

Previous Years Paper

31st MAY, 2023 (SHIFT-1)

- Q1.** On which date India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement?
 (a) 2 October 2016 (b) 30 January 2017
 (c) 2 November 2016 (d) 30 November 2016
- Q2.** "Operation Polo" was launched to merge/annex which princely states into India?
 (a) Junagarh (b) Manipur
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Mysore
- Q3.** Choose the most appropriate statement about Human Security
 (a) Human Security is about the protection of people more than the protection of the state
 (b) Human security is the part of traditional notion of security
 (c) Human security is basically protection from external threat
 (d) Human security is protection from war
- Q4.** What is the correct analysis of the slogan - "Garibi Hatao".
 (a) It was a part of political strategy of Janata Party
 (b) It was a part of political strategy of Congress party
 (c) It was a programme of planning commission
 (d) It was a part of political strategy of General Alliance
- Q5.** Who was the first Indian to become the Governor General of India?
 (a) A.K. Gopalan (b) C.F. Andrews
 (c) A.O. Hume (d) C. Rajagopalachari
- Q6.** A state of emergency was declared on 25th June 1975 under which Article of the constitution of India?
 (a) Article - 350 (b) Article - 351
 (c) Article - 352 (d) Article - 353
- Q7.** States Reorganisation Act of 1956 created:
 (a) 12 states and 6 union Territories
 (b) 14 states and 6 union Territories
 (c) 14 states and 4 union Territories
 (d) 12 states and 4 union Territories
- Q8.** What is the correct statement about - "Warsaw Pact"?
 (a) It was the part of Axis Powers to counter USA
 (b) It was the part of Eastern Alliance to counter NATO's force in Europe
 (c) It was the part of Western Alliance to counter USSR
 (d) It was the part of Latin America Alliance to counter USA
- Q9.** Tashkent Agreement was signed between:
 (a) China and India
 (b) Russia and India

- (c) China and Pakistan
 (d) India and Pakistan

- Q10.** South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC's) headquarter is located at:
 (a) Dhaka (b) Colombo
 (c) Bangkok (d) Kathmandu
- Q11.** Identify the leader number 3 in the cartoon.



- (a) Lal Krishna Advani (b) Chandra Shekar
 (c) V.P. Singh (d) B.D. Savarkar

- Q12.** "Dalit Panthers" movement is associated with which state?
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
 (c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra

- Q13.** Match List - I with List - II.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Anti Arrack Movement	I.	Gujarat
B.	Chipko Movement	II.	Bihar
C.	Narmada Bachao Movement	III.	Uttarakhand
D.	Total Revolution	IV.	Andhra Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q14.** In which year India first tested a nuclear device?
 (a) 1972 (b) 1973
 (c) 1974 (d) 1975

- Q15.** Match List - I with List - II.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Fall of Berlin Wall	I.	1962
B.	NIEO	II.	1979
C.	Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan	III.	1989
D.	Cuban Missile Crisis	IV.	1972

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q16.** SAFTA came into effect on:
 (a) 1st January 2004 (b) 1st January 2006
 (c) 1st April 2004 (d) 1st April 2005
- Q17.** What is "Agenda-21" about?
 (a) An agenda related to military exercise between US and India
 (b) An agenda related to nuclear deal between India and Russia
 (c) An agenda related to military and nuclear deal between Ukraine and European Union
 (d) An agenda related to climate change, biodiversity, forestry etc.
- Q18.** How many member countries are there in ASEAN?
 (a) 7 (b) 8
 (c) 10 (d) 12
- Q19.** What is "Perestroika"?
 (a) It is an air missile defence system of Russia
 (b) It is an anti-tank missile of USA
 (c) It is the economic and political reform policies of former USSR
 (d) It is an organisation of world great leaders
- Q20.** The term "Sustainable Development" emerged during which of the following meetings / summit?
 (a) The Club of Rome
 (b) The Rio Summit
 (c) Ramsar Convention
 (d) United Nations meetings
- Q21.** Given below are two statements: One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.
Assertion A: The broad concept on human security argues that threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war.
Reason R: Human Security is the part of traditional security which believes that co-operation in limiting violence is possible.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.
 (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are correct but 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
- Q22.** Given below are two statements: One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.
Assertion A: Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.
Reason R: The impact of globalization is vastly uneven, it affects some stories more than others,

so no general conclusions can be drawn about the equal impact of globalization.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate from the options given below:

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are correct but 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
- Q23.** What do you mean by "Global South"?
 (a) It represents the developed Countries of the world
 (b) It represents the developing countries of the world
 (c) It represents the technologically advanced countries of the world
 (d) It represents the countries which has been extremely globalized
- Q24.** In which year the idea of global security emerged?
 (a) In 1980s (b) In 1990s
 (c) In 2000 (d) In 1970s

- Q25.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Operation Infinite Reach	I.	Operation against the suspect behind 9/11
B.	9/11	II.	Missile attack on Al-Qaeda in Sudan
C.	Operation Enduring Freedom	III.	Coalition of willing
D.	Operation Iraqi Freedom	IV.	Terrorist attack on US twin towers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (b) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
 (c) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III (d) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- Q26.** What was the Kamraj Plan 1963 about?
 (a) To split the congress
 (b) To form coalition with other party
 (c) To spread the wings of congress in rural areas
 (d) To infuse new life into congress and restore the balance between party government
- Q27.** In which year was the United Nations founded?
 (a) 1st April 1945 (b) 25th June 1945
 (c) 30th October 1945 (d) 24th October 1945
- Q28.** "Treaty of Maastricht" is related to formation of:
 (a) European Union (b) ASEAN
 (c) SEATO (d) CENTO
- Q29.** During Emergency there was censorship of press; while freedom of press is necessary for survival of true democracy. Which article of the Indian constitution talks about "Freedom of Press"?
 (a) Article 19 (b) Article 19 (1)
 (c) Article 19 (1) (a) (d) Article 19 (1) (b)
- Q30.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Bandung conference	I.	1972
B.	Tashkent Agreement	II.	1961
C.	1st NAM Summit	III.	1966
D.	Shimla Agreement	IV.	1955

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- Q31.** Who was the first secretary General of the United Nations?
(a) U. Thant
(b) Trygve Lie
(c) Kurt Waldheim
(d) Javier Perez de Cuellar
- Q32.** What do you understand by the Bombay Plan?
(a) To separate Maharashtra and Gujarat on the linguistic basis
(b) Development of Bombay as a metro city
(c) Group of industrialists drafted a proposal for industrial economic development of India
(d) Establishing of all central machinery in Bombay
- Q33.** When was the 'First General Electron' held in India after Independence?
(a) October 1951 to February 1952
(b) November 1951 to February 1952
(c) October 1951 to January 1952
(d) November 1951 to January 1952
- Q34.** "Operation Desert Storm" is related to:
(a) Korean War (b) Vietnam War
(c) Afghanistan War (d) Gulf War-I
- Q35.** Name the Secretary General of UN who was the prime minister of Portugal from 1995 to 2002.
(a) Antonio Guterres
(b) Ban ki Moon
(c) Kurth Waldheim
(d) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
- Q36.** When was the "NITI Aayog" constituted?
(a) 1st January 2015 (b) 1st April 2015
(c) 1st January 2016 (d) 1st March 2015
- Q37.** In which case the Supreme Court of India had given the doctrine of "Basic Structure of the Constitution"?
(a) Minerva Mills Case
(b) Kesavananda Bharti Case
(c) Golaknath Case
(d) Indira Sawhney Case
- Q38.** Which statement/action represent the true nature of 'Cold War'?
(a) It was a direct / military confrontation between US and USSR
(b) It was a military exercise between allied forces and Axis powers
(c) It was an ideological conflict between western Alliance (U.S) and Eastern Alliance (USSR)
(d) It was a war between Latin America and Asia
- Q39.** Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir signed the instrument of Accession on:

- (a) 25th October 1947 (b) 26th October 1947
(c) 27th October 1947 (d) 26th November 1947

- Q40.** Who had started the self-respect movement in 1925?
(a) Narayan Guru
(b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) E.V. Ramasami Naickar
(d) M.G. Ramachandran

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

A different sort of extended neighbourhood is encountered eastwards, where general trade is more evident alongside energy and military nuances, wrapped up evocation of historical and cultural links. India's look East Policy was formally announced in the early 1990s. Initially it was economics driven, emphasizing Southeast Asia and its regional organisation ASEAN. This is what Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee had in mind in 2004: 'I also naturally look at India's extended neighbourhood in South-East Asia. This is a region where truly historic socio-economic transformations are taking place. India became a Sectoral Dialogue Partner of ASEAN in 1992, a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in 1995, and Full Dialogue Partner of ASEAN in 1996. Annual summit meetings between India and ASEAN commenced in 2002.

- Q41.** Which leader changed the Look East policy to Act East Policy?
(a) Atal Behari Vajpayee
(b) Narendra Modi
(c) I.K. Gujral
(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Q42.** The full form of ASEAN is:
(a) Association of South East Asian Nations
(b) Alternative of South East Asian Nations
(c) Association of South Asian Nations
(d) Alternative of South Asian Nations
- Q43.** When did India became a full Dialogue Partner of ASEAN?
(a) 1992 (b) 1993
(c) 1996 (d) 1995
- Q44.** Which founding member of the ASEAN is also the founding member of NAM?
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Thailand (d) Malaysia
- Q45.** Which of the following is incorrectly paired up? India became a:
(a) Full Dialogue Partner - 1996
(b) A member of ARF - 1995
(c) Sectoral Partner - 1993
(d) Sectoral Dialogue Partner - 1992

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

India's new beginning in the 'post-Cold War period is largely attributed to the liberal economic order. The liberal security order on the other hand has welcomed India's rise unlike China, largely because India's

democratic credentials gel well with the liberal principles. President Clinton made a state visit to India within two years of imposed sanction against India's nuclear testing. The era witnessed reconciliation between the world's oldest and largest democracies. The multi-sector cooperation alongside the Indo-US nuclear deals are some of the momentous diplomatic developments of the last decade. The Bush administration perceived a strong democratic India an important partner for the United States and encouraged India to play an increasingly important leadership role in 21st century Asia. Inclusion of India in decision making on matters of global governance, upgraded representation in trade and investment forums, admission into multilateral export control regimes (MTCR) and support for admission in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) are indicative of growing partnership and strengthening of friendly relations between the US and India.

- Q46.** What is the full form of NSG?
(a) Nuclear Suppliers Group
(b) Nuclear Software Group

- (c) Network Supplies Group
(d) Nuclear Seller Group

- Q47.** In which year India declared itself as a nuclear power state?
(a) 1996 (b) 1997
(c) 1998 (d) 1999
- Q48.** Which US President made a state visit to India within two years of imposed sanction?
(a) President Clinton
(b) President Bush
(c) President Obama
(d) None of the above
- Q49.** Which country is referred to as world's oldest democracy?
(a) Russia (b) England
(c) France (d) USA
- Q50.** During Cold War the World was divided into how many blocs?
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 4 (d) 5

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi gave its approval to ratify the Paris Agreement (on Climate Change) on 2nd October 2016, the day of Gandhi Jayanti.

S2. Ans. (c)

Sol. "Operation Polo" was launched to merge the princely state of Hyderabad into India. It was launched in 1948.

S3. Ans. (a)

Sol. Human Security is about the protection of people more than the protection of the state. Human security and state security should be — and often are — the same thing. But secure states do not automatically mean secure peoples.

S4. Ans. (b)

Sol. Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty) was a part of political strategy of Congress party. Indira Gandhi gave this slogan during the 1971 general elections.

S5. Ans. (d)

Sol. C. Rajagopalachari was the first Indian to become the Governor-General of India.

S6. Ans. (c)

Sol. A state of emergency was declared on 25th June 1975 under Article 352 of the constitution of India.

S7. Ans. (b)

Sol. The States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. It led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories.

S8. Ans. (b)

Sol. The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

S9. Ans. (d)

Sol. Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in January 1966. It was signed after the 1965 Indo-Pak war.

S10. Ans. (d)

Sol. The headquarters of SAARC is located in Kathmandu, Nepal.

S11. Ans. (c)

Sol. The leader number 3 in the cartoon is V.P. Singh.

S12. Ans. (d)

Sol. By the early nineteen seventies, the first-generation Dalit graduates, especially those living in city slums began to assert themselves from various platforms. Dalit Panthers, a militant organisation of the Dalit youth, was formed in Maharashtra in 1972 as a part of these assertions.

S13. Ans. (a)

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

S14. Ans. (c)

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.

S15. Ans. (b)

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

S16. Ans. (b)

Sol. The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) is the free trade arrangement of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The agreement came into force on 1st January 2006, succeeding the 1993 SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement.

S17. Ans. (d)

Sol. The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry, and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.

S18. Ans. (c)

Sol. ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) was established in 1967. It has 10 members, namely: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia.

S19. Ans. (c)

Sol. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced economic and political reform policies of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) in the former USSR.

S20. Ans. (b)

Sol. The term "Sustainable Development" emerged during the Rio Summit, 1992.

S21. Ans. (c)

Sol. A is correct but R is not correct.

S22. Ans. (b)

Sol. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

S23. Ans. (b)

Sol. "Global South" represents the Developing countries of the world.

S24. Ans. (b)

Sol. The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu and so on.

S25. Ans. (c)

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

S26. Ans. (d)

Sol. The Kamraj Plan aimed to rejuvenate the Indian National Congress and improve its functioning. Under the plan, it was proposed that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers.

S27. Ans. (d)

Sol. The United Nations was founded on 24th October 1945.

S28. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Treaty of Maastricht was signed in 1992 leading to the establishment of the European Union (EU).

S29. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India states that, "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". Freedom of Press is also dealt by the Article 19(1) (a) of the Indian constitution.

S30. Ans. (a)

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

S31. Ans. (b)

Sol. Trygve Lie (Norway) served as the first Secretary-General from 1946-1953. Although he resigned in 1952, Trygve Lie continued in office until Dag Hammarskjöld took office in April 1953.

S32. Ans. (c)

Sol. A section of the big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the Bombay Plan. The Bombay Plan wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments.

S33. Ans. (a)

Sol. The 'First General Election' was held in India from October 1951 to February 1952 after the Independence.

S34. Ans. (d)

Sol. Operation Desert Storm was launched in the year 1990. It is also known as the First Gulf War. It was undertaken to deter Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

S35. Ans. (a)

Sol. The UN's most visible public figure, and the representative head, is the Secretary-General. The present Secretary-General is António Guterres. He is the ninth Secretary-General of the UN. He took over as the Secretary-General on 1 January 2017. He was the Prime Minister of Portugal (1995-2002) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (2005-2015).

S36. Ans. (a)

Sol. "NITI Aayog" was constituted on 1st January 2015. It replaced the erstwhile Planning Commission.

S37. Ans. (b)

Sol. The Supreme Court of India had given the doctrine of "Basic Structure of the Constitution" in the Kesavananda Bharti Case of 1973.

S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. 'Cold War' was an ideological conflict between western Alliance (U.S) and Eastern Alliance (USSR)

S39. Ans. (b)

Sol. Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir signed the instrument of Accession on 26th October 1947.

S40. Ans. (c)

Sol. E.V. Ramasami Naicker started the self-respect movement in 1925.

S41. Ans. (b)

Sol. Narendra Modi changed the Look East policy to Act East Policy in 2014.

S42. Ans. (a)

Sol. ASEAN stands for Association of South East Asian Nations.

S43. Ans. (c)

Sol. India became a full Dialogue Partner of ASEAN in 1996.

S44. Ans. (b)

Sol. Indonesia is the founding member of the ASEAN as well as NAM (Non-Aligned Movement).

S45. Ans. (c)

Sol. Option (c) is incorrectly paired up.

S46. Ans. (a)

Sol. Nuclear Suppliers Group is the full form of NSG.

S47. Ans. (c)

Sol. India declared itself as a nuclear power state in 1998.

S48. Ans. (a)

Sol. President Clinton made a state visit to India within two years of imposed sanction against India's nuclear testing.

S49. Ans. (d)

Sol. USA is referred to as world's oldest democracy.

S50. Ans. (a)

Sol. During Cold War the World was divided into two blocs.