

CUET Political Science Solved Paper-2022

Chapter-1 : Cold war Era

1. Soviet Intervention in Czechoslovakia was in the year
(a) 1965 (b) 1962
(c) 1968 (d) 1978

2. Match list I with list II.

List I

NAM founding members

- A. Sukarno
B. Gamal Abdel Nasser
C. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
D. Josip Broz Tito

List II

Country

- I. India
II. Indonesia
III. Egypt
IV. Yugoslavia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

3. The idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with the realization of necessity to have sustained development.

Choose the correct options proposed by the UNCTAD as a reform of the global trading system.

- A. LDCs to be given control over their natural resources which are exploited by the developed countries.
B. Restrictions of the markets in order to protect the interest of western countries
C. LDCs to be given greater role in international economic institution
D. LDCs to be given technologies at reduced cost
E. LDCs to be provided with nuclear arsenals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

4. In the context of International Political Economy the term of LDC stands for:
(a) Lowest Developed Countries
(b) Lowest Developing Countries
(c) Least Developing Countries
(d) Least Developed Countries
5. In the context of Cold War, arrange the following events in chronological order.
A. Gorbachev become the President of the USSR
B. Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
C. Placement of Nuclear Missiles in Cuba
D. The first summit of Non-Alignment movement.
E. Formation of Eastern Alliance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

6. Arrange in the chronological order of their occurrence.

- A. Formation of North Atlantic treaty organization
B. Outbreak of Second World War
C. Dropping of Atom bomb on Hiroshima
D. Formation of Warsaw Pact

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Chapter-2 : The end of Bipolarity

1. After the disintegration of USSR, which organization was formed by the former republics of the USSR?

- (a) NATO (b) European Union
(c) CIS (d) IMF

2. Which country was considered to be the successor country of the Soviet Union with regard to its military and position in the UN Security Council?

- (a) Russia (b) Ukrain
(c) Georgia (d) Latvia

3. After 1991, Yugoslavia broke apart in several provinces, which one of the following was not a province among them?

- (a) Croatia
(b) Slovenia
(c) Czech Republic
(d) Bosnia and Herzegovina

Chapter-3 : US Hegemony

1. The first Gulf war was also called a video game war because of:

- (a) Usage of smart bombs
(b) Live and widespread television coverage
(c) Precision attacks
(d) Widespread and massive destruction

Chapter-4 : Alternative Centres of Power

1. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- A. China's accession to WTO
B. Establishment of the EEC
C. Establishment of the EU
D. Birth of ARF

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) C, D, B, A (b) B, C, D, A
(c) C, A, B, D (d) D, B, A, C
2. In the context of European Union, name and countries which resisted Maastricht Treaty and the adoption of Euro
- (a) Britain the France (b) Denmark and Sweden
(c) Germany and Britain (d) Spain and Portugal

Chapter-5 : Contemporary South Asia

Passage

Read the passage and answer the question.

A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). The agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

1. Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one. SAFTA stands for:
- (a) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
(b) South Asian Free Trade Area
(c) South Asian Free Trade Association
(d) South Asian Full Trade Agreement
2. Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one. The Spirit behind the idea of SAFTA is:
- (a) It would improve the bilateral relations between India and Pakistan
(b) A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders
(c) Formation of SAFTA would enable the South Asian countries to compete with the world
(d) Formation of SAFTA would promote religious harmony among the people of this region
3. Choose the most appropriate option among the following. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth because:
- (a) The Indian Economy is already very developed
(b) India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka
(c) India has better links with ASEAN
(d) India is already playing the role of 'Big Brother' in the South Asian Region.
4. Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one:
- Some of India's neighbours have fear about SAFTA because:

- (a) SAFTA will endanger their national security
(b) They think that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics
(c) SAFTA will create unrest in their countries
(d) SAFTA will isolate them from the world economy
5. Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one:
- The SAFTA came into effect on
- (a) 1st January 2005
(b) 1st January 2006
(c) 1st January 2004
(d) 1st December 2003

Chapter-6 : International Organisations

1. Match List I with List II.

List I

- A. International Atomic Energy Agency
B. General Assembly
C. WHO
D. Secretariat

List II

- I. Debates and discusses global issues
II. Administration and coordination of UN affairs
III. Providing good health for all
IV. Safety and peaceful use of nuclear energy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. Read the statements carefully and identify the new international actors referred in it.
- A. It was created during Second World War. It focuses on the developing countries by providing loans and grants to the member countries. It exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of the developing countries.
B. It sets the rule for global trade. It was setup as a successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff created after the Second World War. The developing countries often complain of non-transparent procedures and being pushed around by big pauses.
- (a) World Bank and WTC
(b) WTO and IMF
(c) World Bank and WTO
(d) World Bank and UNCTAD
3. Arrange the UN Secretary Generals in chronological order.
- A. Kurt Waldeim
B. Kofi Annan
C. U Thant
D. Boutros Boutros Ghali
E. Ban Ki Moon

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) C, A, B, E, D (b) C, A, D, B, E
(c) A, C, B, D, E (d) A, C, D, E, B
4. Which is not a principal organ of the United Nations.
A. International Court of Justice
B. Economic and Social Council
C. International Monetary Fund
D. Secretariat
5. Who said, "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell".
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dag Hammarskjöld
(c) Kurt Waldheim (d) Henry Kissinger
6. Match the term with their meaning:

Term	Meaning
A. Deterrence	I. A coalition of states meant to deter or defend against military attacks
B. Defence	II. All states to give up certain kinds of weapons
C. Alliance Building	III. Limiting or ending the war
D. Disarmament	IV. Preventing the war

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

Chapter-8 : Environment and Natural Resources

1. The global think tank 'The Club of Rome' published which book on the potential depletion of Earth's resources?
(a) 'Small is Beautiful'
(b) 'Depletion of Environment'
(c) 'Human and Environment'
(d) 'Limits to Growth'
2. In the context of Environment and Natural resources, 2018, 'Res Communis humanitatis' stand for:
(a) Common Property resources
(b) Common room
(c) Global commons
(d) Sustainable development

Chapter-9 : Globalisation

1. Choose the correct statement about Globalization
(a) Globalization is only about the movement of commodities
(b) Globalization does not involve a conflict of values
(c) Services are an insignificant part of Globalization
(d) Globalization is about worldwide interconnectedness
2. Identify the statement which does not highlight the economic consequences of Globalization.
(a) Greater flow of goods and services
(b) Influencing each others' traditions

- (c) Increased influence and involvement of IMF and WTO in countries, internal matters
(d) Greater well-being and growth of individuals eg. job opportunities, higher salaries, more choices
3. In the decades of 50s-70s, why did the government impose substantial tariffs on imports?
(a) To increase the income from imports
(b) To balance the trade deficits
(c) To boost the quantity of imports
(d) To protect domestic industries

Chapter-10 : Challenges Nation Building

1. Consider the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar and choose the correct answer.
A. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee
B. He also headed the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
C. He founded the Independent Labour Party
D. He resigned from the first Cabinet over Hindu Code Bill
E. He adopted Buddhism in 1956 along with his followers
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, B, E and D only (b) A, C, D and E only
(c) A, B, C and E only (d) B, C, D and E only
2. After India's independence, Nizam responded by unleashing a para-military force known as Razakars on the people of:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Manipur (d) Bhopal
3. Apart from being the Deputy Prime Minister, which other portfolio did Sardar Patel hold?
(a) Defence Minister
(b) Home Minister
(c) Finance Minister
(d) External Affairs Minister

Chapter-11 : Era of One-Party Dominance

1. Match list I with list II
- | List I - Parties | List II - Ideologies |
|--------------------------|---|
| A. Socialist Party | I. One country, one culture, one nation |
| B. Bharatiya Janta Party | II. Democratic Socialism |
| C. Swatantra Party | III. Social and ideological coalition |
| D. Congress Party | IV. Favoured expansion of free private sector |
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(b) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
(c) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
(d) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Chapter-13 : India's External Relations

- Arrange in chronological order:
 - The Tashkent Agreement
 - The Panchsheel Agreement
 - India-USSR Treaty of Peace and Friendship
 - Shimla Agreement
 - Indus Water Treaty
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 - E, B, D, A, C
 - B, E, A, C, D
 - D, B, E, A, C
 - C, A, B, E, D
- Who was the President of USA during Indo-Pak war of 1971?
 - Henry Kissinger
 - John F. Kennedy
 - Richard Nixon
 - Ronald Reagan

Chapter-14 : Challenges to Restoration of Congress system

- Match list I with list II

List - I

Leader

- Ram Manohar Lohia
- Natarajan Annadurai
- K. Kamraj
- S. Nijalingappa

List - II

Description/Associated with

- Advocacy of reservation for backward castes and opposition to English
- President of Congress during 1968-71
- Chief Minister of Madras from 1967
- Introduced mid-day meal scheme for school children in Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Chapter-15 : The Crisis of Democratic order

- Indira Gandhi wanted to remove the provision of Privy Purse. She had some specific reasons against this provision. Following are the options, find out which was not the reason for abolishing Privy Purse.
 - It was not consonant with principles of equality
 - It was not consonant with the concept of social justice
 - It was not consonant with the concept of economic justice
 - It was not consonant with the concept of sovereignty
- The year 1967 is considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history. In the given context which of the statements is/are correct?
 - The results jolted Congress at both national and state levels
 - Congress managed to get a majority in Lok Sabha with its highest tally of seats so far
 - Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated

- The political stalwarts lost in their constituencies

- The Congress lost majority in nine states

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A, C and D only
- B, C and E only
- B, D and E only
- C, E and A only

- The famous expression 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' during 1960s in Indian politics was being referred to:

- Kamaraj plan in Congress
- Defections by MLAs
- Coalition policies by regional parties
- The Congress 'Syndicate'

- Which of the following amendment to Indian Constitution was passed during Emergency?

- 44th Amendment
- 42nd Amendment
- 45th Amendment
- 46th Amendment

- On June 12th 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha from which of the following High Court, passed a judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid?

- Madras High Court
- Calcutta High Court
- Bombay High Court
- Allahabad High Court

- Arrange the following important events of 1970s in a chronological order.

- Shah Commission of Inquiry
- 42nd Constitutional Amendment
- Decision in the Keshavananda Bharti Case
- Declaration of Emergency
- Jai Prakesh Narayan led a peoples' march to the Parliament

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A, B, C, D, E
- E, D, C, B, A
- C, E, D, B, A
- D, E, B, C, A

Passage

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Its critics felt that the Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. The Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in politics from those pursued by the Congress. The Janata Party split and government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. But the Congress party later decided to withdraw its support with the result that the Charan Singh government could remain in power for just about four months. Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in north India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory in 1971. It won 353 seats and came back to power. The experience of 1977-79 taught another lesson in democratic politics: governments that are seen to be unstable and quarrelsome are severely punished by the voters.

7. Name the Prime Minister under Janata Party in 1977.
 (a) Jagjivan Ram (b) Charan Singh
 (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Morarji Desai
8. Charan Singh government remained in power for:
 (a) Five months (b) Four months
 (c) Eighteen months (d) Six months
9. Government headed by Morarji Desai lost in less than Eighteen months. Which of the following was not a reason for this loss?
 (a) Lacked direction
 (b) No common programme
 (c) Lacked leadership
 (d) Jagjivan Ram wanted to become Prime Minister
10. Governments that are seen to be unstable and quarrelsome are severely punished by the voters. Which of the following gives a wrong justification of the statement?
 (a) Morarji Desai lost in Eighteen months
 (b) Charan Singh lost in four months
 (c) Congress won in 1971
 (d) Fresh Lok Sabha election in 1980
11. In 1977, Janata Party swept the polls, in which part of India?
 (a) South India (b) North India
 (c) East India (d) West India

Chapter-17 : Regional Aspirations

1. Match list I with list II

List I - States	List II - Movement
A. Assam	I. Movement for autonomy
B. Punjab	II. Movement against outsiders
C. Mizoram	III. Secessionist movement
D. Jammu and Kashmir	IV. Armed campaign for independence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Chapter-18 : Recent Development

1. Match list I with list II

List I - (Principles)	List II - (Instances)
A. Mapping boundaries on religious grounds	I. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
B. Mapping boundaries on grounds of different languages	II. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
C. Demarcating boundaries within a country by geographical zones	III. Pakistan and Bangladesh
D. Demarcating the boundaries within a country on administrative and political grounds	IV. India and Pakistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I (b) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
 (c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
2. The first nuclear explosion was undertaken by India in:
 (a) May 1972 (b) May 1973
 (c) May 1974 (d) May 1975
3. India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to which of the following reasons?
 (a) India wanted to become a Nuclear power as it wanted to influence Asian countries
 (b) India wanted to use Nuclear weapons for defence purposes only
 (c) India did not want to give up its Nuclear weapons as it planned to become a super power
 (d) India considered it discriminatory

Hints & Explanations

Chapter-1 : Cold war Era

1. (c) Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia happened in 1968. In August that year the Soviet Union led Warsaw Pact troops in an invasion of Czechoslovakia to crack down on reformist trends in Prague. The military intervention indicated that the Soviets believed that Alexander Dubcek was going too far and needed to be restrained. Although the Soviet Union's action successfully halted the pace of reform in Czechoslovakia, it had unintended consequences for the unity of the communist bloc.
2. (d) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was the policy of newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America not to join any of the alliances one led by USA and other led by Soviet Union but rather go for the third option i.e remain non-aligned. Non-Alignment neither means isolationism nor neutrality. It played a role in mediating between the two rival alliances.
The USA followed the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the USSR backed the ideology of socialism and communism.
NAM was founded by India's Jawaharlal Nehru, Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah strongly supported them.
3. (b) The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realisation. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 entitled Towards a New Trade Policy for Development. The report proposed a reform of the global trading system so as to:
 - Give the LDCs control over their natural resources
 - Reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries,
 - Provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.
4. (d) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are nations with **low-income and confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development**. The major concern for these countries is to develop more economically and to lift their people out of poverty.
5. (c) **1949** : North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) came into existence
1955: The Eastern alliance was established
1961: The first NAM summit was held at Belgrade.
1962: Cuban Missile Crisis

1985: Gorbachev becomes the president of the USSR and begins reform process

6. (c) **1939**: Outbreak of Second World War
1945: US dropped bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) came into existence
1955: The WARSAW Pact was formed

Chapter-2 : The end of Bipolarity

1. (c) The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was created in December 1991 by eleven countries from the ex-USSR.
2. (a) Russia became the successor state of the Soviet Union with regards to its military and it also inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council.
3. (c) In 1991, The breakup of Yugoslavia occurred as a result of a series of political upheavals and conflicts during the early 1990s. Yugoslavia was set up as a federation of six republics, with borders drawn along ethnic and historical lines: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. The Czech Republic and Slovakia were formed out of Czechoslovak federation in January, 1993.

Chapter-3 : US Hegemony

1. (b) **The First Gulf War was also called a 'video game war'** as the newly available footage from military equipment became a mainstay on news networks during the War. This constant footage resembled the display of a video game that the conflict earned the nickname.

Chapter-4 : Alternative Centres of Power

1. (b) On 25 March 1957 - the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) was signed. The EU was created by the Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force on November 1, 1993. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994.
China joined as a member of WTO on 11 December 2001.
2. (b) **Denmark and Sweden** had resisted the Maastricht Treaty and the adoption of the Euro.

Chapter-5 : Contemporary South Asia

1. (d) Full form of SAFTA is South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA).

2. (b) The Spirit behind the idea of SAFTA is: a new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders.
3. (b) Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth because India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
4. (b) Some of India's neighbours have fear about SAFTA because they think that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade their markets and to influence their societies and politics.
5. (b) **The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) SAFTA came into effect on 1 January 2006.**

Chapter-6 : International Organisations

1. (a) **List-I**
 - A. International Atomic Energy Agency
 - B. General Assembly
 - C. WHO
 - D. Secretariat
- (b) **List-II**
 - IV. Safety and Peaceful use of nuclear energy
 - I. Debates and discusses global issues
 - III. Providing Good Health for all
 - II. Administration and coordination of world affairs
2. (c) World Bank was formed in 1944 as international organization affiliated with the United Nations (UN) and designed to finance projects that enhance the economic development of member states. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the bank is the largest source of financial assistance to developing countries. It played a major role in financing investments in infrastructural projects in developing countries, including roads, hydroelectric dams, water and sewage facilities, maritime ports, and airports. In December of 1993, after seven years of negotiation, the GATT reached an agreement among 117 countries, in the Uruguay Round. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations was the agreement reached in this round, and. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created in this agreement.
3. (b) Ban Ki-moon (Korea)-January 2007 to December 2016;
Kofi Annan (Ghana)-January 1997 to December 2006;
Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)-January 1992 to December 1996;
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (Peru)-January 1982 to December 1991;
Kurt Waldheim (Austria)-January 1972 to December 1981;
U Thant (Burma, now Myanmar)-November 1962 to December 1971;
Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden) April 1953 to September 1961

Trygve Lie (Norway)- February 1946 to November 1952.

4. (c) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that promotes global economic growth and financial stability. IMF is not the principal organ of United Nations. The main organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat.
5. (b) The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell was said by Dag Hammarskjöld. Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden served as the second Secretary General of United Nations from April 1953 to September 1961.
6. (a)
 - A. Deterrence – IV. Preventing the war
 - B. Defence - III. Limiting or ending the war
 - C. Alliance Building - I. A coalition of states meant to deter or defend against military attacks
 - D. Disarmament - II. All states to give up certain kinds of weapons

Chapter-8 : Environment and Natural Resources

1. (d) The global think tank 'The Club of Rome published book named 'Limits to Growth' on the potential depletion of Earth's resources.
2. (a) In the context of Environment and Natural resources 'Res Communis humanitatis' stands for common property resources of all.

Chapter-9 : Globalisation

1. (d) Globalization is about worldwide interconnectedness. Global Interconnectedness refers to **the ability to understand and function in an increasingly multicultural, international, yet interconnected environment**
2. (c) Economic consequences of Globalization do not highlight the increased influence and involvement of IMF and WTO in countries' internal matters.
3. (d) The Government impose substantial tariffs on imports during 50-70s mainly to protect domestic industries **from international competition**. The aim of this policy was also **to boost domestic production**.

Chapter-10 : Challenges Nation Building

1. (b)
 - Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution.
 - Union powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - The Independent Labour Party (ILP) was a political Organisation formed under the leadership of B. R. Ambedkar on 15 August 1936.
 - Ambedkar resigned following the defeat of Hindu Code bills in the assembly.

- In 1956 Dr. B R Ambedkar along with nearly half a million Dalits – formerly untouchables – joined him and converted to Navayana Buddhism.
- 2. (a) After India's independence Nizam responded by unleashing a para-military force known as Razakars on the people of Hyderabad. The Razakars recruited over 2 lakhs into their fold and unleashed a reign of terror in the countryside targeting mainly the Hindus and also some Muslims whose loyalty was in question.
- 3. (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel served as the first Deputy Prime Minister and also the **first Home Minister of India from 1947 to 1950.**

Chapter-11 : Era of One-Party Dominance

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

Chapter-13 : India's External Relations

1. (b)
2. (c) Richard Nixon was **the President of USA during Indo-Pak war of 1971.** He was the 37th president of the United States, serving from 1969 to 1974.

Chapter-14 : Challenges to Restoration of Congress system

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

Chapter-15 : The Crisis of Democratic order

1. (d) Indira Gandhi wanted to remove the provision of Privy Purse. These hereditary privileges were not consonant with the principles of equality and social and economic justice laid down in the Constitution of India.
2. (a) The year 1967 is considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history. In 1967 Elections, although the Congress Party did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated. The political stalwarts who lost in their constituencies included Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu, S.K. Patil in Maharashtra, Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal and K. B. Sahay in Bihar. The Congress lost majority in as many as seven States.
3. (b) The famous expression 'Aya Rain Gaya Ram' during **1960s** in Indian politics was being referred to frequent defections by MLAs. After the 1967 general election, the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress governments in three States. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to this famous expression.

4. (a) The 42nd Amendment to the Indian Constitution was passed during Emergency. It added new Directive Principles, viz. Article 39A, Article 43A and Article 48A. **Articles 358 and 359** were amended, to allow suspension of Fundamental Rights, and suspension of enforcement of any of the rights conferred by the Constitution during an Emergency.
5. (d) On June 12th 1975. Justice Jagniohan Lal Sinha from the Allahabad High Court passed a judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid.
6. (c) The chronological order is,
C. Decision in the Keshavananda Bharti Case-1973
E. Jai Prakash Narayan led a people's march to the Parliament- March 1975
D. Declaration of Emergency-June 1975
B. 42nd Constitutional Amendment -1976
A. Shah Commission of Inquiry -1977
7. (d) Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister under Janata Party rule in 1977.
8. (b) Charan Singh government remained in power for only four months.
9. (d) Government headed by Morarji Desai lost in less than Eighteen months. The reason being Janata Party lack of direction, leadership and a common programme.
10. (c) Indira Gandhi made abolition of 'Privy Purse' a major election issue in 1971 and got a lot of public support. Among other factors including this played an important role of Congress massive victory in the 1971 election.
11. (c) In 1977 Janata Party swept the polls in North India. It was following the opposition to Emergency declared under the prime Ministership of Indira Gandhi.

Chapter-17 : Regional Aspirations

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

Chapter-18: Recent Development

1. (b) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
2. (c) The first nuclear explosion was undertaken by India in **May** 1974 at Pokhran in Rajasthan. It was codenamed 'Smiling Buddha' conducted on May 18, 1974.
3. (d) India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) primarily **because** India considered **these are discriminatory**. On the one hand non-nuclear states aren't allowed to have nuclear weapons while nuclear-weapon states have no obligation to give them up.