

Previous Years Paper

6th JUNE, 2023 (SHIFT - 1)

- Q1.** In Indian politics, "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" refers to which of the following?
- A. Frequent splits in the party.
 - B. Frequent floor-crossing by legislators.
 - C. Defection: leaving the party on whose symbol one is elected and joining another party.
 - D. Instability in political parties.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q2.** Name the country which is the single largest contributor to the UN budget?

- (a) UK
- (b) Japan
- (c) US
- (d) Germany

- Q3.** What is the phenomenon of the gradual increase in average temperature of Earth's atmosphere is known as?

- (a) Green House Emission
- (b) Global Warming
- (c) Depletion of Fossil Fuels
- (d) Pollution

- Q4.** Who was the President of United States of America (USA) during the Cuban Missile Crises of 1962?

- (a) John F. Kennedy
- (b) Ronald Regan
- (c) W. George Bush
- (d) Bill Clinton

- Q5.** BRIC was founded in which year?

- (a) 2009
- (b) 2008
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2006

- Q6.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

List- I		List- II	
A.	India-Pakistan	I.	LTTE
B.	India-Bangladesh	II.	Brahmaputra River
C.	India-Sri Lanka	III.	ASEAN
D.	Act East Policy	IV.	Tashkent Agreement

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q7.** Which among the following statement is not true about the Mandal Commission?

- A. It was officially known as Second Backward Class Commission.
- B. The Commission gave its recommendations in 1980.
- C. It recommended reserving 30 percent of seats in educational institutes and government jobs.
- D. The decision was challenged in Supreme Court known as 'Kesavananda Bharati Case'.
- E. National Front Government decided to implement one of the recommendations of Mandal Commission.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q8.** Who was the first foreign minister of independent India?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (c) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

- Q9.** What is the name of commission appointed by the President under Article 340 to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes?

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) National Commission for Backward Classes
- (d) National Commission for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe

- Q10.** Kofi Annan created global fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and _____.

- (a) Small pox
- (b) Covid-19
- (c) Diarrhea
- (d) Malaria

- Q11.** Identify the leader who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India and also member of constituent assembly committee on Fundamental Rights of Minorities.

- (a) Morarji Desai
- (b) Jagjivan Ram
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Choudhary Charan Singh

- Q12.** Which plan influenced the establishment of Organisation for European Economic Cooperation in 1948?

- (a) European Plan
- (b) Maastricht Plan
- (c) Schengen Plan
- (d) Marshall Plan

- Q13.** When did Lithuania became the first of the 15 Soviet Republics to declare its independence?

<p>(a) January 1990 (b) February 1990 (c) March 1990 (d) April 1990</p> <p>Q14. In which year the EU (European Union) was awarded Nobel Peace Prize? (a) 2010 (b) 2011 (c) 2012 (d) 2013</p> <p>Q15. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R Assertion A: The critics argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes rich richer and poor poorer. Reason R: Globalisation leads to income inequalities which in turn leads the developed countries to outsource production. In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is correct but R is not correct (d) A is not correct but R is correct</p> <p>Q16. What is the full form of EVM? (a) Economic Voting Machine (b) Election Voting Machine (c) Electronic Voting Machine (d) Education Voting Market</p> <p>Q17. In May 1977, the Janata Party Government appointed a commission to inquire into several aspects of allegation of abuse of authority, excess and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of emergency proclaimed on the 25 June 1975. The Inquiry Commission was headed by: (a) Justice J. C. Shah (b) Justice J. L. Sinha (c) Justice A. N. Ray (d) Justice R. N. Mishra</p> <p>Q18. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R Assertion A: Cold War was a struggle for power, and ideology had nothing to do with it. Reason R: Cold war threatened to divide the world into two ideologies and military alliance. In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true</p> <p>Q19. Which of the following amendments granted reservations to women in local level political offices? (a) 74th and 75th (b) 73rd and 74th</p>	<p>(c) 76th and 75th (d) 73rd and 76th</p> <p>Q20. Which one of the following was the first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region? (a) Bhutan (b) Sri Lanka (c) India (d) Pakistan</p> <p>Q21. Bahujan Samaj Party was founded by: (a) Mayawati (b) Kanshi Ram (c) Ram Vilas Paswan (d) Mulayam Singh</p> <p>Q22. Which scheme was introduced by present government to ensure health and safety of women by providing clean fuel for cooking? (a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (b) Jan Dhan Yojana (c) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (d) Kisan Fasal Bima</p> <p>Q23. In which year Indus Waters Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan? (a) 1962 (b) 1960 (c) 1965 (d) 1971</p> <p>Q24. National Good Governance Day is celebrated on the birthday of this first ever non congress Prime Minister who was elected to Lok Sabha from four different states. Name him. (a) Morarji Desai (b) L. K. Advani (c) Chandrashekhar (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee</p> <p>Q25. Security implies: (a) Freedom from terrorism (b) Freedom from foreign rule (c) Freedom from threats (d) Regional security</p> <p>Q26. 'Syndicate' was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of party's organisation. It was headed by: (a) K. Kamraj (b) N. Sanjeeva Reddy (c) S. K. Patil (d) Atulya Ghosh</p> <p>Q27. UNESCO is a special body whose main objective is to promote. A. Education B. Infrastructure C. Corporate D. Culture E. Material Science Choose the correct answer from the options given below: (a) A, D, E only (b) B, C, D only (c) D, E, C only</p>
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(d) D, A, B only

- Q28.** "The north thrives even as the south decays." This popular slogan sums up the dominant sentiments of which of the popular regional movement.
- Kazhagam Movement
 - Dravidian Movement
 - Chipko Movement
 - Tebhaga Movement
- Q29.** What was the main recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission appointed in 1953?
- Boundaries of states should reflect boundaries of different languages.
 - Boundaries of states should reflect boundaries of different religion.
 - Boundaries of states should reflect boundaries of different region.
 - Boundaries of states should reflect boundaries of culture and region.
- Q30.** Which document was to be signed by most of the rulers of the states before 15 August 1947, implying that their states agreed to become a part of the Union of India?
- Instrument of Availability
 - Instrument of Independence
 - Instrument of Accession
 - Jashan - e - Azadi
- Q31.** The number of eligible voters at the time of first general election to Lok Sabha were:
- 15 crore
 - 16 crore
 - 17 crore
 - 18 crore
- Q32.** The Truman Doctrine led to the establishment of:
- NATO
 - ASEAN
 - WTO
 - SAARC
- Q33.** Find out the incorrect statement related to the Chipko Movement.
- No forest exploiting contracts should be given to outsiders
 - Villagers wanted the government to provide low-cost material to small industries and ensure development of region
 - Villagers took up economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantees of minimum wage
 - The forest contractors should double up as suppliers of alcohol to men

Q34. Match List I with List II.

List- I		List- II	
A.	Antarctic Treaty	I.	1997
B.	Montreal Protocol	II.	1991
C.	Antarctic Environment Protocol	III.	1987

D.	Kyoto Protocol	IV.	1959
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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 - A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-II
 - A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
 - A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- Q35.** When was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India?
- May, 1972
 - May, 1974
 - November, 1962
 - December, 1971
- Q36.** Name the currency of Russia.
- Yen
 - Ruble
 - Rupees
 - Dollar
- Q37.** Name the first republic to declare its independence from Soviet Union?
- Armenia
 - Georgia
 - Lithuania
 - Moldova
- Q38.** In 1972, Shimla Agreement was signed by:
- India and Pakistan
 - India and Sri Lanka
 - India and Bangladesh
 - Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Q39.** In which year the states of Punjab and Haryana were created?
- 1960
 - 1962
 - 1964
 - 1966
- Q40.** The regime of Hosni Mubarak collapsed as a result of massive protest in which country?
- Egypt
 - Libya
 - Tunisia
 - Algeria

Direction for the questions 41 to 45: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

After independence, a Planning Commission based on socialist model was formed for the planned development of India. But in the era of globalization, especially in the 21st century, it was becoming ineffective and irrelevant, particularly in terms of coping with the pressing challenges of development. Hence, during his Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi talked about the abolition of the Planning Commission. NITI Aayog was constituted in place of Planning Commission on 1 January 2015 with the objective of providing the necessary and technical advice to the Union Government.

- Q41.** Which of the followings statements is correct about NITI Aayog?
- NITI Aayog was formed on 25 Jan 2016

- (b) NITI Aayog comes under Ministry of Commerce
- (c) NITI Aayog is a Thinktank of Government of India
- (d) Its full form is National Information for Transforming India

Q42. Who is current vice president of NITI Aayog?

- (a) Arvind Panagariya
- (b) Suman Bery
- (c) Rajiv Kumar
- (d) Bibek Debroy

Q43. NITI Aayog was constituted in palace of _____ on _____.

- (a) Planning Commission, 1 January 2015
- (b) Development Commission, 15 August 2015
- (c) Regulatory Authority, 15 January 2015
- (d) Planning Commission, 15 August 2014

Q44. The _____ appoints _____ of NITI Aayog.

- (a) President, Chairman
- (b) Vice President, Chairperson
- (c) Prime Minister, Vice-Chairperson
- (d) Finance Minister, Chairperson

Q45. After independence Planning Commission adopted model of development that was based on _____.

- (a) Liberal-Capitalist Model
- (b) Capitalist Model
- (c) Protectionist Model
- (d) Socialist Model

Direction for the questions 46 to 50: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

Just before Independence it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, paramountcy of the British crown over Princely States would also lapse. This meant that all these states, as many as 565 in all, would become legally independent. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers

of these states. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India. The problems started very soon. First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on Independence. The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day. Rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly.

Q46. What were not the choices given to the princely states by the British?

- (a) Free to join Pakistan
- (b) Free to join India
- (c) Free to remain independent
- (d) All of the above

Q47. Rulers of which state were averse to joining the constituent Assembly?

- (a) Travancore
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Manipur

Q48. _____ was largest princely state of India.

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Junagarh

Q49. How many princely states were there in India at the time of independence?

- (a) 336
- (b) 436
- (c) 565
- (d) 665

Q50. The ruler of Hyderabad was popularly referred to as _____.

- (a) Nizam
- (b) Maharaja
- (c) Tipu
- (d) Iron man

SOLUTIONS

- S1. Ans. (a)**
Sol. (B) and (C) statements represent the correct meaning of the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'.
- S2. Ans. (c)**
Sol. US is the single largest contributor to the UN budget.
- S3. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Global warming is the gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.
- S4. Ans. (a)**
Sol. John F. Kennedy was the president of USA at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- S5. Ans. (d)**
Sol. The leaders of BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) countries met for the first time in St. Petersburg, Russia, on the margins of G8 Outreach Summit in July 2006. Shortly afterwards, in September 2006, the group was formalised as BRIC during the 1st BRIC Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which met on the sidelines of the General Debate of the UN Assembly in New York City.
- S6. Ans. (c)**
Sol. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
- S7. Ans. (c)**
Sol. (C) and (D) statements are not true about the Mandal Commission.
- S8. Ans. (d)**
Sol. The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister. Thus, both as the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964.
- S9. Ans. (c)**
Sol. The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is appointed by the President under Article 340 of the Constitution of India. The NCBC is responsible for investigating the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and making recommendations to the Government of India on measures to improve their condition.
- S10. Ans. (d)**
Sol. Kofi A. Annan created the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Global Fund was established in 2002.
- S11. Ans. (c)**
Sol. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India and also the member of the Constituent Assembly Committee on Fundamental Rights of Minorities. He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and played a key role in the Indian independence movement.
- S12. Ans. (d)**
Sol. Marshall Plan influenced the establishment of the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation in 1948.
- S13. Ans. (c)**
Sol. Lithuania became the first of the 15 Soviet republics to declare independence in March, 1990.
- S14. Ans. (c)**
Sol. On 10 December 2012, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the European Union (EU).
- S15. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- S16. Ans. (c)**
Sol. The full form of EVM is Electronic Voting Machine.
- S17. Ans. (a)**
Sol. In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire "into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of the Emergency proclaimed on the 25th June, 1975".
- S18. Ans. (d)**
Sol. A is false but R is true.
- S19. Ans. (b)**
Sol. 73rd and 74th amendments provided for reservations for women in local level Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
- S20. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Sri Lanka was the first country in the South Asian region to liberalise its economy.
- S21. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Kanshi Ram founded BSP (Bahujan Samaj Party) in 1984.
- S22. Ans. (c)**
Sol. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a social welfare scheme by the Government of India launched on May 1, 2016. Its primary objective is to provide free LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) connections to below-poverty-line households and to those belonging to marginalized communities, including women from economically weaker sections. The scheme aims to replace the use of unclean cooking fuels with clean and efficient LPG for cooking, promoting a healthier and safer environment, particularly for women and children.
- S23. Ans. (b)**
Sol. The Indus Waters Treaty is a water-sharing agreement between India and Pakistan signed in 1960. It was brokered by the World Bank.
- S24. Ans. (d)**
Sol. National Good Governance Day is celebrated on the birth anniversary of former-Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He is the only parliamentarian elected from four different States at different times - UP, Gujarat, MP and Delhi.
- S25. Ans. (c)**

Sol. At its most basic, security implies freedom from threats.	Sol. India first tested a nuclear device in May 1974. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes
S26. Ans. (a)	S36. Ans. (b)
Sol. Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of the party's organisation. It was led by K. Kamraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then the president of the Congress party.	Sol. The Ruble or Rouble is the currency of Russia.
S27. Ans. (a)	S37. Ans. (c)
Sol. UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that was founded in 1945. Its main objective is to promote international cooperation in education, science, culture and communication in order to advance universal peace and sustainable development.	Sol. The first of the 15 Soviet republics to declare independence from Soviet Russia was Lithuania in the year 1990.
S28. Ans. (b)	S38. Ans. (a)
Sol. "The north thrives even as the south decays." This popular slogan sums up the dominant sentiments of one of India's most effective regional movements, the Dravidian movement.	Sol. In 1972, India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement. The treaty was signed in Shimla in India by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the President of Pakistan, and Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India.
S29. Ans. (a)	S39. Ans. (d)
Sol. The Central Government appointed a States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states. The Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.	Sol. The states of Punjab and Haryana were created in 1966.
S30. Ans. (c)	S40. Ans. (a)
Sol. Before 15 August 1947, peaceful negotiations had brought almost all states whose territories were contiguous to the new boundaries of India, into the Indian Union. The rulers of most of the states signed a document called the 'Instrument of Accession' which meant that their state agreed to become a part of the Union of India.	Sol. The collapse of Hosni Mubarak's regime in Egypt was a significant event during the Arab Spring, a series of protests and uprisings that spread across the Middle East and North Africa in the early 2010s.
S31. Ans. (c)	S41. Ans. (c)
Sol. At the time of the first general elections, there were 17 crore eligible voters.	Sol. NITI Aayog, or the National Institution for Transforming India, is a policy think tank established by the Government of India to replace the Planning Commission. It serves as a platform for the government to engage with states and Union territories in a cooperative federal structure.
S32. Ans. (a)	S42. Ans. (b)
Sol. The Truman Doctrine was a precursor to the establishment of NATO, which was formed in 1949. NATO was created as a collective defense alliance between North American and European nations to counter the Soviet Union and ensure mutual security and defense.	Sol. Shri Suman Bery is currently the Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog, in the rank and status of a Cabinet-Minister. An experienced policy economist and research administrator, Mr. Bery took over as NITI Aayog Vice Chairperson on May 1, 2022.
S33. Ans. (d)	S43. Ans. (a)
Sol. Women's active participation in the Chipko agitation was a very novel aspect of the movement. The forest contractors of the region usually doubled up as suppliers of alcohol to men. Women held sustained agitations against the habit of alcoholism and broadened the agenda of the movement to cover other social issues.	Sol. NITI Aayog was constituted in place of Planning Commission on 1 Jan 2015.
S34. Ans. (d)	S44. Ans. (c)
Sol. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I	Sol. The Prime Minister of India appoints the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog.
S35. Ans. (b)	S45. Ans. (d)
	Sol. After independence, the Planning Commission of India adopted a socialist model of development.
	S46. Ans. (d)
	Sol. Just before Independence it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, paramountcy of the British crown over Princely States would also lapse. This meant that all these states, as many as 565 in all, would become legally independent. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.
	S47. Ans. (b)

Sol. Rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly.

S48. Ans. (c)

Sol. Hyderabad was the largest princely state of India.

S49. Ans. (c)

Sol. At the time of India's independence in 1947, there were a total of 565 princely states in the Indian subcontinent. These states varied in size, population, and influence.

S50. Ans. (a)

Sol. The ruler of Hyderabad was popularly referred to as Nizam.