

# CUET Political Science Solved Paper-2023

Held on 22 May 2023 (Shift-II)

1. In which year, did the era of Coalition Politics began in India at the National Level?

- (a) 1952 (b) 1984  
(c) 1989 (d) 2014

2. In which year the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) came into existence?

- (a) 1948 (b) 1949  
(c) 1950 (d) 1951

3. Who among the following leaders visited China in 1979?

- (a) Morarji Desai (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
(c) George Fernandes (d) Indira Gandhi

4. Who was the Prime Minister of India from December 1989 to November 1990?

- (a) V.P. Singh (b) Chandra Shekhar  
(c) A.B. Vajpayee (d) P.V. Narasimha Rao

5. Match List-I with List-II

**List-I**

**List-II**

- (A) Total Revolution (I) Jayaprakash Naayan  
(B) Student Movements (II) Gujarat and Bihar  
(C) Railway strike, 1974 (III) George Fernandes  
(D) Garbi Hatao (IV) Indira Gindhi

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)  
(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
(c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)  
(d) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

6. The Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on:

- (a) 3 July 1973 (b) 3 July 1972  
(c) 3 July 1971 (d) 3 July 1970

7. The first country to liberalise its economy in South Asian region was:

- (a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) Pakistan (d) Bangladesh

8. Match List-I with List-II

**List-I**

**List-II**

- (A) National fish workers forum (I) Kerala  
(B) Anti-Arrack movement (II) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Sardar Sarovar Project (III) Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat  
(D) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan(MKSS) (IV) Rajasthan

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

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

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

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

9. Match List-I with List-II

**List-I**

**List-II**

- (A) The Korean Crisis (I) 1958-62  
(B) The Cuban Crisis (II) Early 1960s  
(C) The Congo Crisis (III) 1950-53  
(D) The Berlin Crisis (IV) 1962

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)  
(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)  
(c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)  
(d) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

10. The National Front Government of 1989 was lead by:

- (a) P.V. Narasimha Rao  
(b) A.B. Vajpayee  
(c) Chandra Shekhar  
(d) V.P. Singh

11. Which war is also known as the "Video Game War"?

- (a) The First Gulf war  
(b) Global war on Terror  
(c) Operation Enduring Freedom  
(d) Operation Iraqi Freedom

12. What do the 12 stars in the European Union flag symbolise?

- (a) Harmony (b) Political idea  
(c) Currency (d) Organisation

13. The non-permanent member of Security Council is elected by:

- (a) UNICEF  
(b) Security Council  
(c) General Assembly  
(d) Collectively by different Organs of UN

14. The alliance of Janata Party and some regional parties which came to power in the year 1989 was known as:

- (a) United front  
(b) UPA  
(c) The National front Government  
(d) NDA



15. The following statement was given by which leader  
 "Tomorrow we shall be free from the slavery of the British domination. But at midnight India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be a day of rejoicing as well as mourning"  
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (b) Mohd. Ali Jinnah  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
16. The South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation (SAARC) was established in which year?  
 (a) 1958 (b) 1945  
 (c) 1985 (d) 1954
17. After the collapse of the USSR, who was the first elected President of Russia?  
 (a) Joseph Stalin (b) Mikhaik Gorbachev  
 (c) Valdimir Putin (d) Boris Yelstin
18. What were demands of the Railway Employees when they went on a nationwide strike in May 1974?  
 (a) Their demand was to uplift the Emergency  
 (b) Their demand was to introduce the Metros in India  
 (c) Their demand was related to the resignation of the P.M  
 (d) Their demand was related to bonus and service conditions
19. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisation?  
 (a) General Arrangement on trade and tariffs  
 (b) General Agreement on trade and tariffs  
 (c) World Health Organisation  
 (d) UN Development Programme
20. The 'GLASNOST' and the 'PERESTOIKA' are associated with which of the following countries?  
 (a) USSR (b) USA  
 (c) France (d) China
21. Which General Lok Sabha elections has been described as 'Political Earthquake' by many political observers?  
 (a) 1951 (b) 1957  
 (c) 1961 (d) 1967
22. In which year did Japan became the member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)?  
 (a) 1963 (b) 1964  
 (c) 1965 (d) 1966
23. L.K. Advani represented which party?  
 (a) United front (b) Janata Dal  
 (c) Communist Party (d) BJP (Bhartiya Janta Party)
24. Under whose leadership the peasants in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh organised a massive agitation and demanded for the redistribution of land to the cultivators?  
 (a) Naxalites (b) Trade Unions  
 (c) Socialist Party (d) Communist Party
25. What was the primary objective of the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF).  
 (a) It sought 50% reservation for the Minority Communities  
 (b) It demanded the scrapping of the Mandal Commission  
 (c) It was in favour of political power to the 'bahujan' - the SC, ST, OBC and minorities  
 (d) It sought reservations for women in the industrial sector
26. Match List-I with List-II.
- | List-I                                     | List-II    |
|--|------------|
| Incidents                                  | Year       |
| (A) Shahbano Case                          | (I) 1977   |
| (B) Formation of BJP                       | (II) 1978  |
| (C) Formation of BAMCEF                    | (III) 1980 |
| (D) Janta Party Government                 | (IV) 1985  |
| (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV) |            |
| (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV) |            |
| (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II) |            |
| (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I) |            |
27. Who is the author of "Economy of Permanence"?  
 (a) J.C. Kumarappa (b) P.C. Mahalabonis  
 (c) K.N. Raj (d) Mahatma Gandhi
28. Who was the deputy Prime Minister and the first Home Minister of Independent India?  
 (a) Potti Sriramulu (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (c) K. Kamraj (d) Ram Manohar Lohia
29. In 1967, various non-congress parties came forward to form a joint legislative party called the:  
 (a) Bharatiya Janta Party  
 (b) United Front  
 (c) Samyukt Vidhayak Dal (SVD)  
 (d) National Democratic Alliance
30. Who wrote the 'Golpitha' (a compilation of Marathi poem)?  
 (a) Namdeo Dhasal (b) Namdeo Sharma  
 (c) Namdeo Dharshan (d) Amrita Pritam
31. The era of One Party Dominance of the Congress Party was broken in which year?  
 (a) 1951 (b) 1957  
 (c) 1962 (d) 1967
32. Match List-I with List-II
- | List-I             | List-II    |
|--------------------|------------|
| (A) National Front | (I) 1999   |
| (B) United Front   | (II) 1996  |
| (C) NDA            | (III) 2004 |
| (D) UPA            | (IV) 1989  |
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)  
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)



33. The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named the NITI Ayog (National Institution for Transforming India), which came into existence on:

- (a) 15 August 2000 (b) 1 January 2015  
(c) 26 January 2018 (d) 30 March 2010

34. Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:

- (A) The Energy Conservation Act  
(B) COP- 21  
(C) Earth Summit  
(D) The Electricity Act  
(E) Kyoto Protocol

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

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

35. Identify the elements of 'Consensus Politics' in India?

- (A) Acceptance of the role of the state level parties in the governance of the country  
(B) Agreement on judicial reforms  
(C) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes  
(D) Introduction of the New Education Policy  
(E) Agreement on the New Economic Policies

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

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

36. From which year the long phase of Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization began in India?

- (a) 1977 (b) 1984  
(c) 1989 (d) 1991

37. In which year, Article 370 was abolished by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act?

- (a) 2018 (b) 2019  
(c) 2020 (d) 2017

38. Which of the following political parties supported the National front government in 1989?

- (A) Janata Dal (B) Trinamul Congress  
(C) BJP (D) Congress  
(E) Left front

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

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

39. What was the code name given to the atom bomb dropped by US on the Japanese city of Nagasaki in 1945?

- (a) The little Boy (b) Little girl  
(c) Fat woman (d) Fat man

40. Match List-I with List-II.

**List-I**

- (A) Manipur  
(B) Hyderabad  
(C) Bhopal  
(D) Jammu and Kashmir

**List-II**

- (I) Nawab  
(II) Bodhachandra Singh  
(III) Hari Singh  
(IV) Nizam

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

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
(b) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)  
(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
(d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

41. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



The idea of Global Security emerged in 1990's in response to the global nature of threats such as:

- (a) War  
(b) International Terrorism  
(c) Human Rights  
(d) Global Poverty

42. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



Which of the following comes under the Non-Traditional concept of Security?



- (a) Territorial war between countries
- (b) Biological war
- (c) Helath epidemics
- (d) Nuclear warfare

43. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



Human Security is about:

- (a) Protection of the state
- (b) Alliance Building
- (c) Protection of people
- (d) Deterrence

44. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



The cartoon depicts massive expenditure on:

- (a) Fishing Hunger
- (b) Fishing Disease
- (c) Nature Disaster
- (d) Defence

45. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



The broad idea of security stresses upon:

- (a) Freedom from war
- (b) Freedom from want
- (c) Confidence building
- (d) Alliance building

46. Read the passage and answer the following question:

The significance of the first phase for the party system in India is that almost all political parties or their antecedent organizations can be traced back to the freedom movement in India. The Indian National Congress (INC) founded in 1885 was of course, the aggregation of the crucible for practically all political parties that came to be formed since the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. The Congress was, in fact, first formed as a pressure group for lobbying support for participation of Indians in British Indian administration and governance. It gradually acquired the role of a mass movement beginning with the partition of Bengal in 1905 and the Swadeshi movement to annual it and especially since the 1920s with the advent of Gandhi on the Indian national scene in the wake of the Jalianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar. The Congress in reality was a national platform with which all other political organizations of the period had cooperative or conflictual relationships at various points in time. Even the Muslim League and the Scheduled Castes Federation had periods of reconciliation and pacts with this organization central importance in British India, to say nothing of the Communists, Socialists, Hindu Mahasabha and Akali Dal who and more of cooperative interaction with Congress than conflictual during the freedom struggle. It is for these reasons that this phase of party system growth in India may be appropriately characterized as the "Movement Party System".

What was the significance of the party system in India during its primary phase?

- (a) All political parties were by western educated political leaders.
- (b) Almost all political parties during the period were involved in freedom struggle.
- (c) The political parties were funded by an Act of the British Parliament.
- (d) The political parties never had consensus on any particular issue.

47. Match List-I with List-II.

- | List-I  | List-II    |
|---|------------|
| (A) Formation of the Indian National Congress | (I) 1905   |
| (B) The Jalianwala Bagh Massacre              | (II) 1919  |
| (C) The Partition of Bengal                   | (III) 1885 |
| (D) Formation of the Hindu Mahasabha          | (IV) 1915  |



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

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)  
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)  
 (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
48. When did the Indian National Congress first transform its role from a pressure group to a mass movement?
- (A) During the period when it was funded  
 (B) With the launching of the swadeshi movement  
 (C) With Bal Gangadhar Tilak becoming a member of the Indian National Congress  
 (D) With the Partition of Bengal 1905  
 (E) With the formation of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Akali Dal

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

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

49. Why was the Indian National Congress referred to as national platform during the British rule?

- (a) Because the Muslim League and the Scheduled Castes Federation had periods of reconciliation among themselves.  
 (b) Because all the other political organizations during the periods had cooperated with Congress or also at times had a conflictual relationship with its.  
 (c) Because Indian National Congress was the only party during this period  
 (d) Except Congress no other political parties participated in the freedom movement

50. What were the primary demands of the Indian National Congress during its initial years of establishment?

- (a) Purna Swaraj  
 (b) To instill the feeling of nationalism among youths for their mother country India  
 (c) Establishment of more educational institutions in India that focused on the traditional Indian knowledge  
 (d) Lobbying support for participation of Indians in the British Indian Administration and Governance

## Hints & Explanations

1. (c) The year 1989-90 is regarded as an era of the coalition government. In numerous States around the nation, regional Political Parties began to flourish after 1990. At the Centre, this marked the start of the age of coalition governments.
2. (b) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
3. (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited China in 1979 ended the chill created in 1962 war. It was the first high-level political contact between the two countries (India-China) after 17 long years.
4. (a) Vishwanath Pratap Singh (V. P. Singh) was an Indian politician who was the 7th Prime Minister of India from December 1989 to November 1990.
5. (b)
  - A. Total Revolution- It was led by the veteran Gandhian socialist Jayaprakash Narayan, popularly known as JP. The movement later turned against Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government in the central government. On June 5, 1974, Jayprakash Narayan gave the slogan of Sampurn Kranti (total revolution).
  - B. Student Movement- Navnirman Andolan (trans. Re-invention or Re-construction movement) was a

socio-political movement in January 1974 in Gujarat by students and middle-class people against economic crisis and corruption in public life.

In march 1974 students came together to protest in Bihar against the rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption.

C. Railway Strike, 1974-The strike lasted from 8 to 27 May 1974. The 20 day strike by 1.7 million (17 lakh) workers is the largest recorded industrial action in the world. George Fernandes, who led the 1974 strike, addressing the All India Railway Employees' Rally at Beat Club, in New Delhi,

D. Garibi Hatao- Garibi Hatao Desh Bachao ("Remove poverty, save the country") was the theme and slogan of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election campaign.

6. (b) On the day of 02 July 1972, Shimla Agreement (Shimla Accord) was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto at Shimla in Himachal Pradesh.

7. (b) The liberalisation of an economy refers to the process of opening up an economy to the world by reducing trade barriers and allowing foreign investment. Sri Lanka was the first country to liberalize its economy in the South Asian region.



8. (c)
- It is a national federation of state level fish workers' trade unions in India with its headquarters in Kerala.
  - Anti-arrack movement was the movement of rural women in Andhra Pradesh to protest against alcoholism, mafias and government.
  - The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a concrete gravity dam built on the Narmada River in Navagam near the town of Kevadiya, Narmada District, in the state of Gujarat, India. The dam was constructed to provide water and electricity to four Indian states: Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.
  - The Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan is an Indian political organisation best known for its demand for the Right to Information Act which grew out of the demand for minimum wages for workers. The MKSS works with workers and peasants in the villages of Central Rajasthan.
9. (c)
- The war began on 25 June 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea following clashes along the border and rebellions in South Korea. [36][37][38] North Korea was supported by China and the Soviet Union while South Korea was supported by the United States and allied countries. The fighting ended with an armistice on 27 July 1953.
  - The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 was a direct and dangerous confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War and was the moment when the two superpowers came closest to nuclear conflict.
  - The Congo Crisis was a period of political upheaval and conflict between 1960 and 1965 in the Republic of the Congo.
  - Berlin crisis of 1961, Cold War conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the status of the divided German city of Berlin. It culminated in the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961.
10. (d) National Front (1989–1991)- N. T. Rama Rao was the president of the National Front, and V. P. Singh was its convener. The coalition's prime minister was V. P. Singh, later succeeded by Chandra Shekhar.
11. (a) The first gulf war is called the 'video game' because it highlights the massive technological gap that existed between the military capabilities of the United States and those of other countries. Television watchers all over the world can observe the devastation of Iraqi forces in real-time.
12. (a) It features a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background. They stand for the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe.
13. (c) The General Assembly elects non-permanent members for a period of two years.
14. (c) National Front (NF) was a coalition of political parties led by the Janata Party which formed India's government between 1989 and 1990.
15. (c) These words are said by Mahatma Gandhi- Through the given remark, Mahatma Gandhi wanted to convey that the country's separation seemed to prove the worst fears of all. There were serious questions about India's future, that is, India will survive as a unified country. Therefore it is well said that August 15th was both a day of rejoicing and mourning.
16. (c) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on 8 December 1985 in Kathmandu, Nepal. SAARC has eight member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri-Lanka).
17. (d) Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin was a Soviet and Russian politician who served as the first president of Russia from 1991 to 1999 after the collapse of the USSR.
18. (d) The Railway Strike, 1974 was led by George Fernandes. The strike was called to demand a need-based minimum wage, social security, such as food, the formalisation of jobs, an eight-hour daily work limit, a safety net against rising prices and the right of railway workers to dissent and negotiate.
19. (b) The World Trade Organization came into being in 1995. One of the youngest of the international organizations, the WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established in the wake of the Second World War.
20. (a) Perestroika (reconstruction) and Glasnost (openness) were two crucial reforms initiated by Soviet union (USSR) leader Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985-86, whose goal was to make the Soviet economy more efficient. They were indirectly motivated by Reagan's build-up of the US military.
21. (d) 1967 Indian general election has been described as 'Political Earthquake'. Because it jolted the Congress at both the central and state levels as Congress did not get a majority in Congress-ruled states.
22. (b) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is an intergovernmental organisation with 38 Member countries founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. In 1964, Japan deposited its instrument of accession and became the 21st member country of the OECD.



23. (d) Lal Krishna Advani, an Indian politician who was a founding member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and deputy prime minister of India (2002–04). He was largely responsible for popularizing and strengthening the BJP.
24. (d) The Telangana movement (1946–51) was an armed revolt of peasants, under the leadership of the Communist Party of India against oppressive landlordism patronized by the autocratic rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad. It was a pivotal moment in Indian history because of its impact on the future of the communist movement in India, and its highlighting of the condition of the Indian peasantry.
25. (c) The ideology of BAMCEF is to fight the rooted system of inequality that divides Indian society and to abolish the caste system. Kanshiram developed BAMCEF based on Dr. Ambedkar's ideology and thoughts to organize the educated people from SC, ST, OBC and Minority community.
26. (d)
- Mohd. Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum commonly referred to as the Shah Bano case, was a controversial maintenance lawsuit in India, in which the Supreme Court delivered a judgment favouring maintenance given to an aggrieved divorced Muslim woman. The 1985 Shah Bano judgment was a landmark in India's constitutional history.
  - In April 1980, shortly after the elections, the National Executive Council of the Janata Party banned its members from being 'dual members' of party and the RSS. In response, the former Jana Sangh members left to create a new political party, known as the Bharatiya Janata Party.
  - The All India Backward (SCs, STs and OBCs) and Minority Communities Employees' Federation, known as BAMCEF. It is an organisation largely made of government employees that campaign against caste discrimination. BAMCEF was founded in 1971 by Kanshi Ram, D. K. Khaparde, and Dina Bhana. BAMCEF started at a convention held in Delhi on 6 December 1978, the death anniversary of B. R. Ambedkar. BAMCEF addresses the problems of its members who suffer discrimination. But its principal concern is with social justice and social equality for the entire society.
  - The Janata Party won a majority in 1977 and formed a government with Morarji Desai as Prime Minister. The former Jana Sangh contributed the largest tally to the Janata Party's parliamentary contingent, with 93 seats of its strength.
27. (a) Economy of Permanence : J. C. Kumarappa
28. (b) The first was Vallabhbhai Patel of the Indian National Congress party, who was sworn in on 15 August 1947, when India gained independence from the British Raj.
29. (c) Since no single party had got majority in 1967 election, various non-congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties (called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal in Hindi) that supported non-congress governments.
30. (a) Golpitha (1972) is the first poetry collection of Namdeo Dhasal, one of the founders of the Dalit Panther organization and a powerful force in the Marathi literary world.
31. (d) A dominant-party system, or one-party dominant system, is a political occurrence in which a single political party continuously dominates election results over running opposition groups or parties. The results of 1967 elections broken the era of one party dominance of the congress party, it jolted the Congress at both the central and state levels as Congress did not get a majority in Congress-ruled states.
32. (a)
- National Front (NF) was a coalition of political parties led by the Janata Dal, which formed India's government between 1989 and 1990.
  - The United Front was a coalition government of 13 political parties formed in India after the 1996 general elections. The coalition formed two governments in India between 1996 and 1998.
  - After the entry of a few more regional parties, the NDA proceeded to win the 1999 elections with a larger majority. Vajpayee became Prime Minister for a third time, and this time served a full five-year term.
  - The United Progressive Alliance was a centre-left political alliance in India led by the Indian National Congress. It was formed after the 2004 general election with support from left-leaning political parties when no single party got the majority.
33. (b) The Planning Commission which has a legacy of 65 years has been replaced by the NITI Aayog. The NITI Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015.
34. (a)
- Earth Summit- In 1992, more than 100 heads of state met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for the first international Earth Summit convened to address urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development.
  - Kyoto Protocol- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement adopted in 1997 that aimed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and the presence of greenhouse gases.



A. The Energy Conservation Act- The Energy Conservation Act 2001 provides a framework for regulating energy consumption and promoting energy efficiency and conservation. The Act has set up the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to recommend regulations and standards for energy consumption.

D. The Electricity Act- The Electricity Act, 2003 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to transform the power sector in India. The act covers major issues involving generation, distribution, transmission and trading in power.

B. COP-21 - The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference was held in Paris, France, from 30 Nov. to 12 Dec. 2015. The COP 21 or the Paris Climate Conference led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming to keep global warming at  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , in accordance with the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

35. (b) Option A, C and E correct

Consensus politics is where there is a general agreement on an issue such as the economy between the major political parties. This can lead to there being more differences in political beliefs within political parties as there are between political parties.

36. (d) India made liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation reforms in 1991. These are also known as LPG reforms. They have transformed the way India as an economy works and opened the country up to the world for trade and commerce.

37. (b) The amendment of Article 370 in August 2019, which effectively nullified the special status of Jammu and

Kashmir, was a watershed moment in the history of the region that went largely uncontested by the international community.

38. (c) V. P. Singh, the leader of the second largest party Janata Dal (which also headed the National Front) was invited by the President of India to form the government. The government was formed with outside support from the Bharatiya Janata Party and a Left Front led by CPI (M).

39. (d) The atomic bomb used at Nagasaki, Japan, on August 9, 1945, was "Fat Man". The bomb was dropped by a USAAF B-29 airplane named "Bockscar", piloted by U.S. Army Air Force Major Charles Sweeney. The bomb weighed 10,000 pounds and had a diameter of 60 inches.

40. (b)

A. Bodhachandra Singh (1908–1955) was the last ruler of the Kingdom of Manipur. He ruled between 1941 and 1949.

B. Nizam of Hyderabad was the title of the monarch of the Hyderabad State.

C. The Nawabs of Bhopal were the Muslim rulers of Bhopal, now part of Madhya Pradesh, India.

D. Hari Singh, who had ascended the throne of Kashmir in 1925, was the reigning monarch in 1947 at the conclusion of British rule of the subcontinent and the subsequent partition of the British Indian Empire into the newly independent Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan.

41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (d) 45. (b)

46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (d)