (B) is Correct: The Emergency was a period where the judiciary's power was severely curtailed (notably the ADM Jabalpur case). Post-Emergency, the Courts recognized their failure and shifted toward Judicial Activism. They became much more proactive in safeguarding civil liberties and fundamental rights, leading to the evolution of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

Statement (C) is Correct: One of the political lessons learned was the inherent tension between a government's need to function and the right of the opposition to protest. The Emergency highlighted the need for a balance: the opposition must be allowed to protest within democratic norms, but the government must also be allowed to function without constant paralysis.

Statement (D) is Incorrect: This statement is a distractor. While it is true that the administration and police became vulnerable to political pressure during the Emergency, this observation is associated with the Shah Commission, which was appointed to inquire into the excesses committed during the Emergency. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) was actually related to the Panchayati

Raj system and community development, not the Emergency.

Q3 Text Solution:

Correct answer is B

The Supreme Court of India established the "Basic Structure Doctrine" in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).

The Landmark Ruling

In Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, a special bench of 13 judges (the largest in the Court's history) ruled by a thin majority of 7-6. They decided that while Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot use that power to alter or destroy its "basic features" or fundamental framework

Q4 Text Solution:

Correct Answer - A

These events represent the evolution of India's early foreign policy. The Asian Relations Conference (1947) showed India's intent to lead in Asia, while the annexation of Tibet (1950) and the Panchsheel Agreement (1954) show the complex balancing act India attempted with China.

The Bandung Conference (1955) was the culmination of these efforts to unite decolonized nations in Asia and Africa.



Q5 Text Solution:

Correct answer-B It sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty."

Why this is the correct answer:

The First Five Year Plan (1951–1956) was launched immediately after India's independence and partition. The primary goal was to stabilize the economy and address the acute food shortage. It focused heavily on the agricultural sector, including investments in dams and irrigation (like the Bhakra Nangal Dam). K.N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should "hasten slowly" for the first two decades to build a solid foundation.

Q6 Text Solution:

The correct is B-(D), (A), (B), (C).

1. (D) First direct elections to the European Parliament (1979)

Before this, members of the European Parliament were appointed by the national parliaments of member states. In June 1979, the first democratic elections were held, allowing citizens of the European Community to vote directly for their representatives.

2. (A) The Schengen Agreement (1985)

Signed on June 14, 1985, by five of the ten member states (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany), this agreement proposed the gradual abolition of internal border checks and the introduction of freedom of movement for people, goods, and services.

3. (B) Unification of Germany (1990)

Following the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, East and West Germany were formally reunited on October 3, 1990. This event significantly changed the landscape of the European Community, as the former East German territory was integrated into the European framework.

4. (C) Referendum in Britain / Brexit (2016)

The UK held a national referendum on June 23, 2016, to decide whether to remain in or leave the European Union. The "Leave" vote won with approximately 52%, eventually leading to the UK's formal exit (Brexit) in 2020.



Q7 Text Solution:

Correct Answer - C

The Maharaja of Manipur who signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government was Bodhachandra Singh (also spelled Bodhchandra Singh).

A few days before India's independence on August 11, 1947, Maharaja Bodhachandra Singh signed the document on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.

Historical Context

Constitutional Monarchy: Under pressure from public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948. This made Manipur the first part of India to hold an election based on universal adult franchise, and the state briefly became a constitutional monarchy.

Merger Agreement: Despite the initial assurance of autonomy, the Government of India later pressured the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949 (effective October 15, 1949), which fully integrated Manipur into the Indian Union. This occurred without the consultation of the then-popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur.

Q8 Text Solution:

Correct Answer - D

The term Res communis humanitatis (often referred to simply as res communis) translates from Latin to "things of the entire human community."

Understanding Res Communis Humanitatis

This legal principle suggests that certain areas or resources belong to no single nation but are instead the heritage of all mankind. Because no one "owns" them, they cannot be claimed through sovereignty, and their management requires international cooperation.

Q9 Text Solution:

Correct answer is A-The National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle (NCCRS).

Explanation

The call for a nationwide strike by all employees of the Indian Railways in 1974 was given by the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle (NCCRS). This committee was a joint platform formed to unify various railway unions and associations that were previously fragmented.

Formation and Leadership: The NCCRS was formed in February 1974. George Fernandes, a prominent trade union leader and the then President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF), was elected as its convener.

Q10 Text Solution:

Correct Answer- D.Globalization is about world wide interconnectedness

Globalization is fundamentally defined as the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among the world's countries, cultures, and economies. It involves the "widening, deepening, and speeding up" of global interactions across all spheres of life.

Q11 Text Solution:

Correct answer- C

The Prime Minister who initiated the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in India was P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Following a severe Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis in 1991, the Indian government sought assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The assistance came with the condition of implementing a Structural Adjustment Programme, which led to the New Economic Policy.



Q12 Text Solution:

Correct answer- A

What is McDonaldisation?

The term was coined by sociologist George Ritzer. It refers to the process by which the principles of the fast-food restaurant—efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control—come to dominate more and more sectors of American society as well as the rest of the world.

Why it is considered "Dangerous"

The danger lies primarily in Cultural Homogenization. Here is a breakdown of why that specific answer is the strongest:

Erasure of Local Identity: As global brands and standardized "fast-food" ways of life spread, unique local traditions, cuisines, and social customs are pushed aside. This creates a "monoculture" where a street in Tokyo looks and functions much like a street in London or New York.

The "Irrationality of Rationality": Ritzer argued that while these systems are designed to be rational, they often lead to irrational outcomes, such as the dehumanization of workers and consumers.

Loss of Quality and Diversity: When predictability is prioritized, the "richness" of spontaneous or artisanal cultural heritage is lost in favor of a mass-produced, "one-size-fits-all" experience.

Q13 Text Solution:

The correct answer is B- Indo-US nuclear deal.

In July 2008, the Left Front (comprising the CPI(M), CPI, RSP, and All India Forward Bloc) withdrew its crucial "outside support" from the Manmohan Singh-led UPA government, leading to a major political crisis and a subsequent vote of confidence.

Q14 Text Solution:

Correct Answer - D

Disagreement where a downstream (lower riparian) state objects to pollution, excessive irrigation or construction of dams by an upper riparian state.

Water conflicts most frequently arise between riparian states (countries or regions that share a river basin). The primary tension exists between:

Upper Riparian States: Those located upstream, where the river originates or flows through first. They have physical control over the water and may build dams for electricity, divert water for large-scale irrigation, or discharge pollutants.

Lower Riparian States: Those located downstream, which depend on the water flowing from the upper state. They often fear that upstream activities will reduce the quantity of water reaching them or degrade its quality.



Q15 Text Solution:

The correct answer is C- (A), (C) and (D) only.

Analysis of the Statements

(A) Internal weaknesses of political and economic institutions: This is correct. The Soviet system suffered from a command economy that could no longer meet the needs of its people, and its political institutions were rigid and unresponsive.

(B) Economic progress and consumer surplus: This is incorrect. In reality, the Soviet Union faced severe economic stagnation, chronic shortages of consumer goods, and a growing "black market." The public became increasingly disillusioned with the system rather than accepting it.

(C) Stagnant administrative and political sense: This is correct. The bureaucracy became heavy, corrupt, and unwilling to reform. The Communist Party had lost touch with the aspirations of the people, leading to a "stagnation" era (often associated with the Brezhnev period).

(D) Centralisation of authority and lack of openness: This is correct. For decades, authority was highly centralized in Moscow. While Mikhail Gorbachev eventually introduced Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring), these reforms actually unleashed long-suppressed frustrations and nationalist feelings that the centralized system could no longer contain.

Q16 Text Solution:

Correct answer - B

In 1992, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 47/62, which expressed concerns that were quite the opposite of that statement. The resolution highlighted three main complaints about the Security Council:

Lack of Representation: It noted that the Council no longer represented contemporary political realities (due to the end of the Cold War and the increase in UN membership).

Lack of Equity: It stated that the Council lacked equitable representation, particularly regarding developing nations.

Dominance of a Few: It highlighted that the Council's decision-making was dominated by a few powers (the P5), which often ignored the interests of the broader global community.



Q17 Text Solution:

The correct answer is D-(A), (C) and (D) only.

Analysis of the Statements

(A) European integration after 1945 was aided by the Second World War: Correct. The devastation of WWII acted as a catalyst for integration. European leaders realized that tying their economies together (specifically coal and steel) would make war "not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible."

(B) The US extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under the Washington Plan: Incorrect. While the US did provide massive financial aid, it was called the Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program), not the "Washington Plan."

(C) The Council of Europe was a step forward in political cooperation: Correct. Established in 1949, the Council of Europe was one of the first major steps toward political cooperation, focusing on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

(D) The European Union has political and diplomatic influence as it has members who hold permanent and non-permanent seats on the UN Security Council: Correct. France is a permanent member (P5) of the UN Security Council, and other EU member states frequently serve as non-permanent members, giving the EU significant weight in global diplomacy.

Q18 Text Solution:

Correct Answer - C

The largest contributor to the United Nations regular budget for 2019 was the USA.

While China has significantly increased its contributions over the years (becoming the second-largest contributor in 2019, overtaking Japan), the United States remains the top contributor with a capped assessment rate. 2019 Regular Budget Assessments The UN determines contributions based on a "scale of assessments" that reflects a country's capacity to pay.

Q19 Text Solution:

Correct Answer - A

The Punjab Instance (1951)

Date: June 20, 1951.

Context: The Congress government led by Chief Minister Gopichand Bhargava was dismissed by the Central government (also led by Congress) despite Bhargava commanding a clear majority in the State Assembly.

Why it is considered misuse: The emergency power was invoked primarily to resolve internal factionalism within the state unit of the Congress party rather than a genuine breakdown of the constitutional machinery. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had famously hoped Article 356 would remain a "dead letter," but its application in Punjab just one year after the Constitution's commencement proved otherwise.



Q20 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: D. (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
 Explanation: Naxalbari uprising (1967): Started in West Bengal, marking the birth of the Naxalite movement. JP's March to Parliament (1975): Jayaprakash Narayan led a massive "Long March" to the Parliament in June 1975, just before the Emergency was declared. Keshavananda Bharati case (1973): The landmark Supreme Court ruling that established the "Basic Structure" doctrine. Referendum Elections (1977): The 1977 elections were held after the Emergency and resulted in the first non-Congress government at the Centre.

Q21 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C. 1947 to 1971
 Explanation: Following the partition of British India in 1947, the region known as East Bengal became "East Pakistan." After a period of political neglect and a liberation war supported by India, Bangladesh gained its independence from Pakistan in December 1971.

Q22 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: B. Outsiders - illegal settlers from Bangladesh
 Explanation: The Assam Movement (or Assam Agitation) was led by the All Assam Students Union (AASU). It was a popular uprising against illegal immigration from Bangladesh into Assam, which the locals felt threatened their cultural identity and political rights. The movement ended with the signing of the Assam Accord in 1985.

Q23 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C. (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
 Explanation: Ban Ki-moon (A-IV): UN Women was established during his tenure in 2010. Kurt Waldheim (B-I): He was Secretary-General during the early 1970s when the UN was heavily involved in relief operations following the Bangladesh Liberation War. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (C-III): He famously authored the 1992 report An Agenda for Peace. Kofi A. Annan (D-II): He explicitly stated in 2004 that the US-led invasion of Iraq was "illegal" as it was not sanctioned by the Security Council.

Q24 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: B. Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa
 Explanation: Kazi Lhendup Dorji was a central figure in the movement to integrate Sikkim with India. He founded the Sikkim Praja Mandal in 1945 and later the Sikkim National Congress in 1962. He eventually became the first Chief Minister of Sikkim after it became an Indian state in 1975.

Q25 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: A. Allahabad High Court - Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha
 Explanation: In the landmark case State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain (1975), Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court found Prime Minister Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices. The ruling invalidated her 1971 election to the Lok Sabha and barred her from holding elected office for six years, which was a primary catalyst for the imposition of the Emergency.



Q26 Text Solution:

Answer: D. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Explanation: The 1971 elections were a landmark victory for Indira Gandhi's Congress (R).

A & B: The Congress(R)-CPI alliance indeed performed exceptionally well, winning 375 seats (352 for Congress and 23 for CPI) with 48.4% of the vote.

C: The "Old" Congress (Congress-O) was reduced to just 16 seats.

D: The "Grand Alliance" of opposition parties (including NCO, Jan Sangh, SSP, and Swatantra Party) performed poorly, winning less than 40 seats in total.

Q27 Text Solution:

Answer: B. Indra Sawhney Case

Explanation: Following the 1990 decision by the V.P. Singh government to implement 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), the decision was challenged in the Supreme Court. The resulting landmark judgment, Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India (1992), upheld the reservation but introduced the concept of the "creamy layer" to exclude wealthier members of the backward classes from benefits.

Q28 Text Solution:

Answer: A. WTO

Explanation: After 15 years of negotiations, China formally joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) on December 11, 2001. This move was a pivotal moment for the global economy, as it required China to significantly lower trade barriers and integrate more deeply into the global market system.

Q29 Text Solution:

Answer:

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

Explanation:

The 1967 (Fourth) General Elections were a watershed moment in Indian politics, often described as a "political earthquake."

Coalitions (A & B): For the first time, the Congress lost its monopoly in several states. Since no single party had a majority, the Samyukt Vidhayak Dal (SVD) emerged as a mechanism for ideologically diverse non-Congress parties to form governments.

Bihar (C): The SVD government in Bihar was a classic "rainbow coalition," including the SSP, PSP, CPI, and even the right-wing Jana Sangh.

Punjab (D): In Punjab, the coalition was known as the Popular United Front, which similarly brought together the Akali Dal with rival parties like the CPI, CPI(M), and the Jana Sangh to keep Congress out of power.

Q30 Text Solution:

Answer: D. P.V. Narasimha Rao

Explanation:

In 1951, during the preparation for India's first general election, the Congress Central Election Committee consisted of top-tier national leaders of that era, including Maulana Azad, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, and Govind Ballabh Pant.

P.V. Narasimha Rao was a much younger leader at that time, active primarily in regional politics in Hyderabad State. He did not rise to national prominence or committee-level leadership until much later (becoming Prime Minister only in 1991).



Q31 Text Solution:

Answer: D. Human Rights

Explanation:

Security studies are generally divided into "Traditional" and "Non-Traditional" notions:

Traditional Security: Focuses on state-centric threats and military force. Its core components include Deterrence (preventing war through the threat of retaliation), Defence (protecting the state if war breaks out), and Balance of Power (ensuring no single country is powerful enough to dominate others).

Non-Traditional Security: Focuses on "Human Security" and "Global Security." Human Rights falls under this category as it protects individuals rather than just the state's borders.

Q32 Text Solution:

Answer: A. (B), (C), (D), (A)

Explanation: To find the correct sequence, we look at the years these treaties were signed:

(B) Indus Water Treaty: 1960

(C) Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship: 1971

(D) Shimla Agreement: 1972

(A) Farakka Treaty: 1996

Q33 Text Solution:

Answer: D. Morarji Desai

Explanation: During the Navnirman Movement in Gujarat in 1974, Morarji Desai announced an indefinite fast to pressure the central government to dissolve the State Assembly and hold fresh elections. This movement was a precursor to the nationwide protests led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

Q34 Text Solution:

Answer: B. First-past-the-post system

Explanation: India adopted the First-past-the-post (FPTP) system for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. In this system, the candidate who secures the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared elected, even if they do not secure a majority (more than 50%) of the total votes cast.

Q35 Text Solution:

Answer: B (1967)

Explanation: The 1967 General Election is often referred to as a "Political Earthquake" in Indian politics. For the first time since independence, the dominant Indian National Congress faced a major challenge. While they managed to retain power at the Centre with a reduced majority, they lost power in nine states across the country. This marked the beginning of the era of coalition politics and the rise of regional parties.

Q36 Text Solution:

Answer: B (D, C, B, A)

Explanation: The chronological order of their terms as Prime Minister is as follows:

(D) V.P. Singh: Dec 1989 – Nov 1990

(C) Chandra Shekhar: Nov 1990 – June 1991

(B) P.V. Narasimha Rao: June 1991 – May 1996

(A) I.K. Gujral: April 1997 – March 1998

Q37 Text Solution:

Answer: C (Suez Canal Crisis)

Explanation: The Suez Canal Crisis occurred in 1956 when Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt after President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. India, under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, strongly condemned this invasion as an act of neo-colonialism and supported Egypt's sovereignty. This stance was a defining moment for India's leadership in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).



Q38 Text Solution:

Answer: A (South Korea)

Explanation: The "Miracle on the Han River" refers to the period of rapid economic growth in South Korea following the Korean War. Between the 1960s and the 1980s, the country transformed from a developing nation into a leading global economy and a member of the OECD through export-oriented industrialization and heavy government investment in infrastructure and education.

Q39 Text Solution:

Answer: A (A), (B) and (C) only

Explanation: Cooperative security acknowledges that modern threats (like pandemics, poverty, and global warming) cannot be solved by military force alone and require collaboration between states, international organizations, and NGOs. However, it does not totally reject the use of force; force may still be used as a last resort (collective sanction) to deal with aggression or gross violations of human rights. Therefore, statement (D) is incorrect.

Video Solution:**Q40 Text Solution:**

Answer: C (Deregulating various sectors including trade and foreign investment)

Explanation: In 1991, India faced a severe Balance of Payments crisis, leading to the introduction of LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization) reforms. This involved deregulating industries (removing the "License Raj"), reducing trade barriers, and opening the economy to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to stimulate growth and efficiency.

Q41 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: A. He denounced Stalin's leadership style and introduced some reforms in 1956.

Explanation:

Nikita Khrushchev is most famous for his "Secret Speech" delivered at the 20th Party Congress in 1956, where he denounced the cult of personality and the purges of Joseph Stalin. This period is known as the "Khrushchev Thaw," during which he implemented several social and economic reforms.

Q42 Text Solution:

Answer: A. Restructuring

Explanation: Perestroika (Russian for "restructuring") was a political movement for reformation within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during the 1980s. It was widely associated with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his attempts to decentralize economic controls and modernize the Soviet system to make it more efficient.



Q43 Text Solution:

Answer: B. Openness

Explanation: Glasnost (Russian for "openness" or "transparency") was a policy introduced by Gorbachev alongside perestroika. It aimed to increase government transparency, allow more freedom of speech, and encourage citizens to openly discuss social and economic problems without fear of state retribution.

Q44 Text Solution:

Correct Option: A (Mikhail Gorbachev)

Explanation: The person pictured is Mikhail Gorbachev, the final leader of the Soviet Union. He is widely recognized for his birthmark on his forehead and his policies of Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring).

Q45 Text Solution:

Correct Option: C (1985)

Explanation: Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party on March 11, 1985, following the death of Konstantin Chernenko. This appointment marked the beginning of the reform era that eventually led to the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the USSR in 1991.

Q46 Text Solution:

Answer: The correct option is A. Pakistan.

Reasoning: According to the passage: "The MNF fought a guerilla war, got support from Pakistani government and secured shelter in the then East Pakistan."

Q47 Text Solution:

Correct Answer

The correct option is B.

Reasoning: In 1959, the Mizo Hills were devastated by a severe famine known as the Mautam famine. This was caused by the flowering of bamboo, which led to a massive increase in the rat population that subsequently destroyed crops. The Mizo people felt that the Assam government (which the Mizo Hills were part of at the time) failed to provide adequate relief or handle the crisis effectively.

This neglect led to the formation of the Mizo National Famine Front, which later dropped "Famine" from its name to become the Mizo National Front (MNF) under Laldenga, leading the movement for secession and independence.

Q48 Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C. Laldenga

Laldenga: He became the first Chief Minister of Mizoram in 1986 after the signing of the Mizoram Peace Accord, which transitioned Mizoram from a Union Territory to a full state.

Q49 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

C. Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood

Q50 Text Solution:

Correct Answer:

D. Laldenga

Laldenga was the founder and leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF). He led the Mizo uprising for independence but eventually signed the Mizo Accord in 1986 with the Government of India, which led to Mizoram becoming a full state and Laldenga serving as its first Chief Minister.

