

Previous Years Paper

2nd JUNE, 2023 (SHIFT - 1)

- Q1.** Who was known as the Frontier Gandhi?
 (a) Md. Ali Jinnah
 (b) Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) Sardar Patel
- Q2.** Railway Strike of 1974 was called by _____.
 (a) National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle
 (b) National Conference Commission for Railwaymen's Struggle
 (c) National Railway Worker Association
 (d) National Worker Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle
- Q3.** Who coined the term United Nations (UN)?
 (a) Richard Nixon
 (b) Ronald Regan
 (c) Abraham Lincoln
 (d) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Q4.** In which year did the India - Sri Lanka Accord for Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) take place?
 (a) 1986
 (b) 1987
 (c) 1988
 (d) 1989
- Q5.** Article 370 was recently abrogated in which state?
 (a) Jammu and Kashmir
 (b) Nagaland
 (c) Manipur
 (d) Assam
- Q6.** The capital of South Korea, Seoul, is situated on the bank of which river?
 (a) Yellow River
 (b) Han River
 (c) Yangtze River
 (d) Nile River
- Q7.** What was the name of the leader who was opposed to the two-nation theory and wanted to form one democratic country?
 (a) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
 (b) Maulana Azad
 (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (d) Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- Q8.** Identify the QUAD member countries from among the following.
 (a) Australia, Japan, US and India
 (b) Australia, China, US and India
 (c) Australia, China, Russia and India
 (d) Australia, Japan, Russia and India
- Q9.** The economist who proposed an alternative blueprint that put greater emphasis on rural industrialization was:
 (a) K.N. Raj
 (b) J. C. Kumarappa

- (c) Jagdish Bhagwati
 (d) Kailash Nath Katju

- Q10.** "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell" Who made this Statement?
 (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Dag Hammarskjold
 (c) Kofi Annan
 (d) Ban Ki-moon
- Q11.** After Second World War the newly independent countries formed _____ to challenge the dominance of the two super powers.
 (a) SEATO (Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation)
 (b) NAM (Non-Aligned Movement)
 (c) LDCs (The Least Developed Countries)
 (d) SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)
- Q12.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Vladimir Lenin founded the Bolshevik Party
Statement II: Joseph Stalin was the successor to Lenin and led the Soviet Union during its consolidation
 In the light of the above statements, Choose the correct 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
- Q13.** Who was the first Secretary General of the United Nations?
 (a) Kurt Waldheim
 (b) Trygve Lie
 (c) U. Thant
 (d) Dag Hammarskjold

- Q14.** Match List I with List II.

List - I		List -II	
A.	Karpoori Thakur	I.	Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh (1956)
B.	S. Nijalingappa	II.	Chief Minister of Madras (Tamil Nadu - 1967)
C.	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	III	Chief Minister of Mysore (Karnataka)
D.	C. Natarajan Annadurai	IV.	Chief Minister of Bihar between December 1970 and June 1971

- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

- (b) A-III, B-1, C-II, D-IV
(c) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

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

List -I (Movement)		List -II (States)	
A.	Chipko Movement	I.	West Bengal
B.	Naxalite Movement	II.	Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
C.	Anti Arrack Movement	III.	UP (Now Uttaranchal)
D.	Bhartiya Kisan Union	IV.	Andhra Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(b) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
(c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(d) A-1, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- Q16.** Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord was signed in:
(a) July 1980
(b) July 1982
(c) July 1984
(d) July 1985
- Q17.** Who launched the Narmada Bachao Aandolan?
(a) Jyoti Patkar
(b) Narmada Devi
(c) Medha Patkar
(d) Aamir Khan
- Q18.** Ruble is the official currency of:
(a) China
(b) India
(c) Japan
(d) Russia
- Q19.** Land reforms were introduced after Independence but these reforms were not very successful. The main reason for it was:
(a) The abolition of the colonial system of zamindari was not successful
(b) Bringing small pieces of land together at one place
(c) The landowners were very powerful and wielded considerable political influence
(d) Many proposals for land reforms were not introduced in all States of India
- Q20.** According to the Mandal Commission, some Indian States like _____ already had high reservations for economically poor people.
(a) Punjab
(b) Bihar
(c) Gujarat
(d) Maharashtra
- Q21.** Which of the following state was carved out of Assam?
(a) Tripura
(b) Sikkim
(c) Meghalaya

(d) Manipur

- Q22.** Bandung Conference 1955 is important in world political history because _____
(a) It marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent of Afro-Asian nations
(b) It further led to the establishment of NAM
(c) It suggested Afro-Asian Unity
(d) It created a third military block in the world
- Q23.** Bharatiya Jana Sangh was founded by:
(a) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
(b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
(c) Balraj Madhok
(d) C. Rajagopalachari
- Q24.** In 1955 a movie Pather Panchali won numerous awards, nationally and internationally. It was directed by:
(a) Asit Sen
(b) Man Mohan Krishna
(c) Satyajit Ray
(d) Harmesh Malhotra
- Q25.** B.R. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in:
(a) 1950
(b) 1952
(c) 1954
(d) 1956
- Q26.** On which date, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of Allahabad High Court passed a judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid?
(a) 1 May 1974
(b) 12 June 1975
(c) 22 August 1970
(d) 1 March 1962
- Q27.** Which factor is responsible for constraints on American power?
(a) Largest producer of wheat
(b) Nuclear weapon's country
(c) Permanent member of U.N Security Council
(d) Institutional architecture of the American state itself
- Q28.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

List -I (Year)		List -II (Creation of new states)	
A.	1966	I.	Nagaland
B.	1963	II.	Mizoram
C.	1972	III.	Himachal Pradesh
D.	1987	IV.	Meghalaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(c) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- Q29.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**
Assertion A: The nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty NPT of 1968 was an arms control Treaty which

regulated the non-acquisition of nuclear weapons, that were tested and manufactured after 1967.

Reason R: The NPT did not abolish the nuclear weapons, rather it limited the number of countries that could have them.

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

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct but R is not correct
- (d) A is not correct but R is correct

Q30. What was the recommended list of development practices issued at the Rio Summit called?

- (a) Agenda-Rio-20
- (b) Agenda-21
- (c) Agenda-22
- (d) Agenda-23

Q31. The official Congress candidate for the post of President in 1969 was:

- (a) V.V. Giri
- (b) K. Kamraj
- (c) N. Sanjeeva Reddy
- (d) Chaudhary Charan Singh

Q32. Write the full form of 'WSF'?

- (a) World Science Forum
- (b) World Social Forum
- (c) World Security Forum
- (d) World Secular Forum

Q33. In the second Lok Sabha general elections of 1957, how many seats were won by CPI (The Communist Party of India)?

- (a) 26
- (b) 19
- (c) 27
- (d) 16

Q34. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List -I		List- II	
A.	Josip Broz Tito	I.	Egypt
B.	Jawaharlal Nehru	II.	Indonesia
C.	Gamal Abdel Nasser	III.	Yugoslavia
D.	Sukarno	IV.	India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q35. Which of the following was not an effect of Indo-China war of 1962?

- (a) The USSR remained neutral during the conflict
- (b) India had to approach South Africa for military assistance
- (c) Indo-China war induced a sense of national humiliation

(d) For the first time, a no-confidence motion against Nehru's government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha

Q36. "With total revolution as our motto, the future belongs to us." This slogan is associated with which movement?

- (a) Kisan Movement, 1977
- (b) Bihar Movement, 1994
- (c) Gujarat Movement, 1975
- (d) None of the above

Q37. Under the provision of which article, the government could declare a state of emergency on grounds of external threats?

- (a) Article 351
- (b) Article 144
- (c) Article 352
- (d) Article 256

Q38. On which date Kargil Vijay Diwas is celebrated in India?

- (a) 1 August
- (b) 20 June
- (c) 1 May
- (d) 26 July

Q39. In which year India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol?

- (a) August 2000
- (b) August 2001
- (c) August 2002
- (d) August 2005

Q40. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) In 1996 a coalition government was formed with the support of Congress and left front.
- (B) In 1991 a coalition government was formed with the support of five regional parties and BJP.
- (C) In 1997 a coalition government formed with the support of left and BJP.
- (D) In 1989, a coalition government was formed with the support of BJP and left front.
- (a) C and D only
- (b) A and D only
- (c) A and C only
- (d) B and D only

Direction for the questions 41 to 45: Study the following picture and answer the five questions that follow:



Q41. This logo belongs to which international organisation?

- (a) UN
- (b) ASEAN

- (c) EU
(d) SAARC

Q42. Where is the headquarter of this international organisation is located?

- (a) Brussels, Belgium
(b) Frankfurt, Germany
(c) Paris, France
(d) London, UK

Q43. By which Treaty this international organisation came into existence?

- (a) Bangkok Declaration
(b) Maastricht Treaty
(c) SAFTA agreements
(d) UNFCCC

Q44. Which currency is used as legal tender among the member countries of this international organisation?

- (a) Dollar
(b) Pound
(c) Euro
(d) Ruble

Q45. Recently, which country has left the membership of this international organisation?

- (a) USA
(b) Russia
(c) United Kingdom
(d) Germany

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

The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. For example, India's National Auto-fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiative to improve energy efficiency. Similarly, the Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy. Recent trends in importing natural gas and encouraging the adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts. The Government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011- 2012. India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement on 2 October 2016 and India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997.

India feels this contravenes the very spirit of UNFCCC. Neither does it seem fair to impose restriction on India when the country's rise in per capita carbon emissions by 2030 is likely to still represent less than half the world average of 3.8 tonnes in 2000. Indian emissions are predicted to rise from 0.9 tonnes per capita in 2000 to 1.6 tonnes per capita in 2030.

Q46. In India, the Energy Conservation Act was passed in which year?

- (a) 2000
(b) 2001
(c) 2002
(d) 2003

Q47. Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of _____

- (a) Renewable energy
(b) Non-renewable energy
(c) No use of coal technology
(d) Not importing the natural gas

Q48. In which year did India ratify the Paris Climate Agreement?

- (a) 2014
(b) 2015
(c) 2016
(d) 2017

Q49. India's emissions are predicted to rise 1.6 tonnes per capita in _____.

- (a) 2025
(b) 2030
(c) 2035
(d) 2040

Q50. What is the full form of UNFCCC?

- (a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
(b) Union Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
(c) United National Framework Connection on Climate Change
(d) United Nations Forum Convention on Climate Change

SOLUTIONS

- S1. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'.
- S2. Ans. (a)**
Sol. The railway strike of 1974 was called by the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle (NCCRS).
- S3. Ans. (d)**
Sol. The name 'United Nations' was coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- S4. Ans. (b)**
Sol. In 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils.
- S5. Ans. (a)**
Sol. The Government of India abrogated Article 370 of the Indian Constitution in the year 2019. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution granted special status and greater autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir compared to other states.
- S6. Ans. (b)**
Sol. The capital of South Korea, Seoul, is situated on the bank of the Han River.
- S7. Ans. (c)**
Sol. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was the leader who was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory and wanted to form one democratic country.
- S8. Ans. (a)**
Sol. The Quad is a diplomatic partnership between Australia, India, Japan, and the United States committed to supporting an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific that is inclusive and resilient.
- S9. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Gandhian economists like J. C. Kumarappa proposed an alternative blueprint that put greater emphasis on rural industrialisation.
- S10. Ans. (b)**
Sol. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell."-This statement was made by Dag Hammarskjold, the UN's second Secretary-General.
- S11. Ans. (b)**
Sol. After Second World war the newly independent countries formed NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) to challenge the dominance of the two super powers.
- S12. Ans. (a)**
Sol. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.
- S13. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Trygve Lie (Norway) served as the first Secretary-General from 1946-1953.
- S14. Ans. (d)**
Sol. A- IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- S15. Ans. (c)**
Sol. A- III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- S16. Ans. (d)**
Sol. The Rajiv Longowal Accord was signed in July 1985, between then Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi and Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal to resolve issues related to the Sikh community.
- S17. Ans. (c)**
Sol. Medha Patkar has been a central organizer and strategist for Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA), a people's movement organized to stop the construction of a series of dams planned for India's largest westward flowing river, the Narmada.
- S18. Ans. (d)**
Sol. The Ruble or Rouble is the official currency of Russia.
- S19. Ans. (c)**
Sol. The powerful influence of landowners and their resistance to land reforms was a significant obstacle to the successful implementation of land reforms after independence.
- S20. Ans. (d)**
Sol. According to the Mandal Commission, some Indian States like Maharashtra already had high reservations for economically poor people.
- S21. Ans. (c)**
Sol. At different points of time the Central Government had to create Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh out of Assam. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- S22. Ans. (b)**
Sol. Bandung Conference 1955 is important in world political history as it further led to the establishment of NAM (Non-Aligned Movement).
- S23. Ans. (b)**
Sol. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as its founder-President.
- S24. Ans. (c)**
Sol. In 1955 a movie Pather Panchali won numerous awards, nationally and internationally. It was directed by Satyajit Ray.
- S25. Ans. (d)**
Sol. B.R. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in 1956 as a protest against the caste system and social discrimination.
- S26. Ans. (b)**
Sol. On 12 June 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid.
- S27. Ans. (d)**
Sol. Institutional architecture of the American state itself is a factor responsible for constraints on American power. A system of division of powers between the three branches of government places significant brakes upon the unrestrained and immoderate exercise of America's military power by the executive branch.

<p>S28. Ans. (a) Sol. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II</p> <p>S29. Ans. (a) Sol. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>S30. Ans. (b) Sol. The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry, and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.</p> <p>S31. Ans. (c) Sol. Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations the 'syndicate' managed to nominate her long-time opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the 1969 Presidential elections.</p> <p>S32. Ans. (b) Sol. WSF stands for the World Social Forum. The World Social Forum is an annual meeting of civil society organizations, first held in Brazil, which offers a self-conscious effort to develop an alternative future through the championing of counter-hegemonic globalization.</p> <p>S33. Ans. (c) Sol. In the second general election held in 1957, CPI (Communist Party of India) won 27 seats.</p> <p>S34. Ans. (b) Sol. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II</p> <p>S35. Ans. (b) Sol. The Indo-China war of 1962 dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict. It induced a sense of national humiliation and at the same time strengthened a spirit of nationalism. Some of the top army commanders either resigned or were retired. Nehru's close associate and the then Defence Minister, V. Krishna Menon, had to leave the cabinet. Nehru's own stature suffered as he was severely criticised for his naïve assessment of the Chinese intentions and the lack of military preparedness. For the first time, a no-confidence motion against his government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>S36. Ans. (d) Sol. "Sampoorna Kranti ab nara hai, bhavi itihās hamara hai" (With Total Revolution as our motto, the future belongs to us) was the slogan of the Bihar Movement, 1974.</p>	<p>S37. Ans. (c) Sol. Under the provision of Article 352, the government could declare a state of emergency on grounds of external threats.</p> <p>S38. Ans. (d) Sol. Kargil Vijay Diwas, or Kargil Victory Day, is observed annually on July 26 to mark India's triumph in the 1999 conflict with Pakistan</p> <p>S39. Ans. (c) Sol. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.</p> <p>S40. Ans. (b) Sol. (A) and (D) are the correct statements.</p> <p>S41. Ans. (c) Sol. The logo given in the question belongs to the EU (European Union).</p> <p>S42. Ans. (a) Sol. The headquarter of EU (European Union) is located in Brussels, Belgium.</p> <p>S43. Ans. (b) Sol. The EU (European Union) came into existence through Maastricht Treaty.</p> <p>S44. Ans. (c) Sol. Euro is used as legal tender among the member countries of the EU (European Union).</p> <p>S45. Ans. (c) Sol. The UK (United Kingdom) left the EU on 31 January 2020. Brexit is an abbreviation of two English words: 'Britain' and 'exit' and refers to the withdrawal process of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU). Article 50 of the Treaty of the European Union regulates the withdrawal process of any Member State.</p> <p>S46. Ans. (b) Sol. The Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001.</p> <p>S47. Ans. (a) Sol. The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>S48. Ans. (c) Sol. India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement in 2016.</p> <p>S49. Ans. (b) Sol. India's emissions are predicted to rise 1.6 tonnes per capita in 2030.</p> <p>S50. Ans. (a) Sol. UNFCCC stands for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p>
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