

# Previous Year Paper

**18<sup>th</sup> May 2024 (Shift 2)**

- Q1.** Who among the following entered into Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947?  
 (a) Maharaja of Manipur  
 (b) Nizam of Hyderabad  
 (c) Nawab of Junagadh  
 (d) Maharaja of Kashmir
- Q2.** Which of the following Princely States were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India?  
 (a) Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab  
 (b) Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay  
 (c) Assam, Goa, Tripura  
 (d) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir
- Q3.** The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following party?  
 (a) Janata Dal  
 (c) Muslim League  
 (c) Socialist Party  
 (d) Swatantra Party
- Q4.** Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (b) Sardar Patel  
 (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
 (d) Potti Sriramulu
- Q5.** Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

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

Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

- (a) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III  
 (b) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV  
 (c) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III  
 (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- Q6.** Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of Independent Labour Party?  
 (a) Acharya Narendra Dev  
 (b) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai  
 (c) A.K. Gopalan  
 (d) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar
- Q7.** Who among the following was known as the "Milkman of India"?  
 (a) Arun Krishna  
 (b) Muljibhai Patel

- (c) Verghese Kurien  
 (d) M.S. Swaminathan
- Q8. Statement I:** The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy Industries.  
**Statement II:** A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, steel could be developed by the private sector.  
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
 (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect  
 (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
- Q9.** The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) K. N. Raj  
 (b) P.C. Mahalanobis  
 (c) J.C. Kumarappa  
 (d) P.C. Mahapatra
- Q10.** Which of the following treaty was rejected by India as discriminatory as it prevented only non-nuclear counties from acquiring nuclear weapons?  
 (a) Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty  
 (b) Non Proliferation Treaty  
 (c) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty  
 (d) Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty
- Q11.** Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) held?  
 (a) Bengaluru  
 (b) Belgrade  
 (c) Belgium  
 (d) Belarus
- Q12.** The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries?  
 (a) Nepal  
 (b) Pakistan  
 (c) China  
 (d) Bangladesh
- Q13.** Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressman should resign from office to make way for younger party workers?  
 (a) S. Nijalingappa  
 (b) V. V. Giri  
 (c) K. Kamaraj  
 (d) Indira Gandhi
- Q14.** Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'?  
 (a) Ram Manohar Lohia  
 (b) C. Natarajan Annadurai

- (c) K. Kamaraj  
(d) Karpoori Thakur
- Q15.** The Mandal Commission was appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ Government at the Centre.  
(a) Indian National Congress Party  
(b) Bharatiya Janata Party  
(c) Janata Party  
(d) Samajwadi Party
- Q16.** In 1974, nationwide strike by all the employees of the Railways was led by which of the following leaders?  
(a) Jayaprakash Narayan  
(b) Charu Majumdar  
(c) George Fernandes  
(d) Indira Gandhi
- Q17.** Which of the following political party led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba?  
(a) Congress  
(b) Lok Dal  
(c) Akali Dal  
(d) CPI
- Q18.** Who among the following led the Anti Brahmin movement, worked for the Justice Party and also founded Dravidar Kazhagam?  
(a) A.K. Gopalan  
(b) E.V. Ramasami Naicker  
(c) K. Kamaraj  
(d) Potti Sriramulu
- Q19.** What does BAMCEF stand for?  
(a) Backward and Muslim Communities Employee Federation  
(b) Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation  
(c) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation  
(d) Backward and Majority Communities Employees Federation
- Q20.** Match **List-I** with **List-II**

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

Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

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

- Q21.** Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?  
(a) Mayawati  
(b) B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Jagjivan Ram  
(d) Kanshi Ram
- Q22.** The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by World Bank and the IMF came to be known as:  
(a) Current Therapy  
(b) Shock Therapy  
(c) Fiscal Therapy  
(d) Glasnost
- Q23.** In which year was Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?  
(a) 1982  
(b) 1983  
(c) 1984  
(d) 1985
- Q24.** Which of the following countries have not accepted Euro as the common currency?  
(a) Denmark and Sweden  
(b) Spain and Portugal  
(c) Greece and Germany  
(d) France and Austria
- Q25.** The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994, is the organization that carries out the coordination of:  
(a) Trade and Finance  
(b) Friendship and Solidarity  
(c) Security and Foreign Policy  
(d) Investment and Labour
- Q26.** Which of the following nations adopted an 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in 1978?  
(a) South Korea  
(b) China  
(c) USA  
(d) Japan
- Q27.** In 1966, who made the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan?  
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman  
(c) General Yahya Khan  
(d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- Q28.** Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007?  
(a) Bhutan  
(b) Nepal  
(c) Afghanistan  
(d) Bangladesh
- Q29.** Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?  
(a) Pakistan  
(b) China  
(c) Bangladesh

- (d) Nepal
- Q30.** At the Yalta Conference, the 'Big Three' decided to organize a United Nations Conference on the proposed world organization. The 'Big Three' stood for:
- (a) Roosevelt, Churchill and Krushchev  
 (b) Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin  
 (c) Deng Xiaoping, Churchill and Stalin  
 (d) Kennedy, Attlee and Stalin
- Q31.** The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in:
- (a) 1951  
 (b) 1953  
 (c) 1955  
 (d) 1957
- Q32.** Which of the following organization provides loans and grants to member countries for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development infrastructure and environment protection?
- (a) WTO  
 (b) World Bank  
 (c) IMF  
 (d) UNO
- Q33.** What is the full form of START?
- (a) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll  
 (b) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty  
 (c) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics  
 (d) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax
- Q34.** Which of the following is a threat to Global security?
- (a) Human Rights  
 (b) Arms Control  
 (c) Terrorism  
 (d) Disarmament
- Q35.** Match List-I with List-II.

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

Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV  
 (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II  
 (c) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III  
 (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- Q36.** When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?
- (a) 1992

- (b) 1995  
 (c) 1997  
 (d) 1999
- Q37.** When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?
- (a) 1998  
 (b) 1999  
 (c) 2001  
 (d) 2005
- Q38.** Which of the following global platform brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo liberal globalization?
- (a) World Economic Forum  
 (b) World Social Forum  
 (c) World Cultural Forum  
 (d) G-20
- Q39.** Which of the statement is true about globalization?
- (a) Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon.  
 (b) Globalization is purely a cultural phenomenon.  
 (c) Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.  
 (d) Globalization has had a universal impact on all states and societies.
- Q40.** When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India?
- (a) January 14  
 (b) February 14  
 (c) March 14  
 (d) April 14

Direction (41-45): Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



- Q41.** Look at the picture and identify the Logo.
- (a) EU  
 (b) SAARC  
 (c) UN  
 (d) ASEAN
- Q42.** Who was the second Secretary General of UN?
- (a) U. Thant  
 (b) Trygve Lie  
 (c) Dag Hammarskjold  
 (d) Kurt Waldheim
- Q43.** Which day is celebrated as the UN day?
- (a) 20<sup>th</sup> October

- (b) 22<sup>nd</sup> October
- (c) 24<sup>th</sup> October
- (d) 26<sup>th</sup> October

**Q44.** The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following?

- (a) League of Nations
- (b) Concert of Europe
- (c) Council of Europe
- (d) Hague Conference

**Q45.** Write the full form of UNDP.

- (a) United Nations Development Planning
- (b) United Nations Development Programme
- (c) United Nations Design Programme
- (d) United News Development Programme

**Direction (46–50): Read the passage carefully and answer the following question:**

In the North-East, regional aspirations reached a turning point in 1980s. This region now consists of seven States, also referred to as the 'seven sisters'. The region has only 4 per cent of the country's population but about twice as much share of its area. A small corridor of about 22 kilometers connects the region to the rest of the country. Otherwise the region shares boundaries with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh and serves as India's gateway to South East Asia.

The region has witnessed a lot of change since 1947. Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were erstwhile Princely States which merged with India after Independence. The entire region of North-East has undergone considerable political reorganisation. Nagaland State was created in 1960; Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura in 1972 while Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram became separate States only in 1986. The Partition of India in 1947 had reduced the North-East to a land locked region and affected its economy. Cut off from the rest of India, the region suffered neglect in developmental terms. Its politics too remained insulated. At the same time, most States in this region underwent major demographic changes due to influx of migrants from neighbouring States and countries. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to other parts of the country

have all resulted in the complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East. The vast international border and weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India have further added to the delicate nature of politics there. Three issues dominate the politics of North-East: demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'. Major initiatives on the first issue in the 1970s set the stage for some dramatic developments on the second and the third in the 1980s.

**Q46.** North-East region consists of seven States called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Seven Sisters
- (b) Seven Stars
- (c) Seven Seas
- (d) Seven Brothers

**Q47.** Which of the following countries does the North-East region share its boundaries with?

- (a) China, Nepal and Bangladesh
- (b) China, Bhutan and Bangladesh
- (c) China, Myanmar and Bangladesh
- (d) China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

**Q48.** In which year was the State of Nagaland created?

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1963
- (c) 1965
- (d) 1967

**Q49.** Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States ?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Meghalaya

**Q50.** The North-East serves as gateway to which of the regions mentioned below?

- (a) South-East Asia
- (b) South Asia
- (c) West Asia
- (d) Europe

## SOLUTIONS

**S1. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The Nizam of Hyderabad entered into a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 to maintain the status quo while deciding the future of Hyderabad.

**S2. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir were the princely states that were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India, creating significant political challenges during the integration of princely states.

**S3. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, advanced the 'two-nation theory,' which argued that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations, leading to the demand for a separate state of Pakistan.

**S4. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as 'Frontier Gandhi,' was a prominent independence activist from the North-West Frontier Province, known for his nonviolent opposition to British rule.

**S5. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** S. A. Dange was associated with the Communist Party of India, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Minoo Masani was a leader in the Swatantra Party, and Ashok Mehta was a prominent figure in the Praja Socialist Party.

**S6. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, also known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was the leader of the anti-caste movement and founded the Independent Labour Party in 1936 to fight against the caste system and for the rights of laborers.

**S7. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Verghese Kurien, known as the "Milkman of India," was the architect of India's White Revolution, which transformed the dairy industry and made India one of the largest producers of milk in the world.

**S8. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect. The Second Five Year Plan, formulated by P.C. Mahalanobis, focused on the development of heavy industries. However, the bulk of industries like electricity, railways, and steel were developed by the public sector, not the private sector.

**S9. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was drafted under the leadership of statistician P.C. Mahalanobis, emphasizing industrialization and heavy industries to boost economic growth.

**S10. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** India rejected the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as discriminatory because it prevented non-nuclear-weapon states from acquiring nuclear weapons while allowing nuclear-weapon states to retain them.

**S11. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961, with leaders like Josip Broz Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Gamal Abdel Nasser playing key roles.

**S12. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972, following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, to promote peace and establish the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.

**S13. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** K. Kamaraj proposed the "Kamaraj Plan" in 1963, suggesting that senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts to devote themselves to party work and rejuvenate the Indian National Congress.

**S14. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Ram Manohar Lohia, a notable socialist leader, proposed the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' during the 1960s. This strategy emerged in response to the dominance of the Congress Party in Indian politics and the widespread public dissatisfaction with the government due to economic crises, food shortages, and political instability. Lohia argued that Congress rule was undemocratic and detrimental to the interests of the common people. He believed that in order to reclaim democracy and better serve the interests of the poor, it was essential for the non-Congress parties to unite against the Congress. This coalition of diverse political groups, despite their different ideologies, aimed to topple the Congress and restore democratic governance.

**S15. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The Mandal Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government.

**S16. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** George Fernandes led the nationwide railway strike in 1974, demanding better working conditions and higher wages for railway workers, which became one of the largest strikes in Indian history.

**S17. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The Akali Dal led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba, advocating for a separate state for Sikhs, which resulted in the creation of Punjab in 1966.

**S18. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** E.V. Ramasami Naicker, also known as Periyar, led the Anti-Brahmin movement, worked with the Justice Party, and founded the Dravidar Kazhagam to promote social equality and rationalism.

**S19. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** BAMCEF stands for the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation, an organization established to address the issues and rights of backward and minority communities in India.

**S20. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

H.D. Deve Gowda served as Prime Minister from June 1996 to April 1997, I.K. Gujral from April 1997 to March 1998, V.P. Singh from December 1989 to November 1990, and Manmohan Singh from May 2004 to May 2014.

**S21. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Kanshi Ram was the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), which he established in 1984.

**S22. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'Shock Therapy,' which involved rapid privatization and market liberalization.

**S23. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, introducing significant reforms such as Glasnost and Perestroika.

**S24. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** Denmark and Sweden are EU member countries that have not adopted the Euro as their common currency, retaining their national currencies instead.

**S25. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994 focuses on security and foreign policy coordination among its member countries to ensure regional stability.

**S26. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** China adopted the 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in 1978 under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, opening up the country to foreign investment and market-oriented reforms.

**S27. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman made the six-point proposal in 1966 for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan.

**S28. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Afghanistan joined the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as its eighth member in 2007, expanding the organization's reach.

**S29. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** China is not considered a part of South Asia.

**S30. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the 'Big Three'—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin—decided to organize a United Nations Conference to establish the United Nations.

**S31. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.

**S32. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The World Bank provides loans and grants to member countries for various development projects, including

human development, agriculture, rural development, infrastructure, and environmental protection.

**S33. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** START stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which was a bilateral treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms.

**S34. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Terrorism is widely recognized as a significant threat to global security, affecting nations worldwide through violent acts intended to create fear and achieve political goals.

**S35. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

The Mapuche are indigenous to Chile, the Kuna Tribe is east of the Panama Canal, the Indigenous people of the Cordillera Region are in the Philippines, and the Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are in Bangladesh.

**S36. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, was signed in 1997 and came into force in 2005.

**S37. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The Energy Conservation Act was passed in India in 2001 to promote efficient use of energy and its conservation.

**S38. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The World Social Forum is a global platform that brings together various activists, including human rights activists, environmentalists, labor, youth, and women activists, opposed to neoliberal globalization.

**S39. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, encompassing economic, cultural, political, and technological dimensions, impacting various aspects of life and society worldwide.

**S40. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** 'Ambedkar Jayanti' is observed on April 14th in India, commemorating the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Indian Constitution.

**S41. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The logo shown in the picture is of the United Nations (UN), an international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries.

**S42. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Dag Hammarskjöld was the second Secretary-General of the United Nations, serving from 1953 until his death in a plane crash in 1961.

**S43. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** UN Day is celebrated on 24th October each year to mark the anniversary of the entry into force of the UN Charter in 1945.

**S44. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The United Nations (UN) was founded as a successor to the League of Nations, which was established after World War I but failed to prevent the outbreak of World War II.

**S45. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** UNDP stands for United Nations Development Programme, which focuses on poverty reduction, sustainable development, and building resilient nations.

**S46. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The North-East region of India consists of seven states, commonly referred to as the 'Seven Sisters': Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

**S47. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The North-East region of India shares its boundaries with China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh, making it strategically important for India's foreign relations.

**S48. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The State of Nagaland was created in 1963.

**S49. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The Khasi tribes are an ethnic group primarily inhabiting the state of Meghalaya in northeastern India.

**S50. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The North-East region of India serves as a gateway to South-East Asia, due to its geographical location and borders with countries like Myanmar and Bangladesh.

