

**Previous Years' Paper**  
**Common University Entrance Test for UG Programmes**  
**CUET-UG – Political Science**  
**Entrance Exam, 2025**

**(After the list of questions, the solution will Start.)**

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**Q.1. Which among the following was not a challenge to nationhood in the immediate post-Independent India?**

1. To shape an united nation that was accomodative of the diversity in India
2. To restructure its economy through structural adiustment programme
3. To develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution
4. To evolve policies that address economic development and eradication of poverty

**Q.2. Which of the following statements are correct about the problems of the Partition of India?**

- (A) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.
- (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan of North Eastern Frontier Province opposed the two nation theory.
- (C) There were areas in Bengal and Punjab provinces in British India where non-Muslims were in majority.
- (D) Minorities on both sides of the border suffered violence due to Partition.

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

1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (B) (C) and (D) only
4. (A), (C) and (D) only

**Q.3. Which of the following part of the Indian Constitution is related to the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

1. Part III in the Indian Constitution
2. Part IV in the Indian Constitution
3. Part V in the Indian Constitution
4. Part VI in the Indian Constitution

**Q.4. The first general elections was held in India between:**

1. 1951-1952
2. 1952-1953
3. 1953-1954
4. 1954-1955

**Q.5. How many women were not recorded in the first draft of the electoral rolls?**

1. 10 lakh
2. 20 lakh
3. 30 lakh
4. 40 lakh

**Q.6. Which political leader did not participate in any of the Independence Day Celebrations on the 15th August, 1947?**

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. M.K. Gandhi

**Q.7. Which initiative was launched by the government between 1987 and 1991 that involved campaigns for development?**

1. Development Outcome Programme

2. Kamraj Plan

3. New Democratic Initiative

4. Socialist pattern of society

**Q.8. Operation Flood deals with:**

1. Nationwide Milk Grid

2. Flood Management in Bihar

3. Increasing Wheat Production in Punjab and Haryana

4. Investigating flood crisis in lower Assam

**Q.9. Which of the following provision of the Indian Constitution deals with promoting International Peace and Security?**

1. Article 51

2. Article 21

3. Article 25

4. Article 44

**Q.10. Who played an instrumental role for India in world affairs and was responsible for the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa?**

1. Jawaharlal Nehru

2. Indira Gandhi

3. Lal Bahadur Shastri

4. Rajeev Gandhi

**Q.11. With which country India signed a 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971?**

1. China

2. Pakistan

3. Soviet Union

4. Bangladesh

**Q.12. Which of the following statements is/are not true about privy purse?**

- (A) A privy purse was given to the Princely States.
- (B) It was given as an assurance that after the dissolution of princely rule, the then rulers families would be allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in heredity or government allowance.
- (C) At the time of accession, there was little criticism of these privileges since integration and consolidation was the primary aim.
- (D) Hereditary privileges were consonant with the principles of equality, social and economic justice.

**Choore the correct apgwer from the optiope aiven below**

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only
- 2. (B) and (C) only
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- 4. (D) only

**Q.13. Arrange the following events in chronological order:**

- (A) DMK was formed.
- (B) Indira Gandhi got the Congress Working Committee adopt a Ten Point Programme.
- (C) K. Kamraj proposed that all Congressmen should resign from office.
- (D) The fifth general election to Lok Sabha were held.

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

- 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

2. (D), (B), (A), (C)

3. (B), (C), (D), (A)

4. (A), (C) (B), (D)

**Q.14. The DMK came to power for the first time in state elections because**

1. It demanded President's rule in Andhra Pradesh
2. It was against frequent floor-crossing of legislators
3. It led an anti-Hindi agitation against the centre
4. It supported the Congress Syndicate to form coalition government in Tamil Nadu

**Q.15. When was the Department of Defence Supplies established?**

1. 1962
2. 1965
3. 1968
4. 1974

**Q.16. Match List-I with List-II**

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
(A) Gujarat Movement	(I) May 1974
(B) Bihar Movement	(II) 1979
(C) Assam Movement	(III) March 1974
(D) Railway Strike	(IV) January 1974

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

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) (II), (D) - (1)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Q.17. In which of the following movements was the slogan-'Vadakku Vaazhkiradhu;Therkku Thaeikiradhu' (The north thrives even as the south decays)- used?**

1. Gujarat movement
2. Anna movement
3. Assam movement
4. Dravidian movement

**Q.18. Who among the following started the Self-Respect Movement in 1925?**

1. E.V. Ramasami Naicke
2. Kashiram
3. B. R Ambedkar
4. Jyotiba Phule

**Q.19. Which of the following statements are correct about elections in India?**

(A) The Congress Party won more seats in the Lok Sabha in 1989 elections than in 1984 elections.

(B) The 1991 Lok Sabha elections marked the end of the 'Congress system'.

(C) The Lok Sabha elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party.

(D) In 1989 the National Front formed a coalition government at the centre.

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

1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
2. (A), (B) and (D) only
3. (B) and (D) only
4. (C) and (D) only

**Q.20. Under which provision of the Indian Constitution, Kashmir was given a special status?**

1. Article 324
2. Article 364
3. Article 370
4. Article 375

**Q.21. In which year did the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) lead an anti-foreigner movement?**

- 1.1979
- 2.1978
3. 1976
- 4.1977

**Q.22. Arrange the following events in chronological order:**

(A) The peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hills district in West Bengal.

(B) The opposition political parties led by J.P. Narayan organised a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds demanding the resignation of Indira Gandhi.

(C) The Janata Party government appointed Shah Commission of Inquiry.

(D) The Supreme Court decided the Keshavananda Bharati case

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

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (B), (C), (A), (D)
3. (A), (D), (B), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q.23. The Shah Bano case dealt with**

1. Post-partition rehabilitation of Muslims
2. Maintenance of a Muslim woman from her husband
3. Wakf Board
4. Triple Talaq

**Q.24. The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolises which of the following events in International Politics?**

1. Disintegration of Germany
2. Unification of Germany
3. Beginning of Cold War
4. Collapse of the Second World

**Q.25. Arrange the events in chronological order:**

(A) China occupies Aksai-Chin area

(B) Full diplomatic relations was restored between India and China

(C) Atal Behari Vajpayee the first top level leader to visit China

(D) China's massive invasion

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

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (B), (C), (A), (D)
3. (A), (D), (B), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q.26. Arrange the following events related to disintegration of the Soviet Union in chronological order:**

(A) Boris Yeltsin is appointed as the head of the Communist Party in Moscow.

(B) Soviet Union declares that the Warsaw Pact members are free to decide their own future.

(C) Boris Yeltsin becomes the President of Russia.

(D) The Commonwealth of Independent States is established.

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

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

2. (B), (A), (C), (D)

3. (C), (A), (B), (D)

4. (B), (C), (A), (D)

**Q.27. Which country's development into an economic power is known as the "Miracle on the Han River"?**

1. Japan

2. China

3. South Korea

4. Indonesia

**Q.28. Which Treaty was resisted by Denmark and Sweden as an Euro-skeptical response to European Union's integrationist agenda?**

1. Bangkok Declaration

2. Maastricht Treaty

3. Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty

4. Warsaw Pact

**Q.29. In which of the following year did India and Pakistan sign the Shimla Agreement?**

1. July 1966

2. July 1972

3. July 1976

4. July 1987

**Q.30. In which year did India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga water?**

1. 1985

2. 1988

3. 1991

4. 1996

**Q.31. The olive branches in the emblem of the United Nations' logo signifies:**

1. Security

2. Reform

3. World peace

4. Human rights

**Q.32. The WTO was set up in 1995 as the successor to which of the following organization?**

1. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

2. League of Nations

3. United Nations

4. Amnesty International

**Q.33. Match List-I with List-II**

<b>List-1</b>	<b>List-II</b>
(A) Brundtland Report	(I) 1992
(B) Antarctic Treaty	(II) 1991
(C) Antarctic Environmental Protocol	(III) 1959
(D) Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro	(IV) 1987

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

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Q.34. The Vajpayee-Musharraf Summit in 2001 was held in**

1. Agra
2. Lahore
3. Delhi
4. Islamabad

**Q.35. Match List-I with List-II**

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
(A) Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty	(I) 1968
(B) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	(II) 1974
(C) Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty	(III) 1972
(D) India first tested a nuclear device	(IV) 1992

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

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (1), (D) - (III)

**Q.36. Limits to Growth focuses on which of the following Environmental Concerns?**

1. Depletion of the Earth's resources
2. Depletion of Ozone Layer
3. Coastal Pollution

#### 4. Water Pollution

**Q.37. Which of the following regions are subject to special regional rules of Environmental Protection?**

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. France
4. The Antarctic and the Arctic polar regions

**Q.38. Which one of the following international institutions plays an important role in determining economic policies across the world?**

1. IMF
2. IAEA
3. Amnesty International
4. Human Rights Watch

**Q.39. Which among the following statements are correct about the impact of Globalisation?**

- (A) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity.
- (B) It means erosion in the ability of the government to do what they do.
- (C) All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions.
- (D) In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

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

1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
2. (C), (B) and (D) only
3. (A), (D) and (C) only

4. (B), (D) and (A) only

**Q.40. 'McDonaldisation' is the result of which one of the following?**

1. Political consequence of globalisation
2. Economic consequence of globalisation
3. Cultural consequence of globalisation
4. Resistance to globalisation

**Answer the following questions based on the given image:**



**Q.41. In which year Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing monarchy?**

1. 2004
2. 2015
3. 2008
4. 2010

**Q.42. Which among the following statements is not correct about the nature of state and society in Nepal?**

1. Nepal was a Buddhist Kingdom in the past.

- 2. The king retained full control over the government with the help of the army
- 3. The Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in Nepal
- 4. There was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists in Nepal

**Q.43. In which year the King of Nepal accepted the demand for New Democratic Constitution?**

- 1. 1999
- 2. 1990
- 3. 1997
- 4. 1993

**Q.44. What is the name of the famous activist in the above picture?**

- 1. Nahar Thapa
- 2. Durga Thapa
- 3. Renuka Kali
- 4. Tima Koni

**Q.45. The non-violent movement to restore democracy in Nepal was led by**

- 1. Socialist Democratic Alliance
- 2. Pro-Democracy Initiative
- 3. All Nepal Democratic Party
- 4. Seven Party Alliance

**Answer the questions based on the following passage:**

Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious challenge, not from the military or monarchy, but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interests of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka continued even after and settled there. This migration independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onward, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit of their demand for a "Tamil Elam" or separate country for the Tamilians of Sri Lanka. At one point in time, the northeastern part of Sri Lanka was controlled by the LTTE.

The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question. But 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 stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils. Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was also not liked much by the Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

**Q.46. Which of the following community was in the minority in Sri Lanka?**

1. Sinhala
2. Tamils
3. Indigenous
4. Rohingyas

**Q.47. What was the earlier name of Sri Lanka?**

1. Rangoon
2. Ceylon
3. Shatagu

4. Shahbajgadhi

**Q.48. What was the demand of Tamilians to Sri Lanka's government?**

1. Right to Vote
2. Right to contest in general elections
3. "Tamil Eelam" or a separate country for the Tamilians.
4. Establishment of Democracy

**Q.49. Choose the correct answers from the statements given below-**

(A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils.

(B) In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

(C) The LTTE was vanquished in 2009.

(D) Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1947

1. Only (A) and (B) are correct.
2. Only (A) (B) and (C) are correct
3. Only (A), (B) and (D) are correct.
4. Only (A), (C) and (D) are correct.

**Q.50. In which year IPKF (Indian peace keeping force) was pulled out from Sri-Lanka?**

1. 1987
2. 1989
3. 1985
4. 1984

**Solution**

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**Q.1.**

**Answer:** 2. To restructure its economy through structural adjustment programme

**Q.2.**

**Answer:** 1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

All four statements correctly describe the problems linked with the Partition of India in 1947.

- **(A)** True — The Muslim population in British India was **not in one continuous belt**; it was spread out between the North-West (today's Pakistan) and the East (today's Bangladesh). This made drawing boundaries for Pakistan very complex.
- **(B)** True — **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, also known as *Frontier Gandhi*, was from the **North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)**. He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and firmly opposed the **Two-Nation Theory** and the idea of Partition.
- **(C)** True — In provinces like **Bengal** and **Punjab**, which had large Muslim populations, there were several **districts with non-Muslim majorities**. This made the division of these provinces difficult and controversial.
- **(D)** True — The Partition caused **massive communal violence**. Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims suffered on both sides of the newly created borders, leading to loss of lives, homes, and displacement of millions.

Hence, all statements (A), (B), (C), and (D) are correct.

**Q.3.**

**Answer:** 2. Part IV in the Indian Constitution

The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** are mentioned in **Part IV** of the Indian Constitution, from **Articles 36 to 51**. They serve as **guidelines for the government** to establish a **welfare state**. Although they are **not legally enforceable in a court of law**, they are **fundamental in the governance of the country**.

The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of DPSPs from the **Irish Constitution**. These principles aim to promote social and economic democracy alongside political democracy and guide the State in making laws and policies that ensure justice, equality, and the well-being of citizens.

#### **Q.4.**

**Answer:** 1. 1951–1952

The **first general elections** in independent India were conducted between **October 1951 and February 1952**. These elections were held to form the **first Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies**.

It was the **world's largest democratic election** at that time, involving over **17 crore eligible voters**. The **Indian National Congress**, led by **Jawaharlal Nehru**, won a landslide victory and Nehru became the **first Prime Minister of independent India** elected through a democratic process.

The Election Commission, under **Sukumar Sen**, successfully managed this huge task—an incredible achievement for a newly independent country.

#### **Q.5.**

**Answer:** 4. 40 lakh

During the preparation of the **first electoral rolls (1951–52)** for India's first general elections, around **40 lakh (4 million) women** were not **recorded** properly.

The main reason was that many women had registered themselves as "**wife of**," "**daughter of**," or "**mother of**" instead of using their own names. The Election Commission, under **Sukumar Sen**, found this problematic because the Indian Constitution grants **individual identity and equality** to every citizen — including women.

Officials then worked hard to correct the records and ensure women were registered **in their own names**, which was an important step in promoting **gender equality and women's political participation** in independent India.

**Q.6.**

**Answer:** 4. M. K. Gandhi

**Mahatma Gandhi did not take part in the Independence Day celebrations on 15th August 1947.**

While most national leaders and citizens celebrated India's freedom in Delhi and other major cities, **Gandhiji** chose to stay away from the festivities. He was in **Calcutta (now Kolkata)** at that time, working tirelessly to stop **communal violence** that had broken out due to the **Partition of India**.

Instead of celebrating, Gandhi spent the day **fasting and praying for peace and harmony** between Hindus and Muslims. His absence symbolized his deep sorrow over the violence and suffering that accompanied India's independence.

**Q.7.**

**Answer:** 3. New Democratic Initiative

Between **1987 and 1991**, the Indian government launched the **New Democratic Initiative**, which focused on **mass campaigns for development**. The goal of this initiative was to encourage **people's participation** in the process of **rural development, poverty alleviation, and social awareness**.

It was part of a broader effort to make development more **democratic and participatory**, ensuring that citizens were directly involved in identifying and solving problems within their communities. The emphasis was on **grassroots development** and empowering local governance structures to make democracy more meaningful at the village level.

**Q.8.**

**Answer:** 1. Nationwide Milk Grid

**Operation Flood** was a revolutionary programme launched in **1970** by the **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)** under the leadership of **Dr. Verghese Kurien**, who is also known as the *"Father of the White Revolution in India."*

The main objective of this project was to create a **nationwide milk grid** that connected milk producers across rural areas with major urban markets. It aimed to increase milk production, ensure fair prices for farmers, and make milk available at reasonable rates to consumers.

This programme transformed India from a **milk-deficient country** into the **largest producer of milk in the world**. It is considered one of the most successful rural development and dairy cooperative movements in history.

**Q.9.**

**Answer:** 1. Article 51

**Article 51** of the Indian Constitution, found under **Part IV — Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)**, directs the State to **promote international peace and security**.

It encourages India to maintain **friendly relations with other nations, respect international law**, and work towards the **settlement of international disputes** through peaceful means. This reflects India's long-standing commitment to world peace, non-alignment, and cooperation among countries.

The text of Article 51 states that the State shall endeavour to:

- Promote international peace and security,
- Maintain just and honourable relations between nations,
- Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and
- Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

**Q.10.**

**Answer:** 1. Jawaharlal Nehru

**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**, India's first Prime Minister, played a **key role in shaping India's foreign policy** after independence. He was deeply committed to the idea of **peaceful coexistence, non-alignment, and cooperation among newly independent nations** of Asia and Africa.

Nehru helped India become a leading voice in the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**, which aimed to keep newly independent countries away from Cold War power blocs (the USA and USSR). Under his leadership, India established strong diplomatic relations with countries in **Asia, Africa, and the Middle East**, promoting solidarity among nations that had recently gained freedom from colonial rule.

His vision made India a respected leader among developing nations and an advocate for global peace and equality.

**Q.11.**

**Answer:** 3. Soviet Union

In August 1971, India signed a **20-year Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union (now Russia)**.

This treaty was a landmark in India's foreign relations, especially during a period of rising tension in South Asia. The agreement aimed to strengthen **political, economic, and military cooperation** between the two nations and ensure **mutual strategic support**.

At that time, the **Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)** was intensifying, and Pakistan had the backing of the **United States and China**. The treaty with the Soviet Union gave India crucial **diplomatic and strategic support** during the war, which later helped India in the successful **liberation of Bangladesh**.

**Q.12.**

**Answer:** 4. (D) only

The **Privy Purse** was a **payment or allowance** promised to the rulers of the **princely states** when they agreed to merge their territories into the **Indian Union** after independence. This arrangement was meant to ensure a smooth and peaceful integration of over **500 princely states** into India.

- (A) True — It was indeed a financial grant given to the rulers of princely states.

- (B) True — It was an assurance that rulers could retain some private property and would receive a hereditary government allowance.
- (C) True — At the time of accession, there was very little criticism because national integration was the top priority.
- (D) Not true — The idea of *hereditary privileges* goes against the **Constitutional principles of equality, social justice, and democracy**.

Therefore, only statement (D) is not true. The **Privy Purse** system was later **abolished in 1971** by the **26th Constitutional Amendment** during **Indira Gandhi's government**, ending all special privileges of former princes.

**Q.13.**

**Answer:** 4. (A), (C), (B), (D)

Let's look at the timeline of each event:

- (A) **DMK was formed — 1949**  
The **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)** was formed in **1949** by **C.N. Annadurai** after breaking away from the **Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)**.
- (C) **K. Kamaraj proposed that all Congressmen should resign from office — 1963**  
Known as the **Kamaraj Plan**, it suggested that senior Congress leaders should leave government posts and work to strengthen the party organization.
- (B) **Indira Gandhi's Ten Point Programme — 1967**  
In **1967**, Indira Gandhi introduced a **Ten Point Programme** focusing on economic reforms, nationalization of banks, and poverty alleviation.
- (D) **Fifth General Election to Lok Sabha — 1971**  
The **5th Lok Sabha elections** were held in **1971**, where Indira Gandhi's slogan "*Garibi Hatao*" led the Congress to a major victory.

**Q.14.**

**Answer:** 3. It led an anti-Hindi agitation against the Centre

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) came to power in Tamil Nadu for the first time in the 1967 state elections.

The major reason for its victory was its **leadership of the anti-Hindi agitation** in the mid-1960s. The central government's attempt to make Hindi the sole official language after 1965 angered many non-Hindi-speaking states, especially in Tamil Nadu.

The DMK, under **C.N. Annadurai**, strongly opposed this policy and mobilized mass protests, portraying the Congress as insensitive to Tamil identity and linguistic diversity. The agitation gained huge public support, leading to the **defeat of the Congress** and the **DMK's historic victory** — marking the first time a **non-Congress party** formed the government in Tamil Nadu.

**Q.15.**

**Answer:** 3. 1968

The **Department of Defence Supplies** was established in **November 1968**.

It was created after the **Indo-China War (1962)** and the **Indo-Pak War (1965)** revealed major weaknesses in India's defence preparedness and supply management. The department's main purpose was to **improve the procurement, production, and supply of defence equipment** and strengthen the country's self-reliance in defence manufacturing.

Later, this department was merged into the **Department of Defence Production and Supplies**, which now functions under the **Ministry of Defence**.

**Q.16.**

**Answer:** 1. (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

Let's match each movement with its correct year or month:

- (A) **Gujarat Movement** – (IV) **January 1974**  
The **Navnirman Movement** began in **Gujarat** in **January 1974** as a student protest against rising prices and corruption in the state government.
- (B) **Bihar Movement** – (III) **March 1974**  
The **Bihar Movement**, led by **Jayaprakash Narayan (JP Movement)**, started

in **March 1974**, demanding total revolution and reforms in politics and governance.

- **(C) Assam Movement – (II) 1979**

The **Assam Movement** began in **1979** against illegal immigration, demanding the detection and deportation of foreigners.

- **(D) Railway Strike – (I) May 1974**

The **All India Railway Strike**, led by **George Fernandes**, took place in **May 1974**, protesting for better wages and working conditions.

**Q.17.**

**Answer:** 4. Dravidian movement

The slogan “**Vadakku Vaazhgiradhu; Therkku Theigiradhu**”, meaning “*The North thrives while the South decays*,” was used during the **Dravidian Movement** in Tamil Nadu.

This movement emerged in the **early 20th century** and gained strong political influence by the **1940s and 1950s**. It began as a social reform and self-respect movement led by **E.V. Ramasamy Periyar**, opposing the dominance of North Indian (especially Hindi-speaking and Brahminical) culture, language, and politics.

The slogan expressed **regional and linguistic resentment**, emphasizing the **economic and political neglect** of South India compared to the North. It became a rallying cry for demanding greater state autonomy, recognition of Tamil identity, and **resistance to Hindi imposition**.

This ideology later gave rise to political parties like the **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)** and **AIADMK**, which shaped Tamil Nadu’s political landscape.

**Q.18.**

**Answer:** 1. E.V. Ramasami Naicker

The **Self-Respect Movement** was started in 1925 by **E.V. Ramasami Naicker**, popularly known as **Periyar**, in **Tamil Nadu**.

The main aim of the movement was to promote **self-respect, equality, and rational thinking** among people, especially among the **non-Brahmin communities** who faced social discrimination under the caste system. Periyar opposed **Brahminical dominance, superstitions, and gender inequality**, and encouraged people to question social and religious hierarchies.

The movement sought to build a society based on **reason, equality, and dignity**, rather than birth or caste. It later inspired the **Dravidian Movement**, which became a powerful political and social force in South India.

**Q.19.**

**Answer:** 4. (C) and (D) only

Let's analyse each statement:

- (A)  *Incorrect.* In **1984**, following Indira Gandhi's assassination, the Congress (under Rajiv Gandhi) won a **massive majority — 404 seats**. In **1989**, the Congress tally dropped sharply to **197 seats**. So, Congress **won fewer**, not more seats.
- (B)  *Incorrect.* The phrase "**end of the Congress system**" refers to the **1977 elections**, when the Congress was defeated nationally for the first time after independence. The **1991 elections** actually saw Congress **return to power** (under P.V. Narasimha Rao).
- (C)  *Correct.* The **1989 Lok Sabha elections** resulted in the **defeat of the Congress Party**, but no single party gained a majority.
- (D)  *Correct.* After the 1989 elections, the **National Front coalition**, led by **V.P. Singh**, formed the government at the Centre with **outside support** from the **BJP** and the **Left parties**.

Hence, the correct statements are (C) and (D).

**Q.20.**

**Answer: 3. Article 370**

**Article 370** of the Indian Constitution granted **special status** to the erstwhile state of **Jammu and Kashmir**.

Under this article, Jammu and Kashmir had its **own Constitution**, **separate flag**, and **autonomy** over internal matters except **defence, foreign affairs, finance, and communications**, which remained under the jurisdiction of the Indian government.

Indian Parliament's power to make laws for the state was limited, and **any change in the application of laws** to Jammu and Kashmir required the **state government's concurrence**.

However, on **5th August 2019**, **Article 370 was abrogated** by the Government of India, thereby ending the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. The state was reorganized into two **Union Territories** — **Jammu & Kashmir** and **Ladakh**.

**Q.21.**

**Answer: 1. 1979**

The **All Assam Students' Union (AASU)** launched the **anti-foreigner movement** in **1979**.

The movement began when it was discovered that a large number of **illegal immigrants**, mainly from **Bangladesh**, were included in the electoral rolls for a by-election in the **Mangaldoi constituency**. This discovery triggered widespread protests led by AASU and the **All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP)**.

The movement demanded the **detection, deletion, and deportation** of illegal immigrants who had entered Assam after **1971** (the year of Bangladesh's formation). It continued for **six years**, from **1979 to 1985**, and ended with the signing of the **Assam Accord** in **1985** between the AASU leaders and the Government of India.

**Q.22.**

**Answer: 3. (A), (D), (B), (C)**

Let's place each event in the correct historical order:

- (A) **Naxalbari Uprising — 1967**  
The **Naxalbari movement** began in **May 1967** in West Bengal as a peasant uprising demanding land redistribution. It inspired the larger **Naxalite movement** in India.
- (D) **Kesavananda Bharati Case — 1973**  
In **April 1973**, the Supreme Court delivered the **Kesavananda Bharati judgment**, establishing the **Basic Structure Doctrine**, which limited Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
- (B) **J.P. Narayan's Ramlila Ground Protest — 1975**  
In **June 1975**, Jayaprakash Narayan led a huge rally in Delhi's Ramlila Maidan demanding **Indira Gandhi's resignation**, which became a key event leading to the **Emergency (1975–77)**.
- (C) **Shah Commission of Inquiry — 1977**  
After the Emergency ended, the **Janata Party government** came to power in **1977** and set up the **Shah Commission** to investigate the abuses of power during the Emergency.

Q.23.

**Answer:** 2. Maintenance of a Muslim woman from her husband

The **Shah Bano case (1985)** was about a **divorced Muslim woman's right to maintenance** under **Section 125 of the CrPC**. The Supreme Court ruled that Shah Bano was entitled to maintenance from her husband, even after divorce. This case highlighted the issue of **gender justice** and **conflict between personal laws and the Constitution**.

Q.24.

**Answer:** 2. Unification of Germany

The **Berlin Wall**, built in **1961**, divided **East Germany (communist)** and **West Germany (democratic)** during the **Cold War**. Its fall in **1989** symbolised the end of the Cold War and led to the **unification of Germany in 1990**.

It marked the **collapse of communist regimes** in Eastern Europe and a major shift toward **democracy and freedom**.

**Q.25.**

**Answer:** 3. (A), (D), (B), (C)

- (A) China occupied **Aksai Chin** — 1957 (constructed a road through the area claimed by India).
- (D) China's **massive invasion** — 1962 (the **Sino-Indian War**).
- (B) **Full diplomatic relations restored** — 1976 (after a long freeze post-war).
- (C) **Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit** — 1979, as **External Affairs Minister**, the first high-level visit after the 1962 conflict.

**Q.26.**

**Answer:** 2. (B), (A), (C), (D)

Let's arrange them with years:

- (B) Soviet Union declares Warsaw Pact nations free — **1989**  
This marked the beginning of the end of Soviet dominance in Eastern Europe.
- (A) Boris Yeltsin becomes head of the Communist Party in Moscow — **1989**  
This increased his political prominence within the USSR.
- (C) Boris Yeltsin becomes President of Russia — **June 1991**  
He was elected as the **first President of the Russian Federation**.
- (D) Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) established — **December 1991**  
Formed after the **disintegration of the USSR**, replacing the Soviet Union with a loose association of independent republics.

**Q.27.**

**Answer: 3. South Korea**

The term “**Miracle on the Han River**” refers to South Korea’s rapid economic transformation after the **Korean War (1950–53)**.

From the 1960s to the 1990s, South Korea shifted from being a poor, war-torn nation to a **major industrial and technological power**, with tremendous growth in manufacturing, exports, and education.

This success was led by government planning, export-oriented policies, and the rise of major corporations like **Samsung, Hyundai, and LG**. The phrase highlights how the nation’s development mirrored a **miracle**, as the **Han River** flows through its capital, **Seoul**.

**Q.28.**

**Answer: 2. Maastricht Treaty**

The **Maastricht Treaty**, signed in **1992**, formally created the **European Union (EU)** and laid the foundation for the **Euro currency** and deeper political and **economic integration** among member states.

However, **Denmark and Sweden** showed **Euro-skeptic resistance** to this treaty. Denmark initially **rejected it in a 1992 referendum**, later accepting it only after negotiating opt-outs (from the Euro and defence policy). Sweden also **refused to adopt the Euro** after its own public opposition.

Their resistance reflected concerns about losing **national sovereignty** and **economic independence** within the EU framework.

**Q.29.**

**Answer: 2. July 1972**

The **Shimla Agreement** was signed on **2 July 1972** between Indian Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** and Pakistan’s President **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto** after the **1971 India–Pakistan War**, which led to the creation of **Bangladesh**.

The agreement aimed to promote **peaceful relations** between the two countries and laid the foundation for resolving issues through **bilateral talks**,

not third-party mediation. It also converted the **ceasefire line in Kashmir** into the **Line of Control (LoC)**.

**Q.30.**

**Answer:** 4. 1996

The **Farakka Treaty**, officially known as the **Ganga Water Sharing Treaty**, was signed on **12 December 1996** between India and Bangladesh.

It was signed by **Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda** of India and **Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina** of Bangladesh. The treaty aimed to ensure **fair distribution of Ganga river water** at the **Farakka Barrage** near the India–Bangladesh border, especially during the **dry season (January to May)**.

The agreement is valid for **30 years** and marked a significant step in **improving bilateral relations** between the two neighbours.

**Q.31.**

**Answer:** 3. World peace

The **United Nations (UN)** emblem consists of a **world map** surrounded by **two olive branches**.

The **olive branches** are a **symbol of peace**, while the **world map** represents the UN's goal of bringing all nations together to promote harmony and cooperation.

Thus, the branches symbolize the UN's mission to **maintain international peace and security** across the globe.

**Q.32.**

**Answer:** 1. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

The **World Trade Organization (WTO)** was established on **1 January 1995**, replacing the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, which had been in place since **1948**.

While **GATT** focused mainly on reducing **tariffs and trade barriers**, the **WTO** expanded its scope to include **services, intellectual property, and dispute resolution** between member countries.

The WTO's main aim is to **promote free and fair international trade** and ensure that trade flows smoothly and predictably.

**Q.33.**

**Answer:** 1. (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

- **(A) Brundtland Report – 1987 (IV)**  
Published by the **World Commission on Environment and Development**, it introduced the concept of **sustainable development** ("Our Common Future").
- **(B) Antarctic Treaty – 1959 (III)**  
Signed in **1959**, it set aside Antarctica as a **scientific preserve** and banned military activity there.
- **(C) Antarctic Environmental Protocol – 1991 (II)**  
Added in **1991**, this protocol strengthened environmental protection measures under the Antarctic Treaty.
- **(D) Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro – 1992 (I)**  
Held in **1992**, it focused on **global environmental protection and sustainable development**.

**Q.34.**

**Answer:** 1. Agra

The **Vajpayee–Musharraf Summit** took place in **Agra (Uttar Pradesh)** in **July 2001**.

It was a high-level meeting between **Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee** and **Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf**, aimed at improving **Indo-Pakistan relations**, especially concerning the **Kashmir issue**.

Although the talks were cordial and hopeful, the summit **ended without a formal agreement** due to differences over the wording related to Kashmir and cross-border terrorism.

**Q.35.**

**Answer:** 3. (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

- (A) **Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty – 1972 (III)**  
Signed between the USA and USSR to limit missile defence systems.
- (B) **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) – 1968 (I)**  
Aimed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- (C) **Chemical Weapons Convention – 1992 (IV)**  
Banned the production and use of chemical weapons globally.
- (D) **India's first nuclear test – 1974 (II)**  
Conducted at Pokhran, Rajasthan, called "Smiling Buddha."

**Q.36.**

**Answer:** 1. Depletion of the Earth's resources

"**Limits to Growth**" is a famous **1972 report** published by the **Club of Rome**, prepared by a team of scientists led by **Donella Meadows**.

It warned that **unchecked population growth, industrialization, and resource consumption** would lead to the **depletion of the Earth's natural resources**, causing economic and environmental collapse if not controlled.

The report emphasized the need for **sustainable development** and responsible use of resources to ensure long-term survival.

**Q.37.**

**Answer:** 4. The Antarctic and the Arctic polar regions

Both the **Antarctic** and **Arctic** regions are governed by **special international environmental protection agreements** because of their **fragile ecosystems** and global ecological importance.

- The **Antarctic** is protected under the **Antarctic Treaty (1959)** and the **Antarctic Environmental Protocol (1991)**, which ban military activity and mining, and promote scientific research and environmental preservation.
- The **Arctic** region is protected through various **international agreements** focusing on pollution control, wildlife conservation, and sustainable development due to its unique polar environment.

**Q.38.**

**Answer:** 1. IMF (International Monetary Fund)

The **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** is a key global financial institution that **influences and determines economic policies** across the world.

It provides **financial assistance, policy advice, and economic monitoring** to member countries, especially those facing balance of payment crises. Through its **loan programs and structural adjustment policies**, the IMF shapes national economic policies related to **fiscal management, currency stability, trade liberalization, and financial reforms**.

**Q.39.**

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

All four statements correctly explain the impact of globalisation on state functioning and policy-making:

- (A)  Globalisation reduces the state's capacity to independently make economic and policy decisions.
- (B)  The government's ability to act freely is limited by global market forces and international institutions.
- (C)  The welfare state model has shifted toward a minimalist state, focusing mainly on regulation, defence, and law and order.
- (D)  The market now plays a dominant role in setting economic and social priorities instead of the state.

**Q.40.**

**Answer:** 3. Cultural consequence of globalisation

'McDonaldisation' is a term coined by sociologist **George Ritzer** to describe how **globalisation spreads Western (especially American) culture and lifestyle** across the world.

It refers to the **standardisation and homogenisation** of cultures — where local traditions, food habits, and lifestyles are replaced or influenced by **global brands** like McDonald's, Coca-Cola, and others.

This is a **cultural consequence** of globalisation, showing how local cultures adapt to or lose out to global consumer culture.

**Q.41.**

**Answer:** 3. 2008

Nepal abolished its **240-year-old monarchy** and was declared a **democratic republic** on **28 May 2008**, following a long struggle by democratic and Maoist forces.

**Q.42.**

**Answer:** 1. Nepal was a Buddhist Kingdom in the past.

Nepal was a **Hindu Kingdom**, not a Buddhist one. The King was considered an incarnation of **Lord Vishnu**.

**Q.43.**

**Answer:** 2. 1990

In **1990**, after a **mass movement (Jana Andolan I)**, the King accepted the people's demand for a **new democratic constitution**, which introduced a **constitutional monarchy and multi-party democracy**.

**Q.44.**

**Answer:** 2. Durga Thapa

The woman seen in the picture is **Durga Thapa**, a well-known activist who became a symbol of the 1990 democracy movement in Nepal.

**Q.45.**

**Answer:** 4. Seven Party Alliance

The **Seven Party Alliance (SPA)**, along with **Maoist rebels**, led the **2006 People's Movement (Jana Andolan II)** that ultimately **restored democracy** and ended monarchy in Nepal.

**Q.46.**

**Answer:** 2. Tamils

The **Tamil community** in Sri Lanka is a **minority**, while the **Sinhala community** forms the **majority**. The Sinhala-dominated government's neglect of Tamil rights led to the rise of Tamil nationalism and the LTTE movement.

**Q.47.**

**Answer:** 2. Ceylon

Before becoming a republic in **1972**, **Sri Lanka** was known as **Ceylon**. The name was changed to reflect its **national identity** and **independence**.

**Q.48.**

**Answer:** 3. "Tamil Eelam" or a separate country for the Tamilians

The **LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)** demanded an independent Tamil state called "**Tamil Eelam**" in the **north-eastern region** of Sri Lanka.

**Q.49.**

**Answer:** 2. Only (A), (B), and (C) are correct

- (A) ✓ True — India signed the **Indo-Sri Lanka Accord (1987)** and sent the **IPKF**.
- (B) ✓ True — The **IPKF withdrew in 1989** without success.

- (C) ✓ True — The LTTE was defeated in 2009 by the Sri Lankan military.
- (D) ✗ Incorrect — Sri Lanka became independent in 1948, not 1947.

Q.50.

**Answer:** 2. 1989

The IPKF, deployed in 1987, was withdrawn in 1989 after failing to bring peace between the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE.