

CUET Political Science Solved Paper-2023

Held on 30 May 2023 (Shift-II)

1. How many permanent members are there in Security Council of the United Nations?

(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

2. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

(A) S. Nijalingappa
(B) Karpoori Thakur
(C) C. Natarajan Annadurai
(D) V.V. Giri

List-II

(I) Karnataka
(II) Bihar
(III) Tamil Nadu
(IV) Andhra Pradesh

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

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

3. Why did India adopt Globalization?

(a) To over come the financial crisis in 1991
(b) To achieve higher rates of economic growth
(c) For investment of foreign countries
(d) To overcome the financial crisis and achieve higher rates of economic growth

4. Acharya Narendra Dev was a scholar of:

(a) Hinduism (b) Socialism
(c) Buddhism (d) Humanism

5. When was 'SAARC' established?

(a) 1984 (b) 1989
(c) 1982 (d) 1985

6. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

(A) The naxalite movement
(B) Shetkari Sanghatana

List-II

(I) a militant organisation
(II) Pilgrims of darkness
(III) Guerrilla warfare
(IV) Maharashtra

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

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

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

(A) Election Commission of India was set in November 1950
(B) India's general election of 1952 became a land mark in the history of democracy all over the world.

- (C) The founder President of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh was C. Rajagopalachari

- (D) The Bharatiya Jana Sangh Party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons especially after China carried out its atomic test in 1964

- (E) The Swatantra Party was formed in August 1969

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

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

8. Arrange the following Prime-Ministers in the chronological order of their services.

(A) A.B. Vajpayee (B) Narendra Modi
(C) H.D. Deve Gowda (D) Manmohan Singh
(E) I.K. Gujral

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

9. How many states signed the United Nations charter in 1945?

(a) 50 (b) 51 (c) 45 (d) 55

10. Which was the first republic to declare its independence from the USSR?

(a) Georgia
(b) Turkey
(c) Lithuania
(d) Estonia

11. The Arab Spring began in which year?

(a) 2008 (b) 2009
(c) 2010 (d) 2011

12. Match List-I with List-II. Match the event with Month/year it happen in:

List-I (Event)

(A) Gujrat Student's Protest
(B) Railway Strike
(C) Bihar Students' Protest
(D) Allahabad HC Judgement

List-II (Year, Month)

(I) May 1974
(II) March 1974
(III) Jan 1974
(IV) June 1975

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

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

13. Arrange the following in a chronological order.

- (A) Formation of the states of Punjab and Haryana
- (B) Assam Accord
- (C) Great famine in Mizo hills
- (D) Abrogation of Article 370
- (E) Self-respect movement in Tamil Nadu

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

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

14. The Tashkent Agreement was signed between:

- (a) Indira Gandhi and Ayub Khan
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Z.A. Bhutto
- (d) Indira Gandhi and Z.A. Bhutto

15. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
(A) Soviet intervention in Hungary	(I) 1955
(B) NATO	(II) 1950-53
(C) Warsaw Pact	(III) 1956
(D) Korean Conflict	(IV) 1949

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

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

16. Mandal Commission, was formed in which year?

- (a) 15 August 1970
- (b) 1 January 1979
- (c) 10 July 1975
- (d) 21 June 1980

17. The 38th Parallel divides:

- (a) Armenia and Azerbaizan
- (b) India and Pakistan
- (c) India and China
- (d) South Korea and North Korea

18. For the first time in the world, a Communist Party's government had come to power through democratic elections is Kerala. The Chief Minister of the above mentioned party was:

- (a) Jyoti Basu
- (b) Mamta Banarjee
- (c) E.M.S. Namboodiripad
- (d) A.K. Gopalan

19. The Kyoto Protocol is related to:

- (a) Maritime protection
- (b) Soil Conservation
- (c) Cap on Greenhouse gas emissions
- (d) Wild life Protection

20. Arrange the following in a chronological order:

- (A) Total Revolution
- (B) Garibi Hatao
- (C) Declaration of Emergency
- (D) Shah Commision

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

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

21. Which statement is incorrect regarding the 'Movement for Right to information'?

- (A) The movement started in 1990
- (B) MKSS demanded records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers
- (C) The demand for RTI was first raised in Buxar in a very backward region of Bihar
- (D) RTI Bill received Presidential assent in June 2005

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

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

22. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
(A) National Front Alliance	(I) 1978
(B) The Mandal Commission	(II) 1985
(C) The Backward and Minority Communities Employers Federation	(III) 1989
(D) Shah Bano case	(IV) 1980

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

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

23. Which war is know as the 'Video game war'?

- (a) The Second Gulf War
- (b) The First Gulf War
- (c) The Indo-Pak War
- (d) The India-China War

24. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia
- (B) Signing of the Baghdad Pact
- (C) Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia
- (D) US President Richard Nixon's Visit to China

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

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

25. Which among the following leaders of China visited India at the time of Tibetan conflict?

- (a) Jhoee Nirne
- (b) Ni-Jiyang
- (c) Zhou Enlai
- (d) Chinok-Jin ke

26. When was the 'ASEAN' established?

- (a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1969 (d) 1977

27. 'Deterrence' refers to:

- (a) Preventing war (b) Limiting war
(c) Ending war (d) All of the above

28. Which state of India was reorganised on linguistic basis?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Gujarat

29. In the question below there two, statement marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statement and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.

Reason (R): International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country. In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** 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 but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

30. India and Pakistan have problems over the sharing of which river waters?

- (a) Ganga (b) Satluj
(c) Indus (d) Ravi

31. Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (A) Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) broke off from the Socialist Party
(B) Charu Majumdar was founder of the CPI (Marxist-Leninist) Party
(C) In 1974 the students in Gujarat started an agitation against unemployment
(D) Jayaprakash Narayan declined to join Nehru's Cabinet

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

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

32. Which Commission was appointed by the Janata Party Government to inquire into allegations of abuse of authority that happened during the Emergency (25 Jun 1975).

- (a) Shah Commission
(b) Mandal Commission
(c) Ashok Mehta Commission
(d) J.P. Narayan Commission

33. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (a) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
(b) End of the Soviet Union
(c) The Socialist revolution in Russia
(d) Russian Parliament declares its independence from the Soviet Union

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

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

34. Given below are two statements:

Statement (I): The world Social forum (WSF) is a global platform, which bring together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists.

Statement (II): WSF is the platform which supports all the forms of Globalization.

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

- (a) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
(b) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
(c) **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
(d) **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

35. The Keshavandada Bharati case of 1973 deal with the:

- (a) The Basic structure of the Constitution of India
(b) The Powers of the President of India
(c) The Formation of new states of India
(d) The Reservation of seats for women in the parliament

36. Given below are two statements:

Statement (I): In First Five Year Plan of India one of the basic aim of the planners was to raise the level of national income.

Statement (II): It could be possible, if the people saved more money than they spent. In the light of the above statements,

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are true
(b) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are false
(c) **Statement I** is true but **Statement II** is false
(d) **Statement I** is false but **Statement II** is true

37. The fifth General election to Lok Sabha was held in which year?

- (a) January, 1970 (b) February, 1971
(c) August, 1972 (d) March, 1975

38. Which among the following statements about Hegemony is incorrect?

- (a) The word implies the leadership or predominance of one state
(b) It was used to denote the predominance of Athens in the ancient Greece
(c) The country having hegemonic, position will possess unchallenged military power
(d) Hegemonic position is fixed, once a hegemon, always a hegemon

39. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I

- (A) S.A. Dange
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
(C) Minoo Masani
(D) Ashok Mehta

List-II

- (I) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
(II) Swatantra Party
(III) Praja Socialist Party
(IV) Communist Party of India

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

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
 (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
40. Where was the first "Earth Summit" was held?
 (a) Rio-de-Jenerio (b) Stockholm
 (c) Copenhagen (d) Ramsar

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

Just before independence, it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, the paramountcy of the British crown over the 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 problem started very soon. First of all, the rules 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.

41. Which rulers were averse to joining the constituent Assembly?
 (a) Nizam of Hyderabad
 (b) Nawab of Bhopal
 (c) Maharata of Manipur
 (d) King of Nepal
42. _____ was the largest princely state of India.
 (a) Manipur (b) Kasmir
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Junagarh
43. How many princely states were there in India at the time of independence?
 (a) 336 (b) 436
 (c) 565 (d) 665
44. The rule of Hyderabad was popularly referred to as
 (a) Nizam (b) Maharaja
 (c) Tipu (d) Iron Man
45. 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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50) : Read the following passage carefully and give the answer.

India has faced traditional (military) and non-traditional threats to its security that have emerged from within as well as outside its borders. Its security strategy has four broad components. First component was strengthening its military capabilities, the second component of India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests. The third component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within country, and fourth, there has been an attempt in India to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizen are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities, which have been used in varying combination from time to time. India led the Non Aligned movement as a challenge to the dominance of the two super powers. It also championed the cause of establishing NIEO as a means of attaining economic development and political independence. India has also strengthen the cause of environment seucrity by signing the kyoto protocol to adress the issue of green house gas emissions and Global Warming.

Which of the following is not a component of India's security strategy?

- (a) Strengthening its Military Power
 (b) Strengthening its Economy
 (c) Strengthening its relations with international organisation
 (d) Developing nuclear power for war
47. Non Alignment in world politics adopted by India as a foreign policy stand emphasised upon:
 (a) Isolation
 (b) Not joining any military alliance
 (c) Neutrality
 (d) Non interference in world affairs
48. What is full form of 'NIEO'?
 (a) New International Education Order
 (b) New International Earth Organisation
 (c) New International Economic Order
 (d) New Industrial-Eco-Order
49. When did india sign the 'Kyoto Protocol'?
 (a) 1992 (b) 1997
 (c) 2002 (d) 2005
50. The first component of India's security strategies is:
 (a) Strengthening Internaional norms
 (b) Strengthening its military capabilities
 (c) Strengthening its economy
 (d) Meeting security challenges within the country

Hints & Explanations

1. (a) The Security Council consists of 10 elected members, and 5 permanent members--China, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Russian Federation.
2. (a)
 - A. Siddavanahalli Nijalingappa was a lawyer, Indian independence activist and Former Chief Minister of Karnataka.
 - B. Karpoori Thakur was an Indian politician from the Bihar state. He was popularly known as Jan Nayak. He served as the Chief Minister of Bihar.
 - C. Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai was an Indian politician. who served as the last Chief Minister of Madras State and first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
 - D. Varahagiri Venkata Giri was an Indian politician and activist who served as the fourth president of India from 24 August 1969 to 24 August 1974.
3. (d) **Globalisation:** Integration of the economy of the nation with the world economy. It is a multifaceted aspect. It is a result of the collection of multiple strategies that are directed at transforming the world towards a greater interdependence and integration. It started in India in 1991-92.
The goal was to boost economic prospects, get this country out of its 1991 financial crisis, create jobs, and draw in foreign investment.
4. (c) Acharya Narendra Dev studied Buddhism and its philosophy in depth. He wrote the Hindi book 'Bodddh Dharma-Darshan,' which received the Sahitya Akademi award.
5. (d) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on 8 December 1985 in Kathmandu, Nepal. SAARC has 8 member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri-Lanka).
6. (b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
 - A. Naxalites are a group of far-left radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology.
 - B. Swabhimani Shetkari Saghtana is a farmers union based in Kolhapur, Maharashtra. It was founded by Member of Parliament, Raju Shetti. They fight for the fair price of sugarcane farmer and other issues.
 - C. Namdeo Laxman Dhasal was one of the founders of the Dalit Panthers in 1972, a social movement aimed at destroying caste hierarchy in Indian society.
 - D. The Dalit Panthers is a social organisation that seeks to combat caste discrimination. It was led by a group of Mahar writers and poets, including Raja Dhale, Namdeo Dhasal, and J. V. Pawar.

7. (c) B and D Only
 - A. The Election Commission of India was set up in January 1950.
 - C. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as its founder President.
 - E. The Swatantra Party was an Indian classical liberal political party that was formed in 1959. It was founded by C. Rajagopalachari.

S.N.	PM Name	Term of office
1	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Term 1-16 May 1996 to 1 June 1996(16 days) Term 2 and 3- 19 March 1998 to 22 May 2004 (6 years, 64 days) Total time- 6 years 3 months approx.
2	H. D. Deve Gowda	1 June 1996 to 21 April 1997 324 days
3	Inder Kumar Gujral	21 April 1997 to 19 March 1998 332 days
5	Manmohan Singh	22 May 2004 to 26 May 2014 10 years, 4 days
6	Narendra Modi	Term 1-26 May 2014 – 2019 Term 2-30 May 2019- Incumbent Total time – 9+ years and still continue (as on 26th July 2023)

Note: Option (b) C → E → A → D → B is correct in answer key released by CUET (NTA).

9. (b) The UN Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by representatives of the 50 countries attending the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. Poland, which was not represented, signed it later (15 October 1945) and became one of the UN's original 51 Member States.
10. (c) Lithuania was the first republic to break away from the Soviet Union, by proclaiming the restoration of its pre-war independence. On March 11, 1990, Lithuania declared that it was an independent nation, the first of the Soviet republics to do so.
11. (c) Arab Spring- Arab Spring was a wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that took place in the Middle East and North Africa. The regions of

protest include Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen, Syria, Libya and Morocco. Protests arose in Tunisia following Mohamed Bouazizi's self-immolation in December 2010.

Note: Option (b)-2009 is correct in answer key released by CUET (NTA).

12. (b)

- A. Navnirman Andolan was a socio-political movement in 1974 in Gujarat by students and middle-class people against economic crisis and corruption in public life.
- B. 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.
- C. The Bihar movement, also known as the JP movement, was a political movement initiated by students in the Indian state of Bihar against misrule and corruption in the state government in 1974.
- D. The State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain, was a 1975 case heard by the Allahabad High Court that found the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices.

13. (d)

- E. In 1925, S. Ramanathan invited E.V. Ramaswamy to initiate this movement in Tamil Nadu, where it was largely influential. Also called the Dravidan Movement, the Self Respect Movement demanded equal rights for the backward caste, with a focus in the rights of women.
- C. In 1959, Mizo Hills was devastated by a great famine known in Mizo history as 'Mautam Famine'. The cause of the famine was attributed to flowering of bamboos which consequent resulted in rat population boom in large numbers.
- A. On 1 November, 1966, the state (Punjab) of was divided into Punjab and Haryana, while the hilly regions of Punjab were merged with Himachal Pradesh.
- B. The Assam Accord was a Memorandum of Settlement signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement. It was signed in the presence of the then-Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 15 August 1985.
- D. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was rendered infructuous by The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019 (C.O. 272) issued by the president of India on 5 August 2019.

14. (b) Tashkent Declaration, also called Tashkent Agreement, accord signed on January 10, 1966, by India's Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri (who died the next day) and Pakistan's Pres. Mohammad Ayub Khan, ending the war between Pakistan and India

that occurred from August 1965 to September 1965. A cease-fire had been secured by the United Nations Security Council on September 22, 1965.

15. (a)

- A. In October, 1956, the Soviet Union ordered its troops to crush a nascent rebellion in Budapest, the capital of the Soviet satellite state of Hungary. Undertaken while the West was preoccupied by developments in the Middle East, the conflict demonstrated emerging political dissent in the Eastern Bloc.
- B. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 31 member states – 29 European and two North American. Formed in 1949 with the signing of the Washington Treaty.
- C. The Warsaw Treaty Organization (also known as the Warsaw Pact) was a political and military alliance established on May 14, 1955 between the Soviet Union and several Eastern European countries. It was dissolved in 1991.
- D. Tensions erupted into the Korean War, which lasted from 1950 to 1953. When the war ended, both countries were devastated, but the division remained. North and South Korea continued a military standoff, with periodic clashes. The conflict survived the end of the Cold War and continues to this day.

16. (b) The Mandal Commission or the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (SEBC), was established in India in 1979 with a mandate to "identify the socially or educationally backward classes" of India. It was headed by B. P. Mandal, an Indian parliamentarian, to consider the question of reservations for people to address caste discrimination, and used eleven social, economic, and educational indicators to determine backwardness.

17. (d) 38th parallel, popular name given to latitude 38° N that in East Asia roughly demarcates North Korea and South Korea.

18. (c) In 1957, the Communist Party of India emerged as the single largest party. E.M.S Namboodiripad (1909 – 1998) served as the first Chief Minister of Kerala in 1957–1959 and then again in 1967–1969.

19. (c) The Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets.

20. (a)

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

- A. The Bihar movement, also known as the JP movement, was a political movement initiated by Jai Prakash Narayan in 1974-75. It was also referred to as Sampooran Kranti (Total Revolution Movement). Did not succeed, emergency imposed
- C. The Emergency in India was a 21-month period from 1975 to 1977. On the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed proclaimed a state of national emergency on 25 June 1975.
- D. Shah Commission was a commission of inquiry appointed by Government of India in 1977 to inquire into all the excesses committed in the Indian Emergency (1975 - 77). It was headed by Justice J.C. Shah, a former chief Justice of India.
21. (a) The correct statement is - Rajasthan was the first state in India to introduce the Right to Information Act, back in the year 2000.
22. (a)
- A. National Front (NF) was a coalition of political parties led by the Janata Dal, which formed India's government between 1989 and 1990. 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.
- B. Mandal Commission was set up in 1979-80 January by Morarji Desai government to identify the socially or educationally backward classes to consider the question of seat reservations and quotas for people to redress caste discrimination, and used eleven social, economic, and educational indicators to determine backwardness.
- C. The All India Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation was founded in 1971 by Kanshi Ram, D. K. Khaparde, and Dina Bhana. It was given the new name BAMCEF at a conference in Delhi in 1978. On December 6, 1978, BAMCEF was formally established as an independent, non-political organization.
- D. Shah Bano Begum, from Indore, Madhya Pradesh, was divorced by her husband in 1978. She filed a criminal suit in the Supreme Court of India, in which (in 1985) she won the right to alimony from her husband.
23. (b) 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.
24. (d)
- B. In February 1955, Iraq and Turkey signed a "pact of mutual cooperation" in Baghdad to resist outside aggression, and they opened it to other countries in the region as well. In April, the United Kingdom announced its intention to adhere to the Pact, and it was followed by Pakistan and finally, Iran.
- C. In 1968, the Soviet Union led Warsaw Pact troops in an invasion of Czechoslovakia to crack down on reformist trends in Prague. Although the Soviet Union's action successfully halted the pace of reform in Czechoslovakia, it had unintended consequences for the unity of the communist bloc.
- D. President Nixon's trip to China in 1972 ended twenty-five years of isolation between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) and resulted in establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- A. In December 1978 a large Vietnamese army moved into Cambodia, brushing aside the Democratic Kampuchean forces.
25. (c) Premier of the People's Republic of China Zhou Enlai, in November 1956. He visit again India in 1960.
26. (b) Association of South East Asian Nations, international organization established by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand in 1967 to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development and to promote peace and security in Southeast Asia.
27. (a) The inhibition of criminal behavior by fear especially of punishment.
28. (b) The first state formed on the linguistic basis is Andhra Pradesh. The state of Andhra Pradesh was formed on October 1, 1953.
29. (a)
30. (c) India and Pakistan had a dispute over the sharing of water rights to the Indus River.
31. (c) b and d only correct
- A. Communist Party of India (Marxist) broke off from Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1964.
- C. Navnirman Andolan was a socio-political movement in 1974 in Gujarat by students and middle-class people against economic crisis and corruption in public life.
32. (a) Shah Commission was a commission of inquiry appointed by Government of India (Janta Party) in 1977 to inquire into all the excesses committed in the Indian Emergency (1975 - 77). It was headed by Justice J.C. Shah, a former chief Justice of India.
33. (c)
- C. Socialists took over the government in Russia through the October Revolution of 1917. The fall of monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally called the Russian Revolution.
- A. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, military action carried out in late December 1979 by Soviet troops.

- D. Russian Parliament declare its independence from the Soviet Union in 1990.
- B. Collapse of the Soviet Union, sequence of events that led to the dissolution of the U.S.S.R. on December 31, 1991.
34. (c) The World Social Forum emerged as a response to the growing anti globalization movements against neo liberalization and the effects of neoliberal economic policies prevalent in most of the countries.
35. (a) The case was filed by Kesavananda Bharati, the head of a Hindu monastery who challenged the Kerala government's attempt to take over the land of the monastery under Article 26, which gives citizens the right to manage religiously owned property without government interference.

Party's Name	Founder's Name
Bhartiya Jana Sangh	Syama Prasad Mukherjee
Swantantra Party	Minoo Masani
Praja Socialist Party	Ashok Mehta
Communist Party Of India	S. A. Dange

36. (a)
37. (b) The 5th Lok Sabha (15 March 1971 — 18 January 1977) elected in February–March 1971.
38. (d) Hegemonic position not a fixed position so once a hegemon, is not always a hegemon.
39. (a)
40. (a) 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.
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (d)
46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (b)