

CUET UG (Political Sc)

18 May 2024 Shift 2

Question 1

Which of the following political party led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba ?

Options:

- A. Congress
- B. Lok Dal
- C. Akali Dal
- D. CPI

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Akali Dal'

Key Points

- **Akali Dal:**
 - Akali Dal, a prominent Sikh political party, led the movement for the formation of a separate Punjabi Suba (state).
 - The demand was primarily based on linguistic and religious considerations, as the party sought a state where Punjabi speakers and Sikhs would be in the majority.
 - The movement included peaceful protests, civil disobedience, and negotiations with the central government, eventually leading to the creation of the state of Punjab in 1966.

Additional Information

- **Congress:**
 - The Indian National Congress was the ruling party at the time and did not lead the movement for the Punjabi Suba. They were initially resistant to the idea of creating a state based on linguistic or religious lines.
- **Lok Dal:**

- Lok Dal, primarily a party focused on the interests of farmers and rural areas, did not play a role in the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba.
 - **CPI:**
 - The Communist Party of India (CPI) was not involved in leading the movement for the Punjabi Suba. Their focus was more on class struggle and broader ideological issues rather than regional or linguistic statehood.
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Question 2

Who among the following led the Anti Brahmin movement, worked for the Justice Party and also founded Dravidar Kazhagam ?

Options:

- A. A.K. Gopalan
- B. E.V. Ramasami Naicker
- C. K. Kamaraj
- D. Potti Sriramulu

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'E.V. Ramasami Naicker'.



Key Points

- **E.V. Ramasami Naicker:**
 - E.V. Ramasami Naicker, also known as Periyar, was a prominent social reformer and politician in Tamil Nadu, India.
 - He led the Anti-Brahmin movement, which aimed at dismantling the caste hierarchy and promoting social equality.
 - Periyar worked extensively for the Justice Party, which was instrumental in opposing the dominance of Brahmins in public life and politics.
 - In 1944, he founded the Dravidar Kazhagam, an organization that sought to establish a society based on rationalism, self-respect, and equality.



Additional Information

- **A.K. Gopalan:**
 - A.K. Gopalan was a prominent communist leader and the first Leader of Opposition in the Indian Parliament. He played a significant role in the Indian communist movement but was not associated with the Anti-Brahmin movement or the Justice Party.

- **K. Kamaraj:**
 - K. Kamaraj was a notable Indian politician and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He was a member of the Indian National Congress and known for his contributions to education and infrastructure in Tamil Nadu, but he was not involved in the Anti-Brahmin movement.
 - **Potti Sriramulu:**
 - Potti Sriramulu was an Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter. He is best known for his role in the creation of the state of Andhra Pradesh through his hunger strike. He was not involved in the Anti-Brahmin movement or the Justice Party.
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Question 3

What does BAMCEF stand for ?

Options:

- A. Backward and Muslim Communities Employees Federation
- B. Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation
- C. Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation
- D. Backward and Majority Communities Employees Federation

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation'

Key Points

- **Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation:**
 - BAMCEF stands for Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation.
 - BAMCEF is an organization that represents the interests of backward and minority communities, particularly focusing on employees from these groups.
 - The organization aims to address and mitigate issues related to social justice, inequality, and discrimination faced by these communities in the workplace and society.
 - BAMCEF often works towards the upliftment and empowerment of backward and minority communities through various initiatives and advocacy efforts.

Additional Information

- **Incorrect Options:**
 - **Backward and Muslim Communities Employees Federation:**
 - This option incorrectly specifies 'Muslim' instead of 'Minority'. BAMCEF is inclusive of all minority communities, not just Muslim communities.

- **Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation:**
 - This option incorrectly focuses on 'Education'. While education is a part of their advocacy, BAMCEF primarily represents employees, not just educational aspects.
 - **Backward and Majority Communities Employees Federation:**
 - This option incorrectly uses 'Majority' instead of 'Minority'. BAMCEF focuses on minority communities, not the majority.
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Question 4

The Mandal Commission was appointed by _____ Government at the Centre.

Options:

- A. Indian National Congress Party
- B. Bharatiya Janata Party
- C. Janata Party
- D. Samajwadi Party

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Janata Party'.

Key Points

- **Mandal Commission:**
 - The Mandal Commission, also known as the Second Backward Classes Commission, was established in India in 1979.
 - It was appointed by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai.
 - The commission was headed by B.P. Mandal and was tasked with identifying the socially or educationally backward classes to address their issues and recommend measures for their advancement.
 - The Mandal Commission recommended 27% reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and educational institutions, which led to significant social and political changes in India.

Additional Information

- **Indian National Congress Party:**
 - The Indian National Congress (INC) is one of the two major political parties in India, founded in 1885. It was not responsible for appointing the Mandal Commission.

- **Bharatiya Janata Party:**
 - The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is another major political party in India, established in 1980. It did not exist when the Mandal Commission was appointed.
 - **Samajwadi Party:**
 - The Samajwadi Party is a regional political party mainly based in Uttar Pradesh, established in 1992. It was not involved in the appointment of the Mandal Commission.
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Question 5

In 1974, nationwide strike by all the employees of the Railways was led by which of the following leaders ?

Options:

- A. Jayaprakash Narayan
- B. Charu Majumdar
- C. George Fernandes
- D. Indira Gandhi

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'George Fernandes'

Key Points

- **1974 Nationwide Railway Strike:**
 - In 1974, India witnessed a massive nationwide railway strike that was primarily led by George Fernandes.
 - The strike was organized by the All India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF) and demanded better working conditions, higher wages, and improved service conditions for railway employees.
 - George Fernandes, who was a prominent trade union leader and later became the Defense Minister of India, played a crucial role in orchestrating and leading the strike.
 - The strike lasted for around 20 days and had a significant impact on the country's economy and public life, leading to a severe crackdown by the government.

Additional Information

- **Jayaprakash Narayan:**
 - Jayaprakash Narayan was a prominent Indian independence activist and political leader. He is best known for his call for 'Total Revolution' against the Indira Gandhi government, but he was not the leader of the 1974 railway strike.

- **Charu Majumdar:**
 - Charu Majumdar was a revolutionary communist leader in India, known for his role in the Naxalite movement. He was not involved in the railway strike of 1974.
 - **Indira Gandhi:**
 - Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India during the time of the 1974 railway strike. She was not the leader of the strike but was involved in the government's response to it.
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Question 6

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
(Prime Minister)		(Period)	
A.	H.D. Deve Gowda	I.	May 2004 – May 2014
B.	I.K. Gujral	II.	June 1996 – April 1997
C.	V.P. Singh	III.	April 1997 – March 1998
D.	Manmohan Singh	IV.	December 1989 – November 1990

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

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

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Key Points

- **List-I and List-II Matching:**
 - H.D. Deve Gowda (A):

- He served as the Prime Minister of India from June 1996 to April 1997.
- **I.K. Gujral (B):**
 - He served as the Prime Minister of India from April 1997 to March 1998.
- **V.P. Singh (C):**
 - He served as the Prime Minister of India from December 1989 to November 1990.
- **Manmohan Singh (D):**
 - He served as the Prime Minister of India from May 2004 to May 2014.

Additional Information

- **Historical Context:**
 - Understanding the accurate periods of tenure for Indian Prime Ministers is crucial for comprehending the political history and changes in leadership within the country.
 - These periods often reflect significant political events and shifts in governance, impacting India's policy and development.
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Question 7

Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party ?

Options:

- A. Mayawati
- B. B.R. Ambedkar
- C. Jagjivan Ram
- D. Kanshi Ram

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Kanshi Ram'

Key Points

- **Kanshi Ram:**
 - Kanshi Ram was the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), a political party in India that primarily represents the Bahujan community, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.
 - He founded the BSP in 1984 with the aim of social transformation and economic emancipation for marginalized communities in India.
 - Kanshi Ram's leadership and vision were instrumental in establishing the BSP as a significant political force in Indian politics, particularly in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Additional Information

- **Mayawati:**
 - Mayawati is a prominent Indian politician and a senior leader of the BSP, but she was not the founder. She succeeded Kanshi Ram as the party leader after his death and has served as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh several times.
 - **B.R. Ambedkar:**
 - B.R. Ambedkar, a principal architect of the Indian Constitution, was a social reformer who championed the rights of Dalits and other marginalized communities but was not involved in the founding of the BSP.
 - Ambedkar's work and philosophy greatly influenced Kanshi Ram and the principles of the BSP.
 - **Jagjivan Ram:**
 - Jagjivan Ram was a senior Indian politician and freedom fighter who served in various ministerial positions in the Indian government. He was a leader in the Indian National Congress and later the Janata Party but had no connection with the founding of the BSP.
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Question 8

The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by World Bank and the IMF came to be known as :

Options:

- A. Current Therapy
- B. Shock Therapy
- C. Fiscal Therapy
- D. Glasnost

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Shock Therapy'

Key Points

- **Shock Therapy:**
 - Shock Therapy is an economic model implemented during the transition of Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe from state-controlled economies to market economies.
 - This model was heavily influenced by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - The approach involved rapid privatization, deregulation, and the withdrawal of state subsidies, aiming to quickly transform these economies into capitalist market economies.

- It was characterized by the sudden release of price and currency controls, the withdrawal of state subsidies, and the rapid privatization of previously public-owned assets.
- The outcomes of this approach were mixed, with some countries experiencing significant economic hardships and social upheavals during the transition period.

Additional Information

- **Current Therapy:**
 - Current Therapy is not a term associated with economic transition models. It generally refers to medical treatments and practices that are currently in use.
 - **Fiscal Therapy:**
 - Fiscal Therapy involves the use of government spending and tax policies to influence the economy, but it does not describe the rapid transition approach used in post-Soviet states.
 - **Glasnost:**
 - Glasnost, meaning "openness," was a policy introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the mid-1980s to increase transparency in government institutions and activities within the Soviet Union. It is not an economic model but rather a political reform policy.
-

Question 9

In which year was Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ?

Options:

- A. 1982
- B. 1983
- C. 1984
- D. 1985

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is '1985'.

Key Points

- **Mikhail Gorbachev's election as General Secretary:**
 - Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.
 - This election marked the beginning of significant reforms in the Soviet Union, commonly known as Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring).

- Gorbachev's leadership played a crucial role in ending the Cold War and eventually led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Additional Information

- **Incorrect Options:**
 - **1982:** This year is associated with the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the previous General Secretary, and the brief tenure of Yuri Andropov who succeeded him.
 - **1983:** Yuri Andropov was still in office during this year before his death in February 1984.
 - **1984:** After Andropov's death, Konstantin Chernenko became the General Secretary. He served until his death in March 1985.
 - **Impact of Gorbachev's Policies:**
 - Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika aimed to revitalize the Soviet economy and make the political system more transparent and open.
 - These policies led to more freedom of expression and the release of political prisoners, which ultimately weakened the central control of the Communist Party.
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Question 10

Which of the following countries have not accepted Euro as the common currency ?

Options:

- A. Denmark and Sweden
- B. Spain and Portugal
- C. Greece and Germany
- D. France and Austria

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Denmark and Sweden'.

Key Points

- **Denmark and Sweden:**
 - Denmark and Sweden are both members of the European Union (EU) but have not adopted the Euro as their common currency.
 - Denmark has an opt-out from the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and continues to use the Danish krone.

- Sweden has not met the necessary criteria for Euro adoption and continues to use the Swedish krona.

Additional Information

- **Spain and Portugal:**
 - Both Spain and Portugal are members of the Eurozone and have adopted the Euro as their official currency.
 - The Euro replaced the Spanish peseta and Portuguese escudo in 2002.
 - **Greece and Germany:**
 - Greece and Germany are also members of the Eurozone and use the Euro as their common currency.
 - Greece adopted the Euro in 2001, and Germany was one of the original Eurozone members from 1999.
 - **France and Austria:**
 - France and Austria are both part of the Eurozone and have adopted the Euro.
 - Both countries transitioned to the Euro in 1999, with physical currency introduced in 2002.
-

Question 11

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994, is the organization that carries out the coordination of :

Options:

- A. Trade and Finance
- B. Friendship and Solidarity
- C. Security and Foreign Policy
- D. Investment and Labour

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Security and Foreign Policy'

Key Points

- **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF):**
 - Established in 1994, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is a key platform for dialogue and consultation on political and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.
 - The ARF's main objectives are to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues, and to contribute to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the region.

- The forum is attended by 27 countries, including the 10 ASEAN member states, and other key players such as the United States, China, Japan, South Korea, Russia, and the European Union.

Additional Information

- **Trade and Finance:**
 - The ARF does not primarily focus on trade and finance; these areas are generally handled by other ASEAN mechanisms and forums such as the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA).
 - **Friendship and Solidarity:**
 - While the ARF does promote friendly relations and solidarity among its members, its primary focus is on security and foreign policy rather than on fostering general friendship and solidarity.
 - **Investment and Labour:**
 - Investment and labor issues are typically addressed through other ASEAN bodies and agreements, such as the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) and the ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM), rather than the ARF.
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Question 12

Which of the following nations adopted an ‘Open Door’ policy and economic reforms in 1978 ?

Options:

- A. South Korea
- B. China
- C. USA
- D. Japan

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'China'.

Key Points

- **China's Open Door Policy and Economic Reforms of 1978:**
 - In 1978, China, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, adopted the 'Open Door' policy which marked the beginning of its economic reforms.
 - This policy aimed to open China to foreign businesses that wanted to set up in the country, and set the stage for China's rapid economic growth.

- The reforms included the decentralization of economic decision-making, the introduction of market mechanisms, and the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to attract foreign investment.
- These changes led to significant increases in foreign trade and investment, transforming China into one of the world's largest economies.

Additional Information

- **South Korea:**
 - South Korea's significant economic transformation, known as the "Miracle on the Han River," began in the 1960s under the leadership of Park Chung-hee, focusing on export-oriented industrialization rather than an open door policy.
 - **USA:**
 - The USA has always had a relatively open economic policy, but it did not undergo a specific, transformative "Open Door" policy in the 1970s.
 - **Japan:**
 - Japan's major economic reforms occurred in the post-World War II era, particularly during the 1950s and 1960s, focusing on rebuilding its economy and becoming a leading global industrial power, not in the 1978 period.
-

Question 13

In 1966, who made the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan ?

Options:

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
- C. General Yahya Khan
- D. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman

Key Points

- **Six-Point Movement:**
 - Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman, the leader of the Awami League, presented the Six-Point Movement in 1966, aiming for greater autonomy for East Pakistan.

- The movement was a response to the political and economic disparities between East and West Pakistan.
- The six points included demands for federalism, separate currencies or fiscal policies, control over taxation and trade, and paramilitary forces for East Pakistan.
- This movement was significant as it laid the groundwork for the independence movement of Bangladesh.

Additional Information

- **Jawaharlal Nehru:**
 - Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and a key figure in the Indian independence movement, not directly involved in Pakistan's political affairs in 1966.
- **General Yahya Khan:**
 - General Yahya Khan was the President of Pakistan from 1969 to 1971 and was involved in the military rule and the subsequent events leading to the independence of Bangladesh.
- **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto:**
 - Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was a prominent Pakistani politician who later became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was involved in the political landscape but did not propose the six points.

Question 14

Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007 ?

Options:

- A. Bhutan
- B. Nepal
- C. Afghanistan
- D. Bangladesh

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Afghanistan'

Key Points

- **Afghanistan's Membership in SAARC:**
 - Afghanistan officially joined the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as its eighth member in 2007.
 - SAARC was established in 1985 by seven countries in South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

- The inclusion of Afghanistan was seen as a significant step towards regional integration and cooperation in South Asia.

Additional Information

- **Bhutan:**
 - Bhutan is one of the founding members of SAARC, having joined the organization when it was established in 1985.
 - **Nepal:**
 - Nepal is also a founding member of SAARC, joining the organization at its inception in 1985.
 - **Bangladesh:**
 - Bangladesh is another founding member of SAARC and played a key role in the establishment of the organization in 1985.
-

Question 15

Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia ?

Options:

- A. Pakistan
- B. China
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Nepal

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'China'

Key Points

- **South Asia:**
 - South Asia is a region in Asia that comprises the countries located in the southern part of the continent.
 - The region is home to several countries that share cultural, historical, and geographical ties.
 - The countries typically considered part of South Asia include India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives.
- **China:**
 - China is located in East Asia and is the world's most populous country.
 - It does not share the same cultural, historical, or geographical ties as the countries in South Asia.

Additional Information

- **Pakistan:**
 - Pakistan is a South Asian country that shares historical and cultural ties with India. It is located to the west of India.
 - **Bangladesh:**
 - Bangladesh is a South Asian country that shares borders with India and Myanmar. It is located to the east of India.
 - **Nepal:**
 - Nepal is a landlocked country in South Asia located mainly in the Himalayas, between India and China.
-

Question 16

At the Yalta Conference, the ‘Big Three’ decided to organise a United Nations Conference on the proposed world organisation. The ‘Big Three’ stood for :

Options:

- A. Roosevelt, Churchill and Krushchev
- B. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin
- C. Deng Xiaoping, Churchill and Stalin
- D. Kennedy, Attlee and Stalin

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin'.

Key Points

- **Yalta Conference:**
 - The Yalta Conference was held in February 1945, during World War II, where the leaders of the Allied powers met to discuss the post-war reorganization of Europe.
 - The 'Big Three' leaders at the Yalta Conference were Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the United States), Winston Churchill (Prime Minister of the United Kingdom), and Joseph Stalin (Premier of the Soviet Union).
 - One of the significant outcomes of the conference was the decision to establish the United Nations, an international body aimed at maintaining peace and security.

Additional Information

- **Other Options:**
 - **Roosevelt, Churchill and Krushchev:** Nikita Krushchev was not a leader during the Yalta Conference; he rose to prominence in the Soviet Union after Stalin's death in 1953.
 - **Deng Xiaoping, Churchill and Stalin:** Deng Xiaoping was a Chinese leader who came into power much later, in the late 1970s, and had no involvement in the Yalta Conference.
 - **Kennedy, Attlee and Stalin:** John F. Kennedy became the U.S. President in 1961, Clement Attlee succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister of the UK after World War II, and neither were leaders at the time of the Yalta Conference.
-

Question 17

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in :

Options:

- A. 1951
- B. 1953
- C. 1955
- D. 1957

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is '1957'

Key Points

- **Establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):**
 - The IAEA was established on July 29, 1957, as an autonomous organization under the United Nations.
 - The main goal of the IAEA is to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes, including nuclear weapons.
 - The agency also aims to promote high standards of safety and security in nuclear activities.

Additional Information

- **Other Options:**
 - 1951:
 - This year is significant for the establishment of various international organizations, but not for the IAEA.

- 1953:
 - This year marks the proposal by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his "Atoms for Peace" speech, which eventually led to the creation of the IAEA, but the agency itself was not established in this year.
 - 1955:
 - This year is notable for the first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva, which was a significant step towards the creation of the IAEA.
-

Question 18

Which of the following organization provides loans and grants to member countries for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development infrastructure and environment protection ?

Options:

- A. WTO
- B. World Bank
- C. IMF
- D. UNO

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'World Bank'

Key Points

- **World Bank:**
 - The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of low and middle-income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects.
 - Its primary goal is to reduce poverty by providing loans to developing countries for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, and environment protection.
 - The World Bank's financial products and policy advice help countries to improve their economic management and reduce poverty.
 - Projects funded by the World Bank aim to improve the living standards and economic prospects of people in the developing world.

Additional Information

- **WTO (World Trade Organization):**
 - The WTO is an international organization that regulates international trade. It deals with the global rules of trade between nations and ensures that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible.
 - It does not provide loans or grants for development projects.
 - **IMF (International Monetary Fund):**
 - The IMF is an international organization that aims to promote global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty.
 - While it provides financial assistance to countries facing balance of payments problems, it does not specifically focus on human development projects like the World Bank.
 - **UNO (United Nations Organization):**
 - The UNO is an international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries. It encompasses various specialized agencies, including the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), which works on development issues.
 - However, the UNO itself does not directly provide loans and grants for development projects; this is typically done through its specialized agencies.
-

Question 19

What is the full form of START ?

Options:

- A. Strategic Arms Reduction Toll
- B. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- C. Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics
- D. Strategic Arms Reduction Tax

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty'



Key Points

- **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty:**
 - The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) refers to a series of agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union (later Russia) aimed at reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms.
 - These treaties were part of efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict and promote global security.
 - The first START treaty was signed on July 31, 1991, and came into force on December 5, 1994.
 - Subsequent treaties, like START II, and New START, have built upon the original framework to ensure further reductions and verification measures.

Additional Information

- **Strategic Arms Reduction Toll:**
 - This option is incorrect as there is no recognized international agreement or treaty by this name.
 - The term "toll" implies a fee or charge, which is not relevant in the context of arms reduction agreements.
 - **Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics:**
 - This option is incorrect because it refers to methods or strategies rather than a formal treaty.
 - The context of START is about formal agreements, not tactical measures.
 - **Strategic Arms Reduction Tax:**
 - This option is incorrect as it introduces the concept of taxation, which is not related to arms control or reduction agreements.
 - Taxes are financial charges imposed by a government, while START deals with international security and arms limitation.
-

Question 20

Which of the following is a threat to Global security ?

Options:

- A. Human Rights
- B. Arms Control
- C. Terrorism
- D. Disarmament

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Terrorism'

Key Points

- **Terrorism:**
 - Terrorism is a significant threat to global security as it involves the use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, to achieve political aims.
 - It destabilizes regions, disrupts economies, and leads to loss of life and property.
 - Terrorist activities can lead to widespread fear, social disruption, and heightened security measures, impacting international relations and global peace.
 - Global efforts to combat terrorism involve international cooperation, intelligence sharing, and counter-terrorism strategies to prevent and respond to terrorist threats.

Additional Information

- **Human Rights:**
 - Human rights refer to the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled. They are fundamental to ensuring dignity, equality, and justice.
 - While human rights violations can exacerbate conflicts, they are not a direct threat to global security but rather an issue of social justice and governance.
 - **Arms Control:**
 - Arms control involves international agreements to manage and regulate the proliferation of weapons, particularly weapons of mass destruction.
 - Effective arms control measures can enhance global security by reducing the likelihood of armed conflict and the spread of dangerous weapons.
 - **Disarmament:**
 - Disarmament refers to the reduction or withdrawal of military forces and weapons. It aims to reduce the potential for military conflict and enhance global peace and security.
 - While disarmament efforts contribute to global security, they are not themselves a threat but a means to mitigate the threats posed by excessive militarization and weapons proliferation.
-

Question 21

Match List-I with List-II :

List – I		List - II	
Indigenous People		Region	
A.	Mapuche	I.	East of Panama Canal
B.	Kuna Tribe	II.	Bangladesh
C.	Indigenous people of Cordillera Region	III.	Chile
D.	Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	IV.	Philippines

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

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

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is **Indigenous People of Cordillera Region - Philippines**

Key Points

- **Indigenous People and their Regions:**
 - **Mapuche - Chile:** The Mapuche are indigenous inhabitants of south-central Chile and southwestern Argentina. Their culture is rich with traditions and they have a history of resistance against Spanish and Chilean colonization.
 - **Kuna Tribe - East of Panama Canal:** The Kuna people, also known as Guna, are indigenous to the San Blas Islands and the mainland coast of Panama, east of the Panama Canal. They are known for their vibrant culture and the traditional textile art form called "mola".
 - **Indigenous People of Cordillera Region - Philippines:** The Cordillera region in the Philippines is home to several indigenous groups collectively known as the Igorot. This region is known for its mountainous terrain and rich cultural heritage.
 - **Tribal People of the Chittagong Hill Tracts - Bangladesh:** The Chittagong Hill Tracts in southeastern Bangladesh are home to various indigenous groups, including the Chakma, Marma, and Tripuri. These groups have distinct cultural practices and languages.

Additional Information

- **Other Options Explained:**
 - **Mapuche - East of Panama Canal:** This is incorrect because the Mapuche people are native to Chile and not Panama.
 - **Kuna Tribe - Bangladesh:** This is incorrect as the Kuna tribe is indigenous to the San Blas Islands of Panama and not Bangladesh.
 - **Indigenous People of Cordillera Region - Chile:** This is incorrect since the Cordillera region indigenous people are from the Philippines.
 - **Tribal People of the Chittagong Hill Tracts - Philippines:** This is incorrect as the Chittagong Hill Tracts are located in Bangladesh, not the Philippines.
-

Question 22

When was the Kyoto Protocol signed ?

Options:

A. 1992

B. 1995

C. 1997

D. 1999

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is '1997'



Key Points

- **Kyoto Protocol:**
 - The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the premise that global warming exists and human-made CO2 emissions have caused it.
 - It was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, and entered into force on February 16, 2005.
 - The Protocol is a significant step in the fight against climate change, setting binding obligations on industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.



Additional Information

- **1992:**
 - This year is significant for the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, where the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted, but not the Kyoto Protocol.
- **1995:**
 - This year saw the first Conference of the Parties (COP1) to the UNFCCC held in Berlin, which paved the way for the Kyoto Protocol, but the Protocol itself was not signed this year.
- **1999:**
 - This year falls after the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol. The focus during this period was on the Protocol's ratification and implementation processes.

Question 23

When was the Energy Conservation Act passed ?

Options:

A. 1998

B. 1999

C. 2001

D. 2005

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is '2001'.

Key Points

- **Energy Conservation Act, 2001:**
 - The Energy Conservation Act was enacted by the Government of India in 2001 to promote energy efficiency and conservation.
 - The Act led to the establishment of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) which is responsible for implementing policies and programs related to energy conservation.
 - The Act provides a framework for regulating the use of energy and promoting energy-saving measures across various sectors including industry, transportation, and buildings.
 - It aims to reduce energy consumption and enhance energy security by encouraging efficient use of energy resources.

Additional Information

- **Option 1 (1998):**
 - The year 1998 does not have any significant legislation related to energy conservation in India.
 - The focus in 1998 was more on economic reforms and the liberalization of various sectors rather than energy conservation.
 - **Option 2 (1999):**
 - No major energy conservation legislation was passed in 1999.
 - During this period, the government continued to focus on other economic and industrial policies.
 - **Option 4 (2005):**
 - While 2005 saw many advancements in various sectors, the Energy Conservation Act was already in place by this time.
 - The focus in 2005 was on the implementation and improvement of the existing energy conservation measures under the 2001 Act.
-

Question 24

Which of the following global platform brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo liberal globalization ?

Options:

- A. World Economic Forum
- B. World Social Forum
- C. World Cultural Forum
- D. G-20

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'World Social Forum.'

Key Points

- **World Social Forum:**
 - The World Social Forum (WSF) is an annual meeting of civil society organizations that was first held in Brazil in 2001.
 - The forum serves as a platform for discussing alternatives to neo-liberal globalization, emphasizing human rights, environmental sustainability, labor rights, and social justice.
 - It brings together a diverse group of activists, including those focused on human rights, the environment, labor, youth, and women's issues, who are united in their opposition to neo-liberal policies.
 - The WSF's motto is "Another World is Possible," reflecting its mission to promote more equitable and sustainable global policies.

Additional Information

- **World Economic Forum:**
 - The World Economic Forum (WEF) is an annual meeting held in Davos, Switzerland, where business, political, and academic leaders discuss global economic issues.
 - The WEF is often seen as a platform that supports neo-liberal policies and globalization, making it the opposite of the WSF in many respects.
 - **World Cultural Forum:**
 - The World Cultural Forum focuses on cultural exchange and dialogue, aiming to promote understanding and cooperation among different cultures.
 - While it addresses important cultural issues, it does not primarily focus on activism against neo-liberal globalization.
 - **G-20:**
 - The G-20 is an international forum for governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union.
 - It focuses on global economic governance and financial stability, often promoting policies aligned with globalization and free-market principles.
-

Question 25

Which of the statement is true about globalization ?

Options:

- A. Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon
- B. Globalization is purely a cultural phenomenon.

C. Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

D. Globalization has had a universal impact on all states and societies.

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.'

Key Points

- **Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon:**
 - Globalization encompasses various dimensions, including economic, cultural, political, and technological aspects, rather than being limited to just one field.
 - Economically, it involves the integration of national economies through trade, investment, and capital flows.
 - Culturally, globalization leads to the exchange of ideas, values, and cultural practices across borders, influencing societies worldwide.
 - Politically, it affects how states interact with each other, often leading to the formation of international organizations and agreements.
 - Technologically, globalization is propelled by advancements in communication and transportation technologies, making it easier for people, goods, and information to move across borders.

Additional Information

- **Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon:**
 - This view is too narrow because it ignores other significant dimensions of globalization, such as cultural, political, and technological influences.
 - While economic integration is a crucial aspect, it does not fully capture the multifaceted nature of globalization.
- **Globalization is purely a cultural phenomenon:**
 - This perspective is also limited, as it overlooks the economic, political, and technological dimensions that are equally important in understanding globalization.
 - Cultural exchanges are an essential part of globalization, but they do not represent the entire phenomenon.
- **Globalization has had a universal impact on all states and societies:**
 - This statement is not entirely accurate because the impact of globalization varies widely among different states and societies.
 - Factors such as economic development, political stability, and cultural contexts influence how globalization affects a particular region.
 - While globalization has a broad reach, its effects are not uniform or universal.

Question 26

When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India ?

Options:

A.

January 14

B.

February 14

C.

March 14

D.

April 14

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is 'April 14'



Key Points

- **Ambedkar Jayanti:**
 - Ambedkar Jayanti, also known as Bhim Jayanti, is an annual festival observed on April 14 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Indian Constitution and a prominent social reformer.
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was born on April 14, 1891, and his contributions towards the upliftment of the marginalized sections of society are celebrated on this day.
 - The day is marked by various events and programs organized across India, including public speeches, cultural events, and community gatherings.



Additional Information

- **Incorrect options:**
 - **Tue Jan 14 2025:** This date is incorrect as Ambedkar Jayanti is observed on April 14, not January 14.
 - **Fri Feb 14 2025:** This date is incorrect as Ambedkar Jayanti is observed on April 14, not February 14.
 - **March 14:** This date is incorrect as Ambedkar Jayanti is observed on April 14, not March 14.

Question 27

Look at the picture and identify the Logo.

Look at the picture and identify the Logo.

Options:

A. EU

B. SAARC

C. UN

D. ASEAN

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'UN'



Key Points

- **United Nations (UN):**
 - The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after World War II.
 - The UN aims to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.
 - The UN logo consists of a world map in a polar azimuthally equidistant projection surrounded by two olive branches, symbolizing peace.



Additional Information

- **European Union (EU):**
 - The European Union is a political and economic union of 27 member states that are located primarily in Europe.
 - The EU has its own flag, which features a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background, symbolizing unity, solidarity, and harmony among the peoples of Europe.
 - **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):**
 - SAARC is an organization of South Asian nations, established in 1985 to promote regional cooperation and development.
 - The SAARC logo features a stylized depiction of a banyan tree, representing growth and strength, surrounded by the member countries' names.
 - **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):**
 - ASEAN is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten Southeast Asian countries, founded in 1967.
 - The ASEAN logo includes a stalk of rice with ten grains, representing the ten member states, against a blue background symbolizing peace and stability.
-

Question 28

Who was the second Secretary General of UN ?

Who was the second Secretary General of UN ?

Options:

- A. U. Thant
- B. Trygve Lie
- C. Dag Hammarskjold
- D. Kurt Waldheim

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Dag Hammarskjold'



Key Points

- **Dag Hammarskjold:**
 - Dag Hammarskjold was a Swedish diplomat and economist who served as the second Secretary-General of the United Nations.
 - He held the position from April 1953 until his tragic death in a plane crash in September 1961.
 - Hammarskjold is credited with strengthening the role of the UN and increasing its effectiveness in peacekeeping and international diplomacy.
 - He was posthumously awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961.



Additional Information

- **U. Thant:**
 - U. Thant was a Burmese diplomat who served as the third Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1961 to 1971.
 - He succeeded Dag Hammarskjold after his untimely death.
- **Trygve Lie:**
 - Trygve Lie was a Norwegian politician who was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations, serving from 1946 to 1952.
 - He played a significant role in the early years of the UN but is not the correct answer for the second Secretary-General.
- **Kurt Waldheim:**
 - Kurt Waldheim was an Austrian diplomat who served as the fourth Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1972 to 1981.

- His tenure came after that of U. Thant.
-

Question 29

Which day is celebrated as the UN day ?

Which day is celebrated as the UN day ?

Options:

- A. 20th October
- B. 22nd October
- C. 24th October
- D. 26th October

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is '24th October'.

Key Points

- **UN Day:**
 - United Nations Day is celebrated on 24th October each year.
 - This day marks the anniversary of the entry into force of the UN Charter in 1945.
 - The United Nations is an international organization founded to promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries.
 - UN Day has been celebrated since 1948 and is a day to reflect on the achievements and goals of the UN.

Additional Information

- **20th October:**
 - 20th October is not recognized as UN Day, but it is celebrated as World Statistics Day.
 - **22nd October:**
 - 22nd October does not mark any significant UN-related events or observances.
 - **26th October:**
 - 26th October is not UN Day but is observed as Intersex Awareness Day in some communities.
-

Question 30

The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following ?

The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following ?

Options:

- A. League of Nations
- B. Concert of Europe
- C. Council of Europe
- D. Hague Conference

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is 'League of Nations'.



Key Points

- **League of Nations:**
 - The United Nations (UN) was founded as a successor to the League of Nations.
 - The League of Nations was established after World War I with the aim of promoting international cooperation and achieving peace and security.
 - However, it was unable to prevent the outbreak of World War II, leading to its eventual replacement by the United Nations in 1945.
 - The United Nations was designed to be more effective in preventing conflicts and fostering international collaboration.



Additional Information

- **Concert of Europe:**
 - The Concert of Europe was an informal diplomatic network established in the early 19th century after the Napoleonic Wars.
 - Its purpose was to maintain the balance of power in Europe and prevent the rise of a single dominant state.
 - It was not a formal organization and did not have the structure or mandate that the League of Nations or the United Nations had.
- **Council of Europe:**

- The Council of Europe is a regional organization founded in 1949, separate from the United Nations.
 - Its primary aim is to promote human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Europe.
 - It is not a successor to the League of Nations and operates independently from the UN.
 - **Hague Conference:**
 - The Hague Conference on Private International Law is an international organization established in 1893 to work towards the unification of the rules of private international law.
 - It is a separate entity and has a specific focus on legal and judicial cooperation between states, rather than broad international peacekeeping and security.
 - It is not related to the founding of the United Nations.
-

Question 31

Write the full form of UNDP.

Write the full form of UNDP.

Options:

- A. United Nations Development Planning
- B. United Nations Development Programme
- C. United Nations Design Programme
- D. United News Development Programme

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'United Nations Development Programme'.



Key Points

- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):**
 - The UNDP is the global development network of the United Nations.
 - It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build a better life.
 - Operating in about 170 countries and territories, the UNDP works to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and build resilience so countries can sustain progress.



Additional Information

- **Other Options Explained:**

- **United Nations Development Planning:**

- This is incorrect as there is no such specific entity within the United Nations called the United Nations Development Planning.

- **United Nations Design Programme:**

- This is incorrect as there is no entity within the United Nations specifically named the United Nations Design Programme.

- **United News Development Programme:**

- This is incorrect and does not exist as a program under the United Nations.
-

Question 32

North-East region consists of seven States called _____.

Options:

A. Seven Sisters

B. Seven Stars

C. Seven Seas

D. Seven Brothers

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Seven Sisters'



Key Points

- **Seven Sisters:**

- The North-East region of India is commonly referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'. This term is used to denote the seven states in this region, which are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.
- This term was coined by Jyoti Prasad Saikia, a journalist in Tripura, during a radio talk show in 1972.
- The Seven Sisters are known for their unique cultural diversity, rich heritage, and significant tribal population.
- The region is geographically isolated from the rest of India and is connected via a narrow corridor called the Siliguri Corridor or "Chicken's Neck".



Additional Information

- **Seven Stars:**

- This term is generally associated with astronomy and refers to the Pleiades star cluster, which is also known as the Seven Sisters. It is not related to the North-East region of India.
 - **Seven Seas:**
 - The term 'Seven Seas' is an ancient phrase used to describe the world's largest bodies of water. It does not pertain to any specific region or group of states in India.
 - **Seven Brothers:**
 - This term does not have any recognized significance in relation to the North-East region of India. It may be used in different contexts or folklore but is incorrect in this scenario.
-

Question 33

Which of the following countries does the North-East region share its boundaries with?

Options:

- A. China, Nepal and Bangladesh
- B. China, Bhutan and Bangladesh
- C. China, Myanmar and Bangladesh
- D. China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'China, Myanmar and Bangladesh'

Key Points

- **North-East region boundaries:**
 - The North-East region of India comprises eight states: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura.
 - This region shares international boundaries with several countries, including China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.
 - Arunachal Pradesh shares its boundary with China, while Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh share boundaries with Myanmar. Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, and Mizoram share boundaries with Bangladesh.

Additional Information

- **Other options:**
 - **China, Nepal and Bangladesh:**

- Nepal does not share a boundary with any of the North-East states of India. Nepal shares its boundary with the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim, which are not part of the North-East region.
 - **China, Bhutan and Bangladesh:**
 - While Bhutan shares a boundary with the North-Eastern state of Arunachal Pradesh, it is not included in the correct grouping as Myanmar is a more significant neighboring country to the North-East region of India.
 - **China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh:**
 - Sri Lanka is an island nation located to the south of India and does not share any land boundary with the North-East region or any part of India.
-

Question 34

In which year was the State of Nagaland created ?

Options:

- A. 1961
- B. 1963
- C. 1965
- D. 1967

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 1963.



Key Points

- **Creation of the State of Nagaland:**
 - Nagaland was officially declared the 16th state of India on December 1, 1963.
 - The formation of Nagaland as a state was the result of long-standing demands by the Naga people for autonomy and recognition of their distinct cultural identity.
 - The state was created by combining the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang frontier division.



Additional Information

- **1961:**
 - This year is significant in the context of the statehood process, as the 13th Amendment Act, which facilitated the creation of Nagaland, was passed in 1962.
- **1965:**

- This year is not directly relevant to the creation of Nagaland but is a period of early development for the newly formed state.
 - **1967:**
 - By this time, Nagaland had already been established as a state and was undergoing further integration and development within the Indian Union.
-

Question 35

Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States ?

Options:

- A. Manipur
- B. Mizoram
- C. Nagaland
- D. Meghalaya

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Meghalaya'



Key Points

- **Khasi Tribes:**
 - The Khasi tribes are an indigenous ethnic group native to the northeastern Indian state of Meghalaya.
 - They speak the Khasi language, which is part of the Mon-Khmer family of the Austroasiatic languages.
 - The Khasi society is matrilineal, meaning lineage and inheritance are traced through the mother's side.
 - The Khasi people are known for their rich cultural heritage, including traditional festivals like the Nongkrem Dance.
 - Their traditional religion is Niam Khasi, although a significant number have also adopted Christianity.



Additional Information

- **Other States:**
 - **Manipur:**

- Manipur is home to various ethnic groups such as the Meitei, Naga, and Kuki tribes, but not the Khasi tribes.
 - **Mizoram:**
 - Mizoram is primarily inhabited by the Mizo tribes, including sub-groups like the Lusei, Hmar, and Lai, but not the Khasi tribes.
 - **Nagaland:**
 - Nagaland is predominantly inhabited by Naga tribes such as the Ao, Angami, and Sema, but not the Khasi tribes.
-

Question 36

The North-East serves as gateway to which of the regions mentioned below ?

Options:

- A. South-East Asia
- B. South Asia
- C. West Asia
- D. Europe

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is 'South-East Asia'

Key Points

- **North-East as a Gateway:**
 - The North-East region of India serves as a strategic gateway to South-East Asia.
 - This region shares international borders with several countries, including Myanmar, which is considered the entry point to South-East Asia.
 - Due to its geographical location, the North-East is crucial for India's Act East Policy, aimed at enhancing economic and strategic relations with South-East Asian countries.
 - Connectivity projects like the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway and the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project highlight the importance of this region in linking India with South-East Asia.

Additional Information

- **South Asia:**

- South Asia generally refers to the region comprising countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.
 - The North-East region of India does not specifically serve as a gateway to South Asia as it is already part of this region.
 - **West Asia:**
 - West Asia, or the Middle East, includes countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, and Israel.
 - The North-East region of India is geographically distant from West Asia and does not serve as a direct gateway to this region.
 - **Europe:**
 - Europe is a continent located to the northwest of India, comprising countries such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy.
 - The North-East region of India does not have any direct geographical or strategic links to Europe and thus does not act as a gateway to this continent.
-

Question 37

Who among the following entered into Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 ?

Options:

- A. Maharaja of Manipur
- B. Nizam of Hyderabad
- C. Nawab of Junagadh
- D. Maharaja of Kashmir

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Nizam of Hyderabad'

Key Points

- **Nizam of Hyderabad:**
 - The Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Osman Ali Khan, was the ruler of the princely state of Hyderabad during the time of India's independence in 1947.
 - In November 1947, the Nizam entered into a Standstill Agreement with the newly independent Dominion of India. This agreement was meant to maintain the status quo and delay the decision on Hyderabad's accession to either India or Pakistan.
 - The Standstill Agreement was intended to buy time for the Nizam while he sought to maintain Hyderabad's independence or negotiate better terms for accession.

- Eventually, after a period of political maneuvering and a police action by the Indian government, Hyderabad was integrated into India in 1948.

Additional Information

- **Maharaja of Manipur:**
 - The Maharaja of Manipur signed an Instrument of Accession with India on August 11, 1947, and did not enter into a Standstill Agreement.
 - **Nawab of Junagadh:**
 - The Nawab of Junagadh, Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III, acceded to Pakistan in September 1947. However, Junagadh was later integrated into India after a plebiscite in February 1948.
 - **Maharaja of Kashmir:**
 - The Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession to India on October 26, 1947, when his state was invaded by tribal forces from Pakistan. There was no Standstill Agreement with India.
-

Question 38

Which of the following Princely States were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India ?

Options:

- A. Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab
- B. Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay
- C. Assam, Goa, Tripura
- D. Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir'

Key Points

- **Reluctance of Princely States:**
 - During the time of India's independence in 1947, there were over 500 princely states, each ruled by its own monarch.
 - The Indian government, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, endeavored to integrate these states into the Indian Union.
 - While most states acceded to India without much resistance, a few were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession, leading to significant political and sometimes military interventions.

- **Hyderabad:**
 - Hyderabad, under Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan, was one of the largest and wealthiest princely states. The Nizam initially chose to remain independent rather than join India or Pakistan.
 - In September 1948, India launched a military operation called 'Operation Polo' to annex Hyderabad into the Indian Union.
- **Junagadh:**
 - The Nawab of Junagadh, a Muslim ruler of a Hindu-majority state, decided to accede to Pakistan, which led to significant unrest and opposition from the populace.
 - India intervened and conducted a plebiscite in February 1948, where the majority of the population voted to join India.
- **Kashmir:**
 - The Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, initially wished to remain independent but faced an invasion by tribal militias from Pakistan.
 - He eventually signed the Instrument of Accession to India in October 1947 in exchange for military assistance, leading to the first Indo-Pak war.

Additional Information

- **Incorrect Options:**
 - **(Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab):**
 - These regions were part of British India and not princely states, so the question of signing the Instrument of Accession does not apply.
 - **(Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay):**
 - Kerala and Bombay were parts of British India, while Hyderabad was a princely state that was reluctant to join India.
 - **(Assam, Goa, Tripura):**
 - Assam and Tripura were already part of British India, and Goa was a Portuguese colony until 1961, so these regions were not princely states.

Question 39

The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following party?

Options:

- A. Janata Dal
- B. Muslim League
- C. Socialist Party
- D. Swatantra Party

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Muslim League'

Key Points

- **Muslim League:**
 - The Muslim League was a political party in British India that played a crucial role in the creation of Pakistan.
 - The party, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, advanced the 'two-nation theory' which posited that Muslims and Hindus were distinct nations with their own customs, religion, and traditions; therefore, Muslims should have their own separate state.
 - This theory was a significant factor leading to the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Additional Information

- **Janata Dal:**
 - The Janata Dal is a political party in India that was formed in 1988. It was primarily involved in the Indian political landscape post-independence and had no role in the 'two-nation theory'.
 - **Socialist Party:**
 - The Socialist Party in India was formed around the same time as the independence movement and advocated for socialist principles, focusing on the welfare of the people, but it did not promote the 'two-nation theory'.
 - **Swatantra Party:**
 - The Swatantra Party was established in 1959, advocating for free enterprise and individual liberty. It had no connection to the 'two-nation theory' which was a pre-independence concept.
-

Question 40

Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi' ?

Options:

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Sardar Patel
- C. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- D. Potti Sriramulu

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan'

Key Points

- **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan:**
 - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was a prominent freedom fighter in the Indian independence movement.
 - He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and a strong advocate for non-violence and social reform.
 - He hailed from the North-West Frontier Province (now in Pakistan), which is why he was given the title 'Frontier Gandhi'.
 - Ghaffar Khan founded the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement, which promoted non-violent resistance against British colonial rule.

Additional Information

- **Mahatma Gandhi:**
 - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, commonly known as Mahatma Gandhi, was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule.
 - He is known for his philosophy of non-violence (Ahimsa) and civil disobedience.
 - Although Gandhi was a significant figure, he was not referred to as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
- **Sardar Patel:**
 - Vallabhbhai Patel, popularly known as Sardar Patel, was an Indian statesman and a key leader in the Indian independence movement.
 - He played a crucial role in the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union.
 - He is often called the 'Iron Man of India' for his leadership and decisiveness, but he was not known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
- **Potti Sriramulu:**
 - Potti Sriramulu was an Indian revolutionary and a Gandhian who is best known for his hunger strike to achieve the formation of a separate state for Telugu-speaking people, which led to the creation of Andhra Pradesh.
 - He played a significant role in India's struggle for independence, but he was not referred to as 'Frontier Gandhi'.

Question 41

Match List-I with List-II :

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

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

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Match List-I with List-II'

 Key Points

- **Match List-I with List-II:**
 - S.A. Dange: S.A. Dange was one of the founding members of the Communist Party of India (CPI), which advocates for a socialist state through the principles of Marxism-Leninism.
 - Shyama Prasad Mukherjee: He was a prominent Indian politician who founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, which later evolved into the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The party promotes Hindu nationalism and conservative policies.
 - Minoo Masani: Minoo Masani was a co-founder of the Swatantra Party, which was established to promote free-market economic policies and individual liberties, opposing the socialist policies of the Indian National Congress.
 - Ashok Mehta: Ashok Mehta was associated with the Praja Socialist Party, which aimed to establish a socialist society through democratic means, focusing on agrarian reform and social justice.

Question 42

Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of Independent Labour Party ?

Options:

- A. Acharya Narendra Dev
- B. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- C. A.K. Gopalan
- D. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar'

Key Points

- **Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar:**
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a prominent Indian social reformer, jurist, and politician who played a key role in the fight against caste discrimination in India.
 - He was the principal architect of the Indian Constitution and served as the chairman of the drafting committee.
 - In 1936, Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party, which aimed to address the socio-economic issues facing the marginalized communities, including Dalits and laborers.
 - The party sought to promote equality and social justice, challenging the existing caste hierarchies and advocating for labor rights.

Additional Information

- **Acharya Narendra Dev:**
 - Acharya Narendra Dev was an Indian freedom fighter and a prominent leader of the Congress Socialist Party.
 - He was known for his advocacy of socialist principles but was not specifically associated with the anti-caste movement or the founding of the Independent Labour Party.
- **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:**
 - Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was an Indian politician and a senior member of the Indian National Congress.
 - He played a significant role in the Indian freedom struggle and post-independence politics but was not a leader in the anti-caste movement or involved with the Independent Labour Party.
- **A.K. Gopalan:**
 - A.K. Gopalan was a prominent Indian communist leader and a member of the Communist Party of India.
 - He was known for his work in the labor movement and his advocacy for the rights of the working class, but he was not the founder of the Independent Labour Party or a leader in the anti-caste movement.

Question 43

Who among the following was known as the “Milkman of India” ?

Options:

A. Arun Krishna

B. Muljibhai Patel

C. Verghese Kurien

D. M.S. Swaminathan

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Vergheese Kurien'



Key Points

- **Vergheese Kurien:**
 - Known as the "Milkman of India," Vergheese Kurien was instrumental in transforming India's dairy industry.
 - He is credited with founding the Amul cooperative, which played a pivotal role in the White Revolution in India.
 - His efforts led to India becoming one of the largest producers of milk and milk products in the world.
 - Kurien's work significantly contributed to the improvement of the livelihoods of millions of dairy farmers in India.



Additional Information

- **Arun Krishna:**
 - No significant contributions related to the dairy industry or the White Revolution in India.
- **Muljibhai Patel:**
 - Not known for contributions in the dairy sector; his work was in other fields.
- **M.S. Swaminathan:**
 - A prominent agricultural scientist, known for his role in the Green Revolution in India, which focused on crop production, not dairy.
 - His work greatly improved food security in India but did not specifically address the dairy industry.

Question 44

Statement I : The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries.

Statement II : A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, steel could be developed by the private sector.

Options:

- 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

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect'

Key Points

- **Second Five Year Plan:**
 - The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) of India aimed at developing heavy industries and building a strong industrial base in the country.
 - This plan was based on the Mahalanobis model, which emphasized the importance of heavy industries like steel, machinery, and infrastructure.
 - The focus was on creating a self-reliant economy with a strong emphasis on public sector enterprises, which would lead to long-term economic growth.
- **Development by Private Sector:**
 - Statement II is incorrect as the bulk of heavy industries, such as electricity, railways, and steel, were primarily developed by the public sector during the Second Five Year Plan.
 - The private sector was not seen as capable of handling the massive capital investment and long gestation periods required for these industries at that time.
 - The Indian government played a crucial role in setting up and nurturing these industries to build a foundation for future economic development.

Additional Information

- **Other Plan Details:**
 - The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) focused on agriculture and irrigation to address food shortages.
 - The Second Plan shifted focus to industrialization, aiming to reduce dependence on foreign imports and to build indigenous capacity in heavy industries.
 - The plan also emphasized the development of the public sector as a means to achieve rapid industrialization and economic growth.
- **Public vs. Private Sector:**
 - During the early years of planning in India, the public sector was seen as the primary driver for industrialization and infrastructure development.
 - The private sector played a complementary role, particularly in consumer goods and light industries.
 - Over time, the role of the private sector has increased, but the initial focus was on public sector-led growth.

Question 45

The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of _____.

Options:

A. K.N. Raj

B. P.C. Mahalanobis

C. J.C. Kumarappa

D. P.C. Mahapatra

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'P.C. Mahalanobis'



Key Points

- **P.C. Mahalanobis:**
 - P.C. Mahalanobis was a renowned Indian statistician and economist.
 - He played a pivotal role in the formulation of India's Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961), which focused on the rapid industrialization of the country.
 - Mahalanobis introduced the Mahalanobis model, which emphasized the importance of building a strong industrial base with a focus on heavy industries and capital goods.



Additional Information

- **K.N. Raj:**
 - K.N. Raj was an Indian economist known for his work on the Indian economy and planning.
 - Though influential, he was more prominently associated with the formulation of the First Five Year Plan rather than the Second Five Year Plan.
- **J.C. Kumarappa:**
 - J.C. Kumarappa was an Indian economist and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.
 - He was known for his contributions to the field of rural economics and sustainable development, but he was not directly involved in drafting the Second Five Year Plan.
- **P.C. Mahapatra:**
 - P.C. Mahapatra is not a widely recognized figure in the context of Indian economic planning or the Five Year Plans.
 - There might be confusion with P.C. Mahalanobis, who is the correct answer.

Question 46

Which of the following treaty was rejected by India as discriminatory as it prevented only non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons ?

Options:

- A. Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty
- B. Non Proliferation Treaty
- C. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- D. Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Non Proliferation Treaty'

Key Points

- **Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT):**
 - The NPT is an international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
 - It was opened for signature in 1968 and entered into force in 1970. The treaty has been signed by 191 countries.
 - India rejected the NPT as it considered it discriminatory. The treaty allows only the five recognized nuclear-weapon states (the USA, Russia, China, France, and the UK) to possess nuclear weapons, while non-nuclear-weapon states are prohibited from developing or acquiring them.
 - India argued that this creates a divide between nuclear and non-nuclear states and does not address the disarmament obligations of the nuclear-weapon states.

Additional Information

- **Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF):**
 - Signed in 1987 between the USA and the USSR, the INF Treaty required the elimination of all ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers.
 - It was primarily a bilateral agreement and did not address nuclear proliferation issues globally.
- **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START):**
 - START was a series of treaties between the USA and the USSR (later Russia) aimed at reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms.
 - While significant in arms control, these treaties were bilateral and did not address the concerns of non-nuclear-weapon states.
- **Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty (SORT):**
 - SORT, also known as the Moscow Treaty, was signed in 2002 between the USA and Russia to reduce their deployed strategic nuclear warheads.
 - Like START, it was a bilateral agreement and did not involve other countries or address global non-proliferation concerns.

Question 47

Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) held?

Options:

- A. Bengaluru
- B. Belgrade
- C. Belgium
- D. Belarus

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Belgrade'



Key Points

- **First Summit of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM):**
 - The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, in September 1961.
 - The summit was attended by leaders from 25 countries that sought to remain independent from the two major power blocs of the Cold War era, led by the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - The movement aimed to promote peace, self-determination, and mutual respect among nations, particularly among developing countries.



Additional Information

- **Bengaluru:**
 - Bengaluru, a major city in India, was not the location of the first NAM summit. It is known for its role as a leading technology hub in India.
- **Belgium:**
 - Belgium, a country in Western Europe, was not involved in hosting the first NAM summit. It is known for its capital, Brussels, which serves as the de facto capital of the European Union.
- **Belarus:**
 - Belarus, an Eastern European country, did not host the first NAM summit. It was part of the Soviet Union during the time of the first summit in 1961.

Question 48

The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries ?

Options:

- A. Nepal
- B. Pakistan
- C. China
- D. Bangladesh

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is 'Pakistan'.

Key Points

- **Shimla Agreement of 1972:**
 - The Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan on 2nd July 1972.
 - The primary aim was to lay the foundation for peaceful relations and to resolve issues between the two nations post the 1971 war, which led to the creation of Bangladesh.
 - The agreement emphasized the need for both countries to settle their differences through bilateral negotiations and to maintain the sanctity of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.
 - The agreement also called for respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Additional Information

- **Nepal:**
 - Nepal is a neighboring country to India, but it was not involved in the Shimla Agreement.
 - India and Nepal have a history of friendly relations and various treaties, including the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship.
- **China:**
 - China and India have had a complex relationship involving border disputes, but China was not a party to the Shimla Agreement.
 - Notable agreements between India and China include the Panchsheel Agreement of 1954.
- **Bangladesh:**
 - Bangladesh gained independence from Pakistan in 1971 with the help of India.
 - While Bangladesh was a significant outcome of the 1971 war, the Shimla Agreement was specifically between India and Pakistan.

Question 49

Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressman should resign from office to make way for younger party workers ?

Options:

- A. S. Nijalingappa
- B. V.V. Giri
- C. K. Kamaraj
- D. Indira Gandhi

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is 'K. Kamaraj'

Key Points

- **K. Kamaraj:**
 - In 1963, K. Kamaraj, who was the President of the Indian National Congress, proposed a plan known as the "Kamaraj Plan".
 - This plan suggested that all senior Congress leaders should resign from their ministerial posts and devote their time to rejuvenating the party.
 - The objective was to infuse new energy into the party by giving opportunities to younger party workers and leaders.
 - This proposal was aimed at strengthening the party at the grassroots level and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

Additional Information

- **S. Nijalingappa:**
 - S. Nijalingappa was a senior Congress leader and served as the Chief Minister of Mysore (now Karnataka). However, he was not associated with the proposal made in 1963.
- **V.V. Giri:**
 - V.V. Giri was an Indian politician who served as the President of India from 1969 to 1974. He was not involved in the 1963 proposal regarding the resignation of senior Congressmen.
- **Indira Gandhi:**
 - Indira Gandhi was a prominent Congress leader and later became the Prime Minister of India. She was not the one who proposed the 1963 plan.

Question 50

Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' ?

Options:

- A. Ram Manohar Lohia
- B. C. Natarajan Annadurai
- C. K. Kamaraj
- D. Karpoori Thakur

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is **Ram Manohar Lohia**

Key Points

- **Non-Congressism:**
 - The term "Non-Congressism" was coined by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a prominent Indian socialist political leader and theorist.
 - This strategy aimed at forming a united front by all non-Congress parties to challenge the dominance of the Indian National Congress in Indian politics, especially during the 1960s.
 - Lohia's idea was to create a coalition of various political parties with differing ideologies to present a formidable opposition to the Congress Party.
 - The strategy was particularly influential in the 1967 General Elections, leading to the formation of non-Congress governments in several Indian states.

Additional Information

- **C. Natarajan Annadurai:**
 - C. N. Annadurai, also known as Anna, was the founder of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and a significant figure in Tamil Nadu politics.
 - He was known for his efforts in promoting Dravidian identity and opposing the imposition of Hindi, but he was not associated with the concept of Non-Congressism.
 - **K. Kamaraj:**
 - K. Kamaraj was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and played a pivotal role in the Indian freedom movement and in post-independence Indian politics.
 - He was known for his role in the Kamaraj Plan and was not involved in the strategy of Non-Congressism.
 - **Karpoori Thakur:**
 - Karpoori Thakur was a prominent socialist leader and former Chief Minister of Bihar known for his work in promoting social justice and education.
 - Although he was a significant political figure, he did not propose the idea of Non-Congressism.
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