

Q1 Arrange the following in chronological order :
 A. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 B. Fall of Berlin Wall
 C. Disintegration of Soviet Union
 D. Russian Revolution
 E. Warsaw Pact
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
 (A) A,B,C,D,E (B) D,E,A,B,C
 (C) B,C,D,A, E (D) D,C,B,E,A

Q2 Identify the political consequences of disintegration of Soviet Union.
 A Global war on terror
 B End of cold war confrontation
 C Formation of commonwealth of Independent States
 D Gult war
 E Power relations in world politics changed
 Choose the correct answer from the option given below :
 (A) B & C Only
 (B) C & E Only
 (C) C & A Only
 (D) B, C, E Only

Q3 Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false ?
 (A) It was built during the cold war
 (B) It symbolized the division between the capitalist and communist world
 (C) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany
 (D) It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989

Q4 Match List - I with List - II

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
 (A) A- I, B - II ,C- III, D - IV
 (B) A-II, B- I, C- IV, D - III
 (C) A-IV, B - II, C - III, D - I
 (D) A-IV, B - II, C - I, D - III

Q5 Who was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 ?
 (A) Mikhail Gorbachev
 (B) Nikita Khrushchev
 (C) Boris Yeltsin
 (D) Leonid Brezhnev

Q6 Arrange the following events in the correct sequence.
 A. Establishment of ASEAN
 B. China takeover of Tibet
 C. Open door policy adopted in China
 D. End of Second World War
 E. European Union was established
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
 (A) A, C, D, B, E (B) D, A, B, E, C
 (C) A, B, C, D, E (D) D, B, A, C, E



- Q7** To introduce a market economy in 1970's, China did not adopt :
- (A) Open door policy
 (B) Privatisation of Agriculture & Industry
 (C) Foreign direct investments & creation of special economic zones
 (D) The USSR model of Shock Therapy
- Q8** Marshall Plan' refers to :
- (A) South-Asian Trade Act
 (B) International forum for war criminals
 (C) America's massive financial help to Europe
 (D) Co-operation with the developing countries
- Q9** The full form of OECD is:
- (A) Organization for Export Co-operation and Development
 (B) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 (C) Organization for Energy Co-operation and Development
 (D) Organization for Europe Co-operation and Development
- Q10** ASEAN was established in year :
- (A) 1965 (B) 1967
 (C) 1970 (D) 1972
- Q11** Which of the following is the major issue between the governments of Bangladesh and India ?
- (A) Terrorism
 (B) River water dispute
 (C) Economic Relations
 (D) Infiltration
- Q12** In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Forces pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective because :
- A. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka
 B. The Indian Army got into tight with LTTE
 C. The Indian government wanted to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils
 D. Indian troops was not liked by the Sri Lankans
 E. Sri Lankan Tamils saw this as interference in the internal affairs
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
- (A) B, D & A only
 (B) A, C & D only
 (C) A, B & E only
 (D) B, D & E only
- Q13** The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in
- (A) 1985 (B) 1987
 (C) 1988 (D) 1989
- Q14** The form of government in Nepal till 2006 was :
- (A) Capitalist Democracy
 (B) Democratic
 (C) Communist
 (D) Constitutional Monarchy
- Q15** India's conflict with Pakistan is over strategic issues like :
- (A) Import natural gas from Afghanistan
 (B) Role of non regional powers in South Asia
 (C) India's demand for permanent seat in Security Council
 (D) Control of the Siachen Glacier



- Q16** Identify the correct statement about World Trade Organization.
- (A) It was established in 1994
 - (B) All decisions are taken by the five dominant economics in the world
 - (C) It formulates rules for national and international trade
 - (D) It succeeded General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

Q17 Match List - I with List - II

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q18 Veto power can be best described as :

- (A) A special power enjoyed by all the members of the UN Security Council
- (B) A negative vote which means 'I forbid'
- (C) Monetary benefits given to the permanent members of the UNO
- (D) A special power enjoyed by the Secretary General of the UNO

- Q19** Choose the incorrect statement about political consequences of globalisation.
- (A) It erodes the ability of government
 - (B) Welfare state will be strengthened
 - (C) Minimalist state
 - (D) Capitalist policies

Q20 Globalization leads to Cultural Homogenisation because :

- A. Rise of Uniform Culture
- B. External influences enlarge our choices
- C. Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world
- D. Modify the culture without overwhelming the traditional

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q21 Choose the option that correctly represents Political Consequence of globalisation.

- (A) Law and order increases
- (B) The state withdraws from many of its welfare functions
- (C) Security of citizens increases
- (D) Technological innovation declines

Q22 Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to

- (A) Communist Party
- (B) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- (C) Socialist Party
- (D) Swatantra Party



Q23 Match List - I with List - II

List - 1	List - II
A. S.A. Dange	I. Bharatiya 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-I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (B) A-III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
- (C) A-IV, B - I, C - II, D - III
- (D) A-I, B-IV, C - III, D - II

Q24 Identify the leader who said in 1963 that all senior congressmen should resign from the office to make way for younger Party workers.

- (A) S. Nijalingappa
- (B) S. K. Patil
- (C) K Kamraj
- (D) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Q25 Match List - I with List - II.

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q26 Arrange the following events related to creation of new states in chronological order.

- A. Demarcation of boundaries of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- B. Formation of Andhra on linguistic lines
- C. Creation of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of geographical zones
- D. Formation of Maharashtra and Gujrat
- E. Formation of Meghalaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q27 The first state of India to hold elections based on Universal Adult franchise :

- (A) Maharastra
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Manipur



- Q28** First five-year plan of independent India.
 A. It addressed the agrarian sector
 B. Investment in dams and irrigation facilities were given priority
 C. Planners wanted to raise the national income through rapid industrialization
 D. It was formalized by P.C. Mahalanobis
 E. It focused on land reforms in the agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q29** Choose the incorrect options with respect to India's Nuclear Policy.

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

- Q30** What was the outcome of the peace agreement signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga in 1986?

- (A) Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood with special powers, and the MNF gave up its secessionist struggle.
 (B) Mizoram was granted autonomy but remained a Union Territory.
 (C) The MNF continued its struggle for independence, and Laldenga was not made Chief Minister.
 (D) The peace agreement led to the separation of Mizoram from India as an independent nation.

- Q31** Arrange the following event in correct sequence.

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

- Q32** The first summit of NAM was held in

- (A) New Delhi in September 1962
 (B) Belgrade in September 1961
 (C) Bangladesh in March 1964
 (D) Indonesia in February 1965

- Q33** 1960's were labelled as the

- (A) 'Dangerous decade'
 (B) 'Safe decade'
 (C) 'Progressive decade'
 (D) 'Regressive decade'



- Q34** What is “defection” ?
 (A) When an individual migrates to another country
 (B) Parties with different ideologies
 (C) A catchy phrase
 (D) An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she/he has been elected.

- Q35** The special session of the Constituent Assembly :
 “Tryst with Destiny” was addressed by :
 (A) Maulana Azad
 (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 (C) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 (D) Rajendra Prasad

Q36 Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
A. Politics of consequences	I. Rise of OBCs
B. Caste based parties	II. Shah Bano case
C. Personal law and Gender Justice	III. Agreement on Economic policies
D. Growing strength of regional politics	IV. Coalition government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q37** Choose the correct option with respect to the development in 1990's.
 A. Elections of 1989 marked the end of the congress system
 B. Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE in 1991
 C. New economic reforms were initiated by V.P. Singh
 D. In 1989, the UPA formed the government
 E. Kapoori Thakur, the then chief minister of Bihar was pioneer in introducing the policy of reservation
 (A) A, B, C Only (B) A, B, E Only
 (C) B,C, E Only (D) B, C, D Only

- Q38** Place the statement/events in sequence with regards to expansion of democracy in Nepal.
 A. The Maoist of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal.
 B. The king was forced to restore the House of Representative
 C. Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy
 D. The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution
 E. The king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
 (A) A, D, B, C, E (B) D, A, E, B, C
 (C) C, D, E, B, A (D) B, C, A, D, E

- Q39** The General elections of 1967 popularised a saying that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single congress ruled state.
 Identify the option that does not relate with the saying
 (A) End of Congress dominance
 (B) Growing popularity of non congress parties
 (C) Introduction of Phenomenon of Coalition
 (D) SVDS formed in different states by the parties having identical ideologies



- Q45** Identify the idea that originated to uplift these LDC's countries to the path of development.
- (A) NIEO (B) NAM
(C) NATO (D) SEATO

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

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

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

As the Allahabad High Court passed a judgment to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between Congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan. These events finally led to the declaration of Emergency by the government on 25th June 1975.

- Q46** The slogan Garibi Hatao was given by:
(A) Morarji Desai (B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Grand Alliance (D) V.V. Giri
- Q47** In which two states students protested against rising food prices, oil, etc.?
(A) Haryana & Punjab
(B) Gujarat & Maharashtra
(C) Bihar & Gujarat
(D) Bihar & Rajasthan
- Q48** Who organised the railway strike in 1974?
(A) George Fernandes
(B) Jayaprakash Narayan



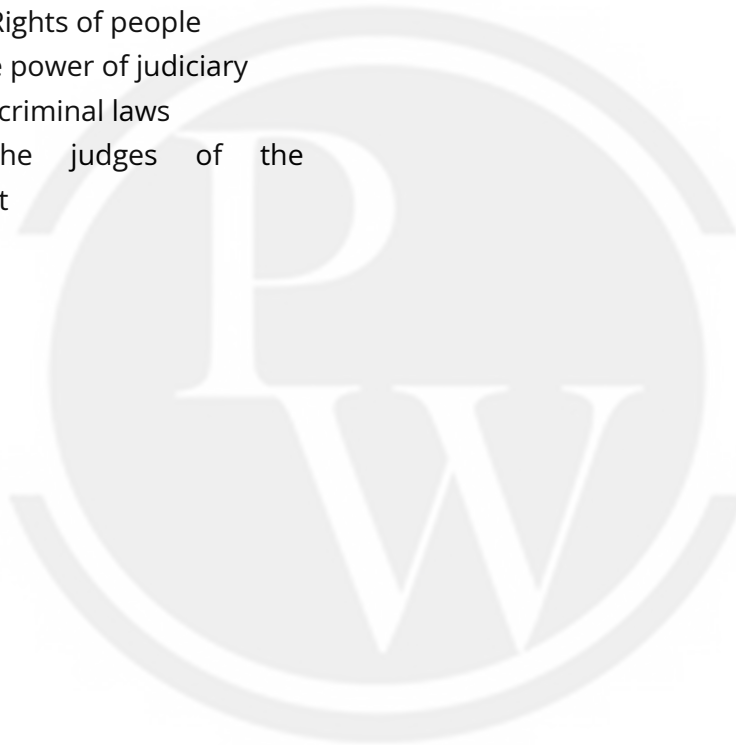
- (C) L.K. Advani
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q49 On what condition did Jayaprakash Narayan led the Bihar Students movement?

- (A) It will be violent
- (B) It will be non-violent
- (C) It will restrict to Bihar
- (D) It will force the government to bring down food prices

Q50 The issue of conflict between the executive and judiciary was over:

- (A) Fundamental Rights of people
- (B) Decreasing the power of judiciary
- (C) Amending the criminal laws
- (D) Appointing the judges of the Supreme Court



Answer Key

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

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



Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

Q1 Text Solution:

The correct chronological order is D,E,A,B,C:

(D) Russian Revolution:

1917

(E) Warsaw Pact:

1955

(A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan:

December 1979

(B) Fall of Berlin Wall:

November 9, 1989

(C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union:

December 26, 1991



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Q2 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

B, C, E Only

The disintegration of the Soviet Union had significant political consequences:

(B) End of Cold War confrontation:

- The bipolar world order ended, and the United States emerged as the sole superpower.

(C) Formation of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS):

- The CIS aimed to maintain economic and security cooperation among former Soviet republics.

(E) Power relations in world politics changed:

- The dissolution of the Soviet Union led to a multipolar world, with rising powers like China, India, and the European Union.

Additional consequences include:

- Redrawing of national borders and creation of new states (e.g., Ukraine, Belarus)
- Shift from communism to capitalism in former Soviet republics
- NATO expansion into Eastern Europe
- Increased global focus on regional conflicts and terrorism

Options (A) Global war on terror and (D) Gulf War, while significant events, were not direct consequences of the Soviet Union's disintegration.

The Gulf War (1990-1991) was triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The Global War on Terror began after the 9/11 attacks in 2001.

Video Solution:**Q3 Text Solution:**

The false statement is:

(C) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.

The Berlin Wall actually divided East and West Germany, symbolizing the separation between the communist and capitalist worlds.

Here's why the other options are true:

(1) It was built during the Cold War: The Berlin Wall was constructed in 1961 to prevent East Germans from fleeing to the West.

(2) It symbolized the division between the capitalist and communist world: The wall represented the ideological divide between the Eastern Bloc (communist) and Western Europe (capitalist).

(4) It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989: As protests grew, the East German government announced that it would allow East Germans to travel to the West, effective immediately. Thousands gathered at the wall, and border guards began to open the gates, leading to the wall's symbolic breaching. The actual reunification of Germany occurred on October 3, 1990, when East and West Germany were officially reunited.



Q4 Text Solution:

The correct answer is: B

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

Here are the correct matches:

(A) Operation Desert Storm - 1990

Operation Desert Storm was a military operation launched in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

(B) Operation Infinite Reach - 1998

Operation Infinite Reach was a series of cruise missile strikes against alleged terrorist targets in Sudan and Afghanistan in August 1998.

(C) Operation Enduring Freedom - 2001

Operation Enduring Freedom was launched in October 2001 in response to the 9/11 attacks, targeting al-Qaeda and Taliban forces in Afghanistan.

(D) Operation Iraqi Freedom - 2003

Operation Iraqi Freedom was the invasion of Iraq by a US-led coalition in March 2003.

Q5 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(A) Mikhail Gorbachev

Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in March 1985, succeeding Konstantin Chernenko.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

(B) Nikita Khrushchev: Served as General Secretary from 1953 to 1964.

(C) Boris Yeltsin: Served as President of Russia from 1991 to 1999, but was not General Secretary of the Communist Party.

(D) Leonid Brezhnev: Served as General Secretary from 1964 to 1982.

Gorbachev's leadership marked a significant shift in Soviet politics, introducing reforms like glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring), which ultimately contributed to the Soviet Union's dissolution.

Q6 Text Solution:

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

Here's the correct sequence:

(D) End of Second World War - 1945

(B) China takeover of Tibet - 1950-51 (China's annexation of Tibet began in 1950)

(A) Establishment of ASEAN - 1967 (The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was founded on August 8, 1967)

(C) Open door policy adopted in China - 1978 (Deng Xiaoping introduced economic reforms and opened China to foreign investment)

(E) European Union was established - 1993 (The Maastricht Treaty created the European Union on November 1, 1993)

This sequence reflects the major events in post-WWII Asian and European history.

Key milestones:

- WWII ended, setting the stage for global geopolitical shifts.

- China annexed Tibet, expanding its territorial control.

- ASEAN formed, promoting regional cooperation in Southeast Asia.

- China adopted the open-door policy, transforming its economy.

- The European Union was established, fostering economic integration in Europe.



Q7 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(D) The USSR model of Shock Therapy

China did not adopt the USSR model of Shock Therapy to introduce a market economy in the 1970s. Instead, China implemented gradual economic reforms.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

(1) Open door policy: Introduced in 1978, allowing foreign investment and trade.

(2) Privatization of Agriculture & Industry: China implemented decentralization and privatization reforms in agriculture (Household Responsibility System) and industry (contracting out state-owned enterprises).

(3) Foreign direct investments & creation of special economic zones (SEZs): China established SEZs in 1980 to attract foreign investment and technology.

The USSR's Shock Therapy model, implemented in the 1990s under Boris Yeltsin, involved rapid privatization, price liberalization, and trade liberalization. China, under Deng Xiaoping, opted for a more gradual approach, combining market-oriented reforms with state control.

Key features of China's economic reforms:

Gradual liberalization

- Experimental approach (e.g., SEZs)
- State-led development
- Emphasis on economic growth and stability

Q8 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(C) America's massive financial help to Europe
The Marshall Plan, officially known as the European Recovery Program (ERP), was a US-led initiative to rebuild European economies after World War II. From 1948 to 1952, the US provided approximately *13 billion* (over 120 billion in today's dollars) in economic assistance to 16 European countries.

Named after US Secretary of State George Marshall, the plan aimed to:

1. Revitalize European industry and agriculture
2. Promote economic integration and cooperation
3. Counter Soviet influence in Europe
4. Foster stability and security

Key features:

- Financial aid for reconstruction and investment
- Technical assistance and expertise
- Encouragement of trade and economic cooperation

The Marshall Plan played a significant role in:

- Rebuilding Western Europe's economies
- Shaping the post-war international economic order
- Containing the spread of communism

The other options are incorrect:

(1) South-Asian Trade Act: No such act is directly related to the Marshall Plan.

(2) International forum for war criminals: The Nuremberg Trials (1945-1946) served this purpose.

(4) Cooperation with developing countries: The Marshall Plan focused on European reconstruction, not global development.



Q9 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(B) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) is an international economic organization promoting:

1. Economic growth
2. Prosperity
3. Sustainable development
4. Financial stability
5. Social well-being

OECD's key objectives:

1. Coordinate economic policies among member countries
2. Promote free trade and investment
3. Foster cooperation on environmental, social, and governance issues
4. Provide policy recommendations and best practices

Membership:

38 countries, including most developed economies

- Founded in 1961, replacing the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC)

The other options are incorrect:

(1) Organization for Export Co-operation and Development: Incorrect focus on exports.

(3) Organization for Energy Co-operation and Development: Energy cooperation is one aspect, but not the primary focus.

(4) Organization for Europe Co-operation and Development: Although founded to rebuild Europe post-WWII, OECD's scope now extends globally.

Some notable OECD initiatives:

- Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
- Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
- Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Q10 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(B) 1967

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) was established on August 8, 1967.

The founding members were:

1. Indonesia
2. Malaysia
3. Philippines
4. Singapore
5. Thailand

ASEAN's primary objectives:

1. Promote regional peace and stability
2. Foster economic growth and cooperation
3. Enhance social and cultural development
4. Address regional challenges and concerns

Key milestones:

- 1967: ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration)
- 1976: Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia
- 1992: ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) established
- 2007: ASEAN Charter adopted

Today, ASEAN comprises 10 member states:

1. Brunei Darussalam
2. Cambodia
3. Indonesia
4. Laos
5. Malaysia
6. Myanmar
7. Philippines
8. Singapore
9. Thailand
10. Vietnam

Q11 Text Solution:

River water dispute

India and Bangladesh share 54 transboundary rivers. Because India is the upstream neighbor, its water management decisions (like dam construction and irrigation) directly affect the water flow reaching Bangladesh.



Q12 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(D)- B, D & E only

The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) withdrew from Sri Lanka in 1989 without achieving its objectives due to:

(B) The Indian Army got into fights with LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam): IPKF's mandate was to disarm LTTE, but they resisted, leading to clashes.

(D) Indian troops were not liked by the Sri Lankans: Many Sri Lankans viewed IPKF as occupiers, leading to resentment and hostility.

(E) Sri Lankan Tamils saw this as interference in internal affairs: Some Tamils felt IPKF's presence undermined their struggle for autonomy.

The IPKF was deployed in 1987 under the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord, aimed at resolving the Sri Lankan Civil War. However, the mission faced significant challenges:

- LTTE's resistance
- Sri Lankan government's changing stance
- Local opposition

The other options are incorrect:

(A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka: This was the reason for IPKF's deployment, not withdrawal.

(C) The Indian government wanted to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils: While a goal, it wasn't the reason for withdrawal.

Key consequences:

- IPKF suffered over 1,100 casualties
- India's reputation as a regional peacekeeper was affected
- Sri Lanka's civil war continued until 2009

Q13 Text Solution:

The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in 1987, specifically on July 30, as part of the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord signed on July 29, 1987. This accord aimed to end the Sri Lankan Civil War between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil militant groups, including the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The IPKF's primary objective was to disarm these militant groups and enforce a ceasefire.

The IPKF's deployment was a significant event in Indian and Sri Lankan history, with the force consisting of around 80,000 troops at its peak. Unfortunately, the IPKF's mission was marred by controversy, including allegations of human rights abuses and civilian massacres¹. The IPKF ultimately withdrew from Sri Lanka in 1990, without achieving its intended goals.

Video Solution:

Q14 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(D) Constitutional Monarchy

Until 2006, Nepal's government was a Constitutional Monarchy, with a monarch serving as head of state and a prime minister as head of government.

Key features:

1. Monarch (King): Head of state with limited powers
2. Constitution: 1990 Constitution of Nepal
3. Multiparty democracy: Elected parliament and government
4. Constitutional reforms: Limited the monarch's powers

In 2006, Nepal underwent significant changes:

1. People's Movement (April 2006): Protests led to the restoration of democracy
2. Interim Constitution (2007): Abolished the monarchy
3. Federal Democratic Republic: Declared in 2008

Nepal's current government is a Federal Democratic Republic, with a president as head of state and a prime minister as head of government.

The other options are incorrect:

- (1) Capitalist Democracy: Nepal's economy was mixed, with state-owned enterprises.
- (2) Democratic: Partially correct, as Nepal had multiparty elections, but the monarch held significant influence.
- (3) Communist: Nepal has communist parties, but the government was not exclusively communist until the brief period of 2018-2021.

Q15 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

D, Control of the Siachen Glacier

India and Pakistan have several strategic disputes, and the Siachen Glacier is a significant point of contention. The Siachen Glacier is a vital strategic location in the disputed Kashmir region, providing control over the Salto Ridge and access to the Karakoram Pass.

Key issues:

1. Territorial dispute: India and Pakistan claim sovereignty over the glacier.
2. Military presence: Both countries maintain troops in the region, despite harsh conditions.
3. Strategic importance: Control of Siachen provides access to the Karakoram Pass, connecting Pakistan to China.

Other strategic issues between India and Pakistan include:

- Kashmir dispute
- Border disputes (Line of Control)
- Terrorism and militant groups
- Nuclear proliferation and security
- Water disputes (Indus Water Treaty)

The other options are not directly related to the India-Pakistan conflict:

- (1) Import natural gas from Afghanistan: India and Pakistan have discussed the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Tajikistan pipeline, but it's not a primary point of conflict.
- (2) Role of non-regional powers in South Asia: While external powers like China, the US, and Russia have interests in the region, this is not a primary cause of India-Pakistan conflict.
- (3) India's demand for permanent seat in Security Council: This is an issue related to global governance, not bilateral conflict.



Q16 Text Solution:

The correct statements are:

- (1) It was established in 1994
- (3) It formulates rules for national and international trade
- (4) It succeeded General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on January 1, 1995, as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-1994). However, the WTO agreement was signed in Marrakech, Morocco, on April 15, 1994.

ncorrect statement:

- (2) All decisions are taken by the five dominant economies in the world

WTO decision-making is based on consensus or majority voting, ensuring equal participation for all member countries. While major economies like the US, EU, China, Japan, and India may exert significant influence, decisions are not exclusively made by them.

Q17 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

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

Matching:

- (A) Atoms for Peace - (IV) IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)
- (B) Rules of global trade - (I) WTO (World Trade Organization)
- (C) Economic & social cooperation - (II) ECOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council)
- (D) Advocacy on human rights - (III) International NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)

Explanation:

- IAEA promotes peaceful use of nuclear energy (Atoms for Peace).
- WTO sets rules for global trade.
- ECOSOC focuses on economic and social cooperation among UN member states.
- International NGOs advocate for human rights.



Q18 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(B) A negative vote which means 'I forbid'
Veto power is a special privilege granted to the five permanent members (P5) of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC):

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

Veto power allows these members to reject a decision or resolution, even if it has majority support, by casting a negative vote. This means that if any of the P5 members votes against a proposal, it cannot be adopted, regardless of the level of support from other members.

Key aspects:

1. Unilateral decision-making
2. Absolute power to block decisions
3. Applies to substantive decisions (not procedural)

The veto power is enshrined in Article 27 of the UN Charter.

Incorrect options:

- (A) All UNSC members do not have veto power; only the P5 do.
- (C) Veto power is not related to monetary benefits.
- (D) The Secretary-General does not have veto power; their role is advisory.

Q19 Text Solution:

The incorrect statement is:

"Welfare state will be strengthened"

Globalization's political consequences often lead to:

1. Erosion of government power: Globalization limits governments' ability to control economic policies, as multinational corporations and international institutions gain influence.
2. Minimalist state: Globalization promotes neoliberal policies, reducing government intervention in the economy and social services.
3. Capitalist policies: Globalization fosters free market principles, increasing economic liberalization and privatization.

However, globalization can actually weaken the welfare state, as:

1. Reduced government revenue: Global competition and tax cuts limit governments' ability to fund social programs.
2. Increased income inequality: Globalization can exacerbate income disparities, making it challenging for governments to maintain social safety nets.
3. Pressure to adopt austerity measures: International financial institutions may push for reduced government spending on social programs.

Corrected statement:

Globalization tends to erode the welfare state, rather than strengthen it.

Other consequences of globalization include:

1. Increased interconnectedness and interdependence
2. Growth of international institutions and governance
3. Enhanced mobility of goods, services, and ideas
4. Risks of cultural homogenization and loss of national sovereignty



Q20 Text Solution:

Globalization leads to cultural homogenization primarily due to the Rise of Uniform Culture and Imposition of Western Culture. This means that local cultures are transformed or absorbed by a dominant outside culture, often Western in origin

As globalization progresses, different cultures become more similar, leading to a loss of cultural diversity. This process is also known as McDonaldization, Americanization, or Westernization, and is criticized as a form of cultural imperialism and neo-colonialism

Key Factors Contributing to Cultural Homogenization:

- Globalization of Media: Western media dominates global airwaves, promoting American culture and values
- Economic Power: Western corporations and markets influence local economies, leading to cultural assimilation
- Cultural Exchange: While cultural exchange can enrich societies, it can also lead to cultural homogenization

In contrast, External Influences Enlarging Our Choices and Modifying Culture without Overwhelming Tradition are not primary drivers of cultural homogenization. While these factors may contribute to cultural diversity, they do not necessarily lead to the loss of cultural distinctiveness.

Therefore, the correct answer is: (A) -A and C only.

Q21 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(B) The state withdraws from many of its welfare functions

Globalization's political consequences often include:

1. Reduced government control over economy
2. Privatization of public services
3. Decreased social spending
4. Shift from welfare state to minimalist state

Q22 Text Solution:

Jayaprakash Narayan was affiliated with the Socialist Party. He was a key figure in the Indian independence movement and later became a prominent leader of the Socialist Party, advocating for social and economic reforms.

Narayan's political journey began with the Indian National Congress, but he later joined the Congress Socialist Party (CSP), a left-wing group within the Congress. He was also associated with the Janata Party, which was formed in 1977 as a coalition of opposition parties.

Key Political Affiliations:

- Indian National Congress: Narayan joined the Congress in 1929 and was mentored by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Congress Socialist Party (CSP): Narayan was a founding member and general secretary of the CSP.
- Janata Party: Narayan played a key role in forming the Janata Party, which came to power in 1977.

Throughout his career, Narayan emphasized the importance of socialism, democracy, and total revolution, inspiring many with his vision for a more equitable India.



Q23 Text Solution:

Here are the correct matches: A-IV, B - I, C - II, D - III

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

Explanation:

- S.A. Dange was a founding member of the Communist Party of India (CPI).
 - Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was the founder of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, a precursor to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
 - Minoo Masani was a prominent leader of the Swatantra Party, a liberal political party.
 - Ashok Mehta was a leader of the Praja Socialist Party, which merged with other parties to form the Samyukta Socialist Party.
- These matches reflect the association of these individuals with their respective political parties in India.

Q24 Text Solution:

K. Kamraj is the leader who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts to make way for younger party workers. This suggestion, known as the Kamaraj Plan, aimed to revitalize the Congress party by dedicating energy to organizational work rather than holding ministerial positions. As the president of the Indian National Congress, Kamraj's plan was designed to alleviate the notion that congressmen were motivated by power and to promote dedication to the party's values and objectives.

Q25 Text Solution:

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

- Instrument of Accession: _II) State agreed to become a part of Union of India_

The Instrument of Accession was a document signed by Indian princely states to join the Indian Union after independence.

- Merger Agreement: *I) State units with the Centre

The Merger Agreement allowed princely states to integrate with neighboring provinces or merge with existing states.

- Vishalandhra Movement: *IV) Telugu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces

The Vishalandhra Movement advocated for the separation of Telugu-speaking areas from the Madras Presidency to form the state of Andhra Pradesh.

- States Reorganisation Commission: *III) Redrawing of the boundary of States

The States Reorganisation Commission was established in 1953 to reorganize Indian states along linguistic lines, leading to changes in state boundaries.



Q26 Text Solution:

To arrange these events in chronological order, let's look at each event with its approximate date:

(B) Formation of Andhra on linguistic lines - 1953

(D) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat - 1960

(C) Creation of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of geographical zones - 1971 (became a full state)

(E) Formation of Meghalaya - 1972

(A) Demarcation of boundaries of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh - 2000

So, the correct chronological order is:

B, D, C, E, A

Video Solution:



Q27 Text Solution:

The correct answer is: Manipur

While the first General Elections for the entire country (Lok Sabha and State Assemblies) were held in 1951-52, the princely state of Manipur holds the unique distinction of being the first part of India to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise.

Video Solution:



Q28 Text Solution:

The correct answer is (D) -A, B, E Only

Explanation: The First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) of India primarily focused on the agrarian sector, prioritizing investments in dams and irrigation, and emphasizing land reforms in agriculture. Rapid industrialization was the focus of the Second Five-Year Plan led by P.C. Mahalanobis, not the first.

Video Solution:



Q29 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:C

B, C, D Only

Explanation:

- Option (B) is incorrect: Communist China conducted its first nuclear test in 1964, not 1960.

- Option (C) is incorrect: The five permanent members of the UN Security Council (P5) did impose the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on the world in 1968, which India refused to sign.

- Option (D) is incorrect: India's nuclear program aimed to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes, not primarily for security or war. India's nuclear doctrine emphasizes "no-first-use" and minimum deterrence.

The other options are correct:

- Option (A): Jawaharlal Nehru did emphasize science and technology for India's development.

- Option (E): Homi J. Bhabha initiated India's nuclear program in the 1940s.



Q30 Text Solution:

Answer: A) Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood with special powers, and the MNF gave up its secessionist struggle.

Explanation:

The peace agreement signed in 1986 between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga resulted in Mizoram being granted full statehood with special powers. In return, the Mizo National Front (MNF) agreed to give up its secessionist struggle, and Laldenga became the Chief Minister. This agreement was a turning point for Mizoram's peace and development.

Q31 Text Solution:

(E) Asian Relation Conference – 1947

(D) Britain attacked Egypt over Suez Canal – 1956

(B) China launched a massive invasion on India – 1962

(A) Signing of the Tashkent Agreement – 1966

(C) First nuclear explosion undertaken in India – 1974

Correct Sequence:

E D B A C

Q32 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(B) Belgrade in September 1961

The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia (now Serbia), from September 1 to 6, 1961. The conference was hosted by Yugoslavian President Josip Broz Tito and attended by 25 non-aligned countries.

Key objectives of NAM:

1. Promote independence and sovereignty
2. Oppose colonialism and imperialism
3. Foster economic cooperation and development
4. Encourage disarmament and peaceful coexistence

Notable attendees included:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru (India)
2. Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)
3. Sukarno (Indonesia)
4. Fidel Castro (Cuba)

The Belgrade summit marked the beginning of NAM's efforts to provide a platform for countries to maintain their independence and promote global peace.

Video Solution:

Q33 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(1) 'Dangerous decade'

The 1960s were often referred to as the "Dangerous Decade" due to the heightened tensions and conflicts that characterized the period. Some key events that contributed to this label include:

1. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962): Brought the world to the brink of nuclear war.
2. Vietnam War (1955-1975): Escalated in the 1960s, leading to widespread protests.
3. Sino-Indian War (1962): Border conflict between India and China.
4. Indo-Pakistani War (1965): Conflict over Kashmir.
5. Assassinations: John F. Kennedy (1963), Martin Luther King Jr. (1968), and Robert F. Kennedy (1968).
6. Cold War tensions: USSR and USA engaged in proxy wars, espionage, and propaganda.
7. African and Middle Eastern conflicts: Congo Crisis, Algerian War, and Israeli-Arab conflicts.

Q34 Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(D) An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she/he has been elected.

Defection refers to the act of an elected representative abandoning their original political party to join another party or become an independent member. This can occur for various reasons, such as:

1. Ideological differences
2. Disagreements with party leadership
3. Personal ambitions
4. Political opportunism

Q35 Text Solution:

Jawaharlal Nehru delivered the iconic "Tryst with Destiny" speech to the Indian Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947, just hours before India gained independence from British colonial rule. As India's first Prime Minister, Nehru's speech was a landmark moment in the country's history, emphasizing the responsibility of building a united and progressive nation. He spoke about the importance of freedom, equality, and the need to eradicate social evils like poverty, ignorance, and disease. The speech is considered one of the greatest of the 20th century, capturing the essence of India's independence movement and its aspirations for a brighter future.



Q36 Text Solution:

Answer :- A

(A) - (III)

(B) - (I)

(C) - (II)

(D) - (IV)

(A) Politics of Consequences -(III) Agreement on Economic policies Despite intense competition and different ideologies, most political parties in India reached a "consensus" (politics of consequences) regarding the New Economic Policy. Even if parties change, the core direction of economic reforms usually remains steady.

(B) Caste based parties -(I) Rise of OBCs The implementation of the Mandal Commission report led to the emergence of powerful political parties that specifically represented the Interests of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), shifting the focus of Indian politics toward caste-based identity.

(C) Personal law and Gender Justice -(II) Shah Bano case The 1985 Shah Bano case sparked a massive national debate regarding the rights of women versus the preservation of personal laws (specifically Muslim Personal Law). It remains a landmark moment for discussions on a Uniform Civil Code and gender justice in India.

(D) Growing strength of regional politics -(IV) Coalition government As regional parties gained more seats in their respective states, no single national party could secure a majority in the Lok Sabha for many years. This necessitated the era of Coalition Governments (like the UPA and NDA), where regional players became "kingmakers."

Q37 Text Solution:

ANSWER-B ,A, B, E Only

(A) Elections of 1989 marked the end of the Congress system: Correct. The 1989 elections were a watershed moment. While Congress emerged as the single largest party, it couldn't secure a majority. This ended the era of "one-party dominance" and ushered in the era of multi-party coalitions.

(B) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE in 1991: Correct. In May 1991, during an election campaign rally in Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by a suicide bomber from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

(C) New economic reforms were initiated by V.P. Singh: Incorrect. While the ground was shifting earlier, the New Economic Policy (LPG - Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization) was officially initiated in 1991 under the P.V. Narasimha Rao government, with Manmohan Singh as the Finance Minister.

(D) In 1989, the UPA formed the government: Incorrect. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was not formed until 2004. In 1989, it was the National Front (supported by the BJP and Left parties) that formed the government with V.P. Singh as Prime Minister.

(E) Karpoori Thakur, the then Chief Minister of Bihar, was a pioneer in introducing the policy of reservation: Correct. Karpoori Thakur introduced a pioneering reservation model in Bihar in 1978 (often called the "Karpoori Thakur Formula"). This served as a critical precursor and influence for the Mandal Commission recommendations, which became a central political issue in the early 1990s.



Q38 Text Solution:

Here's the correct sequence of events regarding the expansion of democracy in Nepal:

- The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution (D): This happened in 1990, after the first Jana Andolan, or People's Movement, which pressured King Birendra to establish a multi-party democracy .
- The Maoist of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal (A): The Maoist insurgency began in 1996, fueled by grievances related to poverty, inequality, and the desire for political change .
- The king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government (E): In 2002, King Gyanendra dismissed the government and assumed full executive control, leading to widespread protests .
- The king was forced to restore the House of Representative (B): In 2006, King Gyanendra was forced to reinstate the parliament after the second Jana Andolan, or People's Movement .
- Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy (C): In 2008, Nepal officially became a federal democratic republic, marking the end of the monarchy .

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

Q39 Text Solution:

The general elections of 1967 marked a significant shift in Indian politics, giving rise to the phrase that one could travel from Delhi to Howrah without passing through a single Congress-ruled state. This phrase is closely related to:

- End of Congress dominance: The 1967 elections signaled the decline of the Congress party's stronghold on Indian politics
- Growing popularity of non-Congress parties: As non-Congress parties gained traction, they began to form governments in various states, making it possible to travel across the country without passing through a Congress-ruled state.
- Introduction of the Phenomenon of Coalition: The 1967 elections also led to the emergence of coalition governments, where multiple parties came together to form ruling alliances. However, SVDS formed in different states by parties having identical ideologies does not directly relate to the phrase. SVDS refers to the formation of alliances between parties with similar ideologies, but this concept isn't directly connected to the 1967 elections or the phrase about traveling through non-Congress ruled states.

Therefore, the correct answer is option (D) SVDS formed in different states by parties having identical ideologies.

Video Solution:

Q40 Text Solution:

The US invasion of Iraq, codenamed "Operation Iraqi Freedom," took place in 2003. This military operation was launched on March 20, 2003, and lasted for about a month, with major combat operations concluding on May 1, 2003. The invasion was led by a coalition of forces from the US, UK, Australia, and Poland, with the goal of overthrowing Saddam Hussein's regime.

Q41. Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(1) Pakistan

Pakistan was not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) initially, as it had joined various Western-backed alliances such as:

1. Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)
2. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
3. Baghdad Pact

However, Pakistan later joined NAM in 1979.

The other options were founding members of NAM:

1. India (played a key role in NAM's formation)
2. Sri Lanka (then known as Ceylon)

North Korea, although not a founding member, has been a member of NAM since 1975.

Q42. Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(C) Political

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) achieved political freedom from richer countries, specifically from colonial and imperial powers. Political freedom refers to independence, self-governance, and the ability to make decisions without external control.

Q43. Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(D) To develop economically and uplift people from poverty

The main aim of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is to achieve economic development, reduce poverty, and improve living standards.

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also prioritize:

1. Ending poverty (SDG 1)
2. Achieving economic growth (SDG 8)
3. Reducing inequalities (SDG 10)

While providing healthcare facilities (option 1) and promoting equality (option 2) are crucial, they are intermediate goals that contribute to



the broader objective of economic development and poverty reduction.

Participating in the World Economic Forum (option 3) can facilitate international cooperation, investment, and knowledge sharing, but it is a means to achieve economic development, not the primary goal.

Q44. Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(B) Non-Aligned countries (specifically, many were from the Non-Aligned Movement)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are characterized by:

1. Low GDP per capita
2. Limited economic diversification
3. High poverty rates
4. Limited access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure

Many LDCs were formerly colonized countries that gained independence and joined the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War. NAM aimed to promote economic development, sovereignty, and independence.

Q45. Text Solution:

The correct answer is:

(A) NIEO (New International Economic Order)

NIEO was a 1970s initiative aimed at restructuring the global economy to benefit developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Its main objectives were:

1. Redistribute global economic power
2. Increase development assistance
3. Improve trade terms for developing countries
4. Enhance technology transfer
5. Strengthen international cooperation

Q46. Text Solution:

Indira Gandhi

The slogan "Garibi Hatao, Desh Bachao" (Abolish Poverty, Save the Country) is one of the most famous political catchphrases in Indian history.

Q47. Text Solution:

Bihar & Gujarat

In 1974, India faced a severe economic crisis characterized by high inflation, scarcity of food, and rising prices of essential commodities like cooking oil and grains.

Q48. Text Solution:

George Fernandes

George Fernandes, a prominent trade union leader, organized the railway strike of 1974. It was one of the largest strikes in Indian history, involving over 1.7 million workers demanding better wages and working conditions.

Q49. Text Solution:

It will be non-violent

Jayaprakash Narayan agreed to lead the Bihar Students Movement on the condition that it would remain non-violent. He emphasized peaceful methods to bring about change and mobilize the youth against corruption and government misrule.

Q50. Text Solution:

Fundamental Rights of people

The conflict between the executive and judiciary in India, particularly during the 1970s, arose over the issue of Fundamental Rights. The judiciary, through landmark cases like the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), asserted that the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution was limited and could not alter the basic structure of the Constitution, including the Fundamental Rights. This created tension between the executive (government) and the judiciary

