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- 1. Which of the following nations adopted an 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in 1978?
- (1) South Korea
- (2) China
- (3) USA
- (4) Japan
- 2. In 1966, who made the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan?
- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
- (3) General Yahya Khan
- (4) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- 3.In which year was Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party Soviet Union?
- (1) 1982
- (2)1983
- (3) 1984
- (4) 1985
- 4. Which of the following countries have not accepted Euro as the common currency?
- (1) Denmark and Sweden
- (2) Spain and Portugal
- (3) Greece and Germany

- (4) France and Austria
- 5. The ASEAN regional forum(ARF) established in 1994 is the organization that carries out coordination of :
- (1)Trade and Finance
- (2)Friendship and Solidarity
- (3) Security and Foreign Policy
- (4)Investment and Labour
- 6. Which of the following countries joined SAARC in 2007?
- (1)Bhutan
- (2)Nepal
- (3)Afghanistan
- (4)Bangladesh
- 7. Which of the following countries is not included in south asia?
- (1)Pakistan
- (2)China
- (3)Bangladesh
- (4) Nepal
- 8.At the Yalta Conference, the 'Big Three' decided to organize a United Nations Conference on the proposed world organization. The 'Big Three' stood for:
- (1) Roosevelt, Churchill and Krushchev
- (2) Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin







- (3)Deng Xiaoping, Churchill and Stalin
- (4) Kennedy, Attlee and Stalin
- 9.The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as established in :
- (1) 1951
- (2) 1953
- (3)1955
- (4)1957
- 10. Which of the following organizations provides loans and grants to member countries for human development (education and health, agriculture and rural development infrastructure and environment) protection?
- (1) WTO
- (2)World Bank
- (3) IMF
- (4) UNO
- 11. What is full form of START?
- 1)Strategic arms reduction toll
- 2)Strategic arms reduction Treaty
- 3)Strategic arms reduction tactics
- 4) Strategic arms reduction tax
- 12. Which of the following is a threat to Global security?
- (1) Human Rights

- (2)Arms Control
- (3) Terrorism
- (4)Disarmament

13.Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

$$(3) A - (I), B - (II), C - (IV), D - (III)$$

- 14. When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?
- (1) 1992
- (2) 1995
- (3) 1997
- (4) 1999
- 15. When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?
- (1) 1998



- (2) 1999
- (3)2001
- (4) 2005
- 16. Which of the following global platform brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo liberal globalization?
- (1) World Economic Forum
- (2) World Social Forum
- (3) World Cultural Forum
- (4) G-20
- 17. Which of the statements is true about globalization?
- (1) Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon.
- (2) Globalization is purely a cultural phenomenon.
- (3) Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
- (4) Globalization has had a universal impact on/all states and societies.
- 18. When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India?
- (1) January 14
- (2) February 14
- 3) March 14
- (4) April 14

Study the image and answer the following question (19-23)



- 19. Look at the picture and identify the Logo.
- (1)EU
- (2)SAARC
- (3)UN
- (4) ASEAN
- 20. Who was the second Secretary General of the UN?
- (1) U. Thant
- (2) Trygve Lie
- (3) Dag Hammarskjold
- (4) Kurt Waldheim
- 21. Which day is celebrated as the UN day?
- (1) 20 October
- (2) 22 October
- (3) 24 October
- (4) 26 October
- 22. The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following:

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- (1)League of Nations
- (2) Concert of Europe
- (3) Council of Europe
- (4) Hague Conference
- 23. Write the full form of UNDP.
- (1) United Nations Development Planning
- (2) United Nations Development Programme
- (3) United Nations Design Programme
- (4) United News Development Programme

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the five questions that follow.

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 percent 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 Sith-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 reorganization. Nagaland State was created in 1963 Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya in 1972, while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh became separate States only in 1987. 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

life, 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 spetal 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 development on the second and the third in the 1980s.

- 24. North-East region consists of seven States called
- (1) Seven Sisters
- (2) Seven Stars
- (3)Seven Seas
- (4) Seven Brothers
- 25. Which of the following countries does the North-East region share its boundaries with?
- (1) China, Nepal and Bangladesh
- (2) China, Bhutan and Bangladesh
- (3) China, Myanmar and Bangladesh
- (4) China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh



- 26. In which year was the State of Nagaland created?
- (1) 1961
- (2) 1963
- (3) 1965
- (4) 1967
- 27. Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States?
- (1) Manipur
- (2) Mizoram
- (3) Nagaland
- (4) Meghalaya
- 28. The North-East serves as gateway to which of the regions mentioned below?
- (1) South-East Asia
- (2) South Asia
- (3) West Asia
- (4)Europe
- 29. Who among the following entered into Standstill Agreement with India in November
- (1) Maharaja of Manipur
- (2) Nizam of Hyderabad
- (3) Nawab of Junagadh
- (4) Maharaja of Kashmir

- 30. Which of the following Princely States were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India?
- (1) Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab
- (2) Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay
- (3)Assam, Goa, Tripura
- (4) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir
- 31. The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following party?
- (1) Janta Dal
- (2)Muslim League
- (3) Socialist Party
- (4)Swatantra Party
- 32. Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?
- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
- (2) Sardar Patel
- (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (4) Potti Sriramulu

33.Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A)S.A Dange	(I)Bhartiya Jana
	singh
(B) Shyama prasad	(II) Swatantra Party
mukherjee	
(C)Minoo Masani	(III) Praja socialist
	party
(D) Ashok Mehta	(IV) Communist
	party of India



Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A (IV), B (I), C (II), D (III)
- (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)
- 34. Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of Independent Labour Party?
- (1)Acharya Narendra Dev
- (2) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- (3)) A.K. Gopalan
- (4) Babasaheb Bhimao Ambedkar
- 35. Who among the following was known as the "Milkman of India"?
- (1) Arun Krishna
- (2) Muljibhai Patel
- (3) Verghese Kurien
- (4) M.S. Swaminathan
- 36. Statement I : The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries.

Statement II: A bulk of industries like electricity,

Sliways, steel could be developed tie pie

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2)Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

- (3)Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (4)Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
- 37. The second five year plan was drafted under the leadership of _____?
- (1)K.N Raj
- (2)P.C Mahalanobis
- (3) J.C Kumarappa
- (4)P.C Mahapatra
- 38. Which of the following treaty was rejected by india as discriminatory as it only prevented non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons
- (1) Intermediate range nuclear force treaty
- (2) Non-proliferation treaty
- (3) Strategic Arms reduction treaty
- (4) Strategic offensive reduction treaty
- 39. Where was the first summit held of NAM(Non-alignment movement)?
- (1) Bangalore
- (2) Belgrade
- (3)Belgium
- (4) Belarus
- 40. The Shimla agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries?
- (1) Nepal





- (2)Pakistan
- (3) Ching
- (4. Bangladesh
- 41. Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressman should resign from office to make way for younger party workers?
- (1) S. Nijalingappa
- (2) V.V. Giri
- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4)Indira Gandhi
- 42. Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'
- (1)Ram Manohar Lohia
- (2) C. Natarajan Annadurai
- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4) Karpoori Thakur
- 43. The Mandal Commission was appointed by government at the centre?
- (1)Indian National Congress Party
- (2)Bharatiya Janata Party
- (3) Janata Party
- (4)Samajwadi Party
- 44. In 1974, a nationwide strike by all the employees of the Railways was led by which of the following leaders?
- (1)Jayaprakash Narayan
- (2)Charu Majumdar

- (3)George Fernandes
- (4) Indira Gandhi
- 45. Which of the following political party led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba?
- (1) Congress
- (2) Lok Dal
- (3) Akali Dal
- (4) CPI
- 46. Who among the following led the Anti Brahmin movement, worked for the Justice Party and also for Dravidar Kazhagam?
- (1) A.K. Gopalan
- (2) E.V. Ramasami Naicker
- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4) Potti Sriramulu
- 47. What does BAMCEF stand for ?
- (1) Backward and Muslim Communities Employees Federation
- (2) Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation
- (3) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation
- (4) Backward and Majority Communities Employees Federation
- 48. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I(Prime Minister)	List-II(Period)
(A)H.D. Deve	(I) May 2004-May
Gowda	2014



(B)I.K Gujral	(II)June 1996-April 1997
(C)V.P Singh	(III)April 1997 - March 1998
(D)Manmohan Singh	(IV) December 1989-November 1990

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (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)
- 49. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party
- (1) Mayawati
- (2)B.R Ambedkar
- (3)Jagjivan Ram
- (4)Kanshi Ram
- 50. 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:
- (1) Current Therapy
- (2)Shock Therapy
- (3)Fiscal Therapy
- (4)Glasnost

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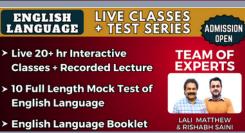








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