

PYQ 2024

Pravesh CUET Political Science 2026 Political Science

Q1 Who among the following entered into Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947?

- (A) Maharaja of Manipur
- (B) Nizam of Hyderabad
- (C) Nawab of Junagarh
- (D) Maharaja of Kashmir

Q2 Which of the following Princely States were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India?

- (A) Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab
- (B) Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay
- (C) Assam, Goa, Tripura
- (D) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir

Q3 The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following parties?

- (A) Janta Dal
- (B) Muslim League
- (C) Socialist Party
- (D) Swatantra Party

Q4 Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Sardar Patel
- (C) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (D) Potti Sriramulu

Q5 Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q6 Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of the Independent Labour Party?

- (A) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- (C) A.K. Gopalan
- (D) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

Q7 Who among the following was known as the "Milkman of India"?

- (A) Arun Krishnan
- (B) Mujibullah Parikh
- (C) Verghese Kurien
- (D) M.S. Swaminathan



- Q8** Statement I: The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries.
Statement II: A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, steel could be developed by the private sector.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
- Q9** The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of:
(A) K.N. Raj
(B) P.C. Mahalanobis
(C) J.C. Kumarappa
(D) C.R. Mahajan
- Q10** Which of the following treaty was rejected by India as discriminatory as it prevented only non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons?
(A) Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty
(B) Non-Proliferation Treaty
(C) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
(D) Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty
- Q11** Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) held?
(A) Belgrade
(B) Bengaluru
(C) Delhi
(D) Belarus
- Q12** The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries?
(A) Nepal
(B) Pakistan
(C) China
(D) Bangladesh
- Q13** Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers?
(A) S. Nijalingappa
(B) V.V. Giri
(C) K.Kamaraj
(D) Indira Gandhi
- Q14** Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'?
(A) Ram Manohar Lohia
(B) C. Natarajan Annadurai
(C) K. Kamaraj
(D) Karpoori Thakur
- Q15** The Mandal Commission was appointed by _____ Government at the Centre.
(A) Indian National Congress Party
(B) Bharatiya Janata Party
(C) Janata Party
(D) Samajwadi Party
- Q16** In 1974, a nationwide strike by all the employees of the Railways was led by which of the following leaders?
(A) Jayaprakash Narayan
(B) Charu Majumdar
(C) George Fernandes
(D) Indira Gandhi
- Q17** Which of the following political party led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba?
(A) Congress (B) Lok Dal
(C) Akali Dal (D) CPI
- Q18** Who among the following led the Anti-Brahmin movement, worked for the Justice Party, and also founded Dravidar Kazhagam?
(A) A.K. Gopalan
(B) E.V. Ramasami Naicker
(C) K. Kamaraj
(D) Potti Sriramulu



- Q19** What does BAMCEF stand for?
 (A) Backward and Muslim Communities Employees Federation
 (B) Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation
 (C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation
 (D) Backward and Majority Communities Employees Federation

Q20 Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Prime Minister)	List-II (Period)
(A) H.D. Deve Gowda	(I) May 2004 – May 2014
(B) I.K. Gujral	(II) June 1996 – April 1997
(C) V.P. Singh	(III) April 1997 – March 1998
(D) Manmohan Singh	(IV) December 1989 – November 1990

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q21** Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?
 (A) Mayawati (B) B.R. Ambedkar
 (C) Jagjivan Ram (D) Kanshi Ram

- Q22** The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by World Bank and the IMF came to be known as:
 (A) Current Therapy
 (B) Shock Therapy
 (C) Fiscal Therapy
 (D) Glasnost

- Q23** In which year was Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?
 (A) 1982 (B) 1983
 (C) 1984 (D) 1985

- Q24** Which of the following countries have not accepted Euro as the common currency?
 (A) Denmark and Sweden
 (B) Spain and Portugal
 (C) Greece and Germany
 (D) France and Austria

- Q25** The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994, is the organization that carries out the coordination of:
 (A) Trade and Finance
 (B) Friendship and Solidarity
 (C) Security and Foreign Policy
 (D) Investment and Labour

- Q26** Which of the following nations adopted an "Open Door policy" and economic reforms in 1978?
 (A) South Korea (B) China
 (C) USA (D) Japan

- Q27** In 1966, who made the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan?
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (B) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
 (C) General Yahya Khan
 (D) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

- Q28** Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007?
 (A) Bhutan (B) Nepal
 (C) Afghanistan (D) Bangladesh

- Q29** Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?
 (A) Pakistan (B) China
 (C) Bangladesh (D) Nepal



- Q30** At the Yalta Conference, the 'Big Three' decided to organize a United Nations Conference on the proposed world organization. The 'Big Three' stood for:
 (A) Roosevelt, Churchill, and Khrushchev
 (B) Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin
 (C) Deng Xiaoping, Churchill, and Stalin
 (D) Kennedy, Attlee, and Stalin
- Q31** The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in:
 (A) 1947 (B) 1951
 (C) 1957 (D) 1967
- Q32** Which of the following organizations provides loans and grants to member countries for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, and environmental protection?
 (A) WTO (B) World Bank
 (C) IMF (D) UNO
- Q33** What is the full form of START?
 (A) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll
 (B) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
 (C) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics
 (D) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax
- Q34** Which of the following is a threat to Global security?
 (A) Human Rights (B) Arms Control
 (C) Terrorism (D) Disarmament

Q35 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Indigenous People):	List-II (Region):
A. Mapuche	I. East of Panama Canal
B. Kuna Tribe	II. Bangladesh
C. Indigenous people of Cordillera Region	III. Chile
D. Tribal people of Chittagong Hill Tracts	IV. Philippines

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
 (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- Q36** When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?
 (A) 1992 (B) 1995
 (C) 1997 (D) 1999
- Q37** When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?
 (A) 1998 (B) 1999
 (C) 2001 (D) 2003
- Q38** Which of the following global platforms brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth, and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalization?
 (A) World Economic Forum
 (B) World Social Forum
 (C) World Cultural Forum
 (D) G-20



Q39 Which of the statements is true about globalization?

- (A) Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon.
- (B) Globalization is purely a cultural phenomenon.
- (C) Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
- (D) Globalization has both positive and negative impacts.

Q40 When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India?

- (A) January 14 (B) February 14
- (C) March 14 (D) April 14

Direction (41 - 45) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.



Q41 Look at the picture and identify the Logo.

- (A) EU (B) SAARC
- (C) UN (D) ASEAN

Q42 Who was the second Secretary-General of the UN?

- (A) U. Thant.
- (B) Trygve Lie
- (C) Dag Hammarskjold
- (D) Kurt Waldheim

Q43 Which day is celebrated as the UN Day?

- (A) 20th October (B) 22nd October
- (C) 24th October (D) 26th October

Q44 The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following?

- (A) League of Nations
- (B) Concert of Europe
- (C) Council of Europe
- (D) Hague Conference

Q45 Write the full form of UNDP.

- (A) United Nations Development Planning
- (B) United Nations Development Programme
- (C) United Nations Population Programme
- (D) United News Development Programme



Direction (46 - 50) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

In the North-East, regional aspirations reached a turning point in 1980s. This region now consists of seven States, also referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'. The region has only 4 percent of the country's population but about twice as much share of its area. A small corridor of about 22 kilometers connects the region to the rest of the country. Otherwise the region shares boundaries with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh and serves as India's gateway to South-East Asia.

The region has witnessed a lot of change since 1947. Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were erstwhile Princely States which merged with India after Independence. The entire region of North-East has undergone considerable political reorganisation. Nagaland State was created in 1963; Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya in 1972, while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh became separate states only in 1987. The Partition of India in 1947 had reduced the North-East to a land-locked region and affected its economy. Cut off from the rest of India, the region suffered neglect in developmental terms. Its politics too remained insulated. At the same time, most States in this region underwent major demographic changes due to influx of migrants from neighbouring States and countries.

The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to other parts of the country have all resulted in the complicated set of demands from different States of the North-East. The vast international border and weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India have further added to the delicate nature of politics there. Three issues dominate the politics of North-East: demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'. Major

initiatives on the first issue in the 1970s set the stage for some dramatic development on the second and the third in the 1980s.

- Q46** North-East region consists of seven States called:
 (A) Seven Sisters (B) Seven Stars
 (C) Seven Seas (D) Seven Brothers
- Q47** Which of the following countries does the North-East region share its boundaries with?
 (A) China, Nepal and Bangladesh
 (B) China, Bhutan and Bangladesh
 (C) China, Myanmar and Bangladesh
 (D) China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
- Q48** In which year was the State of Nagaland created?
 (A) 1961 (B) 1963
 (C) 1965 (D) 1967
- Q49** Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States?
 (A) Manipur (B) Mizoram
 (C) Nagaland (D) Meghalaya
- Q50** The North-East serves as a gateway to which of the regions mentioned below?
 (A) South-East Asia (B) South Asia
 (C) West Asia (D) Europe



Answer Key

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

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



Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

Q1 Text Solution:

Answer: (2) Nizam of Hyderabad

Explanation: The Nizam of Hyderabad signed a Standstill Agreement with India in 1947 to maintain status quo while further discussions on accession were underway.

Q2 Text Solution:

Answer: (D) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir

Explanation: Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir were among the princely states that showed reluctance to join India initially.

Q3 Text Solution:

Answer: (B) Muslim League

Explanation: The 'two-nation theory,' which proposed the creation of a separate Muslim nation (Pakistan), was advocated by the Muslim League, particularly under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Q4 Text Solution:

Answer :- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Explanation: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a prominent Pashtun independence activist and close ally of Mahatma Gandhi, was known as 'Frontier Gandhi' for his non-violent resistance against British rule in the North-West Frontier Province

Q5 Text Solution:

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

Explanation:

1. **S.A. Dange:** A prominent leader in the Communist Party of India (CPI), known for his Marxist ideology and involvement in labor movements.
2. **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee:** Founder of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (precursor to the BJP) and associated with Hindutva ideology.
3. **Minoo Masani:** Co-founder of the Swatantra Party, which advocated for free-market principles and opposed socialist policies.
4. **Ashok Mehta:** A leader of the Praja Socialist Party, which was a socialist political party in India.

Q6 Text Solution:

Ans. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

- Dr. Ambedkar was a prominent social reformer, economist, and the principal architect of the Indian Constitution.
- He founded the **Independent Labour Party (ILP)** in 1936 with the goal of representing the interests of Dalits (formerly untouchables) and other marginalized communities, as well as addressing issues related to labor and land reforms.
- The ILP focused on anti-caste ideology and sought to eradicate untouchability and promote social equality.

Dr. Ambedkar's efforts were pivotal in advancing the rights of the oppressed classes in India



Q7 Text Solution:

Ans. Verghese Kurien

Dr. Verghese Kurien (1921-2012) was known as the "Milkman of India" and the "Father of the White Revolution". He was a key figure in India's dairy industry and helped the country become the world's largest milk producer:

White Revolution: Kurien was the architect of India's White Revolution, which transformed the country's dairy industry.

Operation Flood: Kurien is famous for his work on Operation Flood, which was the world's largest agricultural program.

Amul: Kurien played a key role in the success of the Amul brand.

Delhi Milk Scheme: Kurien helped manage the Delhi Milk Scheme and correct its prices.

Edible oils: Kurien helped India become self-sufficient in edible oils

Q8 Text Solution:

Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect

Statement I: The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries is correct.

Statement II: A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, steel could be developed by the private sector is incorrect. **It should be PUBLIC SECTOR not private sector.**

Q9 Text Solution:

P.C. Mahalanobis

The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of P.C. Mahalanobis.

Explanation: The second plan, which focused on rapid industrialization, was based on the "Mahalanobis Model" developed by Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, hence why he is considered the key figure behind its drafting.

Key points about the Second Five Year Plan:

Period: 1956-1961

Focus: Rapid industrialization, particularly development of heavy industries

Model: Mahalanobis Model

Q10 Text Solution:

Answer: (2) Non-Proliferation Treaty

India rejected the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) because it viewed the treaty as discriminatory:

Discriminatory disarmament policy

The NPT only allows five nations that manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon before January 1, 1967 to retain their weapons. India argues for a complete ban of nuclear weapons.

National security

India views nuclear weapons as a deterrent against potential security threats from neighboring countries, especially Pakistan and China. India feels that signing the NPT would undermine its national security and strategic autonomy.

The NPT is a multilateral treaty that aims to: Limit the spread of nuclear weapons, Promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and Further the goal of disarmament.

Q11 Text Solution:

Answer: Belgrade

Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement
Host country - Yugoslavia

Date - 1-6 September 1961

Venue(s)- House of the National Assembly

Cities - Belgrade



Q12 Text Solution:

Answer: (B) Pakistan

The Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan on July 2, 1972:

Location

The agreement was signed in Shimla, the capital of Himachal Pradesh, India

Signatories

The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan

Purpose

The agreement was a peace treaty that established the rules for future bilateral relations between the two countries

Background

The agreement was signed after the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, which began when India intervened in East Pakistan to support Bengali rebels fighting against Pakistani forces

Key points

The agreement established that the two countries would govern their relations according to the United Nations Charter, and that they would settle their differences through peaceful means

Q13 Text Solution:

Answer: (C) K. Kamaraj

K. Kamaraj proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressman should resign from office to make way for younger party workers.

K. Kamaraj (1903-1975): He was a prominent freedom fighter and served as the President of the Indian National Congress. He held the position of Chief Minister in Madras (now Tamil Nadu). Despite facing educational challenges in his own life, he dedicated himself to the cause of education by working to expand its reach in the Madras province. Notably, he introduced the innovative mid-day meal scheme for schoolchildren. In 1963, he put forth the influential 'Kamaraj Plan', which advocated for the voluntary resignation of senior Congress leaders to create opportunities for younger members within the party.



Q14 Text Solution:

Answer: (A) Ram Manohar Lohia

Ram Manohar Lohia (1910-1967) was a notable figure distinguished as a socialist leader and thinker. He actively participated in India's fight for freedom and was instrumental in the establishment of the Congress Socialist Party. Following the division within the parent party, he assumed leadership roles in the Socialist Party and later in the Samyukta Socialist Party. During his tenure as a Member of the Lok Sabha from 1963 to 1967, Lohia contributed significantly to parliamentary proceedings and discussions. He held the position of founder editor for publications such as "Mankind" and "Jan," wherein he made significant contributions to the development of an innovative non-European socialist theory. Lohia's role as a political leader was underscored by his direct critiques of Jawaharlal Nehru. He advocated for a strategy of non-Congressism and vocally supported the concept of reservations for marginalized backward castes. Moreover, he was an outspoken opponent of the use of English as a medium of instruction, emphasizing the importance of preserving and promoting indigenous languages. In essence, Ram Manohar Lohia's legacy is that of a multifaceted individual—an influential socialist thinker, a dedicated freedom fighter, a leader in various socialist parties, and a champion for social justice and linguistic diversity. His contributions have left a lasting imprint on India's political and social landscape.

Video Solution:**Q15 Text Solution:**

Answer: Option C (Janata Party) is marked as the correct answer.

The Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai appointed the Mandal Commission in 1979:

Mandal Commission

Also known as

Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (SEBC)

Purpose

Identify socially and educationally backward classes in India

Chairman

B.P. Mandal, an Indian parliamentarian

Established

January 1, 1979

Announcement

December 20, 1978, by Prime Minister Morarji Desai

The commission's recommendations included reserving 27% of jobs in central government and public sector enterprises for members of Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The commission's recommendations were based on the principles of social justice and aimed at providing equal opportunities to all sections of society.



Q16 Text Solution:

Answer: Option (George Fernandes) is marked as the correct answer.

The nationwide railway strike in 1974 was led by George Fernandes who was the president of the All India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF) at the time.

Explanation: This strike was one of the most notable actions by Fernandes, a prominent Indian trade unionist and politician.

Key points about the 1974 railway strike:

Leader: George Fernandes

Union: All India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF)

Date: May 1974

Q17 Text Solution:

Answer: Option C (Akali Dal) is marked as the correct answer

Borrowing from the pre-independence demands for a Sikh country, this movement demanded a fundamental constitutional autonomous state within India. Led by the Akali Dal, it resulted in the formation of the state of Punjab.

Q18 Text Solution:

Answer: Option (E.V. Ramasami Naicker) is marked as the correct answer.

Founded by Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, the roots of the Dravidar Kazhagam lie in the Self-Respect Movement and Justice Party.

Q19 Text Solution:

Answer: Option C (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) is marked as the correct answer.

BAMCEF stands for All India Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation. It is a social organization that aims to establish a society and nation based on the values of equality, freedom, fraternity, and justice.

Here is some more information about BAMCEF:

Founders

Kanshi Ram, D. K. Khaparde, and Dinabhana established BAMCEF in 1971.

Launch

BAMCEF was officially launched on December 6, 1978, the death anniversary of B. R. Ambedkar.

Members

BAMCEF is an organization for employees from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and Converted Minority communities.

Goals

BAMCEF's goals include raising the social level of the oppressed and exploited society as a whole.

Views

BAMCEF is committed to the view that the circumstances and limitations surrounding an individual are responsible for their sorrow and poverty



Q20 Text Solution:

Answer: Option B is marked as the correct answer.

Here is the correct matching of List-I with List-II:

(A) H.D. Deve Gowda (II) June 1996 – April 1997

(B) I.K. Gujral (III) April 1997 – March 1998

(C) V.P. Singh (IV) December 1989 – November 1990

(D) Manmohan Singh (I) May 2004 – May 2014

Correct Answer:

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

Q21 Text Solution:

Answer: Option D is marked as the correct answer.

Bahujan Samaj Party was founded on the birth anniversary of B. R. Ambedkar (14 April 1984) by Kanshi Ram, who named former school teacher, Mayawati, as his successor of BSP in 2001.

Q22 Text Solution:

Answer: Option B is marked as the correct answer.

The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF was known as "shock therapy". This model involved a complete transition to a capitalist economy, including:

Shifting to a capitalist model

Privatizing property and means of production

Discontinuing ties with the Soviet bloc

Establishing ties with Western countries

A sudden switch to free trade

Opening up to foreign investment

Deregulation

Currency convertibility

The intensity and speed of shock therapy varied across the former second world countries, but the direction and features were similar.

Q23 Text Solution:

Answer: 1985

Explanation: Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985. His leadership marked the beginning of significant reforms in the Soviet Union, such as Perestroika (restructuring) and Glasnost (openness).

Q24 Text Solution:

Answer: A. Denmark and Sweden

Explanation: Both Denmark and Sweden are EU members but have not adopted the Euro. Denmark has an opt-out, and Sweden has not met the necessary conditions to adopt the Euro.

Q25 Text Solution:

Answer: . Security and Foreign Policy

Explanation: The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) focuses on security and foreign policy issues to promote peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Q26 Text Solution:

Answer: B. China

Explanation: China adopted the "Open Door Policy" in 1978 under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping. This policy opened China's economy to foreign investment and trade, which led to significant economic growth.

Q27 Text Solution:

Answer: 2. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman

Explanation: Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman presented the six-point plan in 1966, advocating for greater autonomy for East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). These points were aimed at reducing the central government's control over East Pakistan.

Q28 Text Solution:

Answer: C. Afghanistan

Explanation: Afghanistan became the 8th member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 2007.



Q29 Text Solution:

China is not included in South Asia:

Explanation

China is not a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The countries that are members of SAARC are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Q30 Text Solution:

Answer: B. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin

Explanation: The Yalta Conference, held in 1945 during World War II, was attended by Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA), Winston Churchill (UK), and Joseph Stalin (USSR), known as the "Big Three." They discussed post-war reorganization and the formation of the United Nations.

Q31 Text Solution:

Answer: . 1957

Explanation: The IAEA was established in 1957 to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy and prevent its use for military purposes.

Q32 Text Solution:

Answer: B. World Bank

Explanation: The World Bank offers financial and technical assistance to developing countries for various development projects aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development.

Video Solution:**Q33 Text Solution:**

Answer: B. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

Explanation: START refers to the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, a series of agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union (later Russia) aimed at reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms.

Q34 Text Solution:

Answer: C. Terrorism

Explanation: Terrorism is a significant threat to global security, involving violent acts aimed at achieving political, religious, or ideological objectives, often targeting civilians.

Q35 Text Solution:

Answer:

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

Explanation:

Mapuche are indigenous people from Chile (III).

Kuna Tribe resides in the region East of Panama Canal (I).

Cordillera Region's Indigenous people are from the Philippines (IV).

Tribal people of Chittagong Hill Tracts are from Bangladesh (II).

Q36 Text Solution:

Answer:1997

Explanation: The Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, was adopted in 1997 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Q37 Text Solution:

Answer: 2001

Explanation: The Energy Conservation Act was enacted in 2001 in India to provide for the efficient use of energy and its conservation.



Q38 Text Solution:

Answer: World Social Forum

The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform that brings together a wide coalition of activists opposed to neo-liberal globalization:

Activists: Human rights activists, environmentalists, labor activists, youth activists, and women activists

Location: The first WSF meeting was held in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001

The anti-globalization movement is also known as the global justice movement, alter-globalization movement, anti-corporate globalization movement, or movement against neoliberal globalization.

Q39 Text Solution:

Answer: Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

Yes, globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon:

- **Definition**

Globalization is the process of the world becoming more interconnected and interacting through advancements in science and technology. It involves the exchange of goods, capital, people, knowledge, ideas, and culture across boundaries.

- **Manifestations**

Globalization has economic, material, political, social, and cultural manifestations. For example, it has impacted the interconnectedness of cultures, societies, languages, traditions, and political ideologies.

- **Examples**

The popularity of companies like Apple, Coca-Cola, and McDonald's worldwide is an example of globalization.

Q40 Text Solution:

Answer: . April 14

Explanation: Ambedkar Jayanti is observed annually on April 14th to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a key architect of the Indian Constitution and a social reformer.

Q41. Text Solution:

Answer: UN

Explanation: The logo in the image is the official emblem of the United Nations (UN), featuring a world map surrounded by olive branches symbolizing peace.

Q42. Text Solution:

Answer: C Dag Hammarskjold

Explanation: Trygve Lie was the first Secretary-General of the UN, followed by Dag Hammarskjold as the second. Hammarskjold served from 1953 until his death in 1961

Q43. Text Solution:

Answer: C, 24th October

Explanation: United Nations Day is celebrated on October 24th every year to mark the anniversary of the entry into force of the UN Charter in 1945.

Q44. Text Solution:

Answer: A, League of Nations

Explanation: The United Nations was established after World War II as a successor to the League of Nations, which was formed after World War I to promote peace but failed to prevent global conflict.

Q45. Text Solution:

Answer: B-United Nations Development Programme

Explanation: UNDP stands for the United Nations Development Programme, which works to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities through sustainable development.



Q46. Text Solution:

Answer: A Seven Sisters

The seven states of the North-East region of India are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. These states are often referred to as the "Seven Sisters of India". The state of Sikkim is sometimes called the "Brother" to the seven states.

The term "Seven Sisters" was coined by journalist Jyoti Prasad Saikia in 1972 to describe the interdependence and commonalities of the states. The states are close to each other, share borders, and have similar topographies. They also have their own distinct cultures, languages, and traditions, but share many similarities in terms of ethnic diversity and historical experiences.

The North-East region is known for its natural beauty, religious significance, and cultural extravaganza. It's also rich in natural resources, history, and traditions.

Q47. Text Solution:

Answer: C, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh

The North-East region of India shares its boundaries with China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal.

Explanation: The North-East region primarily borders China to the north, Myanmar to the east, Bangladesh to the south-west, Bhutan to the north-west, and a small section with Nepal in the west.

Key points:

Major border:

The majority of the North-East region's international border is with Myanmar.

States involved:

States like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur share borders with Myanmar.

Q48. Text Solution:

Answer: B 1963

The State of Nagaland was formally inaugurated on **December 1st, 1963**, as the 16th State of the Indian Union. It is bounded by Assam in the West, Myanmar (Burma) on the east, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam on the North and Manipur in the South.

Q49. Text Solution:

Answer: D, Meghalaya

The Khasi people primarily live in and around the Khasi and Jaintia hills of the northeastern state of **Meghalaya** in India but can also be found in the region of Sylhet in Bangladesh and the Indian state of Assam, both of which border Meghalaya.

Q50. Text Solution:

Answer: A, South-East Asia

The North-East of India serves as a gateway to South-East Asia.

Explanation: Due to its geographical location bordering countries like Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, and Nepal, the North-East region acts as a crucial point of connection to the Southeast Asian nations.

Key points:

City considered the "Gateway to Northeast":

Guwahati, the largest city in the region, is often referred to as the "Gateway to the Northeast".

Importance of connectivity:

Developing infrastructure in the North-East is vital for enhancing India's connectivity with Southeast Asia.





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