

Roll No:

Application No:

Name:

Exam Date: **06-Oct-2020**

Exam Time: **09:00-12:00**

Examination: **1. Course Code - M.A./M.Sc./M.C.A.**

2. Field of Study - International Relations and Area Studies (IRAM)

SECTION 1 - SECTION 1

Question No.1 (Question Id - 2)

Given below are **two** statements :

Statement I:

Locke ensures the right to life, liberty and property.

Statement II:

Locke was an individualist out and out.

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

- (A) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are true (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are false
 (C) ☐ **Statement I** is true but **Statement II** is false
 (D) ☐ **Statement I** is false but **Statement II** is true

Question No.2 (Question Id - 59)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in :

- (A) ☐ 1945
 (B) ☐ **1948 (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ 1975
 (D) ☐ 1980

Question No.3 (Question Id - 60)

Which one is the **correct** group of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Countries ?

- (A) ☐ Kazakhstan - Turkmenistan - India - China
 (B) ☐ Tazikistan - India - Turkmenistan - Russia
 (C) ☐ **Pakistan - India - Russia - China (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ Uzbekistan - Turkmenistan - Tazikistan - Kazakhstan

Question No.4 (Question Id - 31)

Who among the following is a proponent of 'Critical Theory' ?

- (A) ☐ Isiah Berlin
 (B) ☐ **Herbert Mercuse (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ C.B. McPherson
 (D) ☐ **Jurgen Hebermas (Correct Answer)**

Case Study - 5 to 9 (Question Id - 93)

In International Relations, two trends are currently evident in the context of global order. First, the discipline no longer views global order as monolithic, but rather as a system of layered orders operating at multiple levels and encompassing issue areas that span political, security, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, technological, and information orders. Second, traditional notions of global order, understood in terms of polarity and state-centricity, are changing to accommodate shifts in the distribution of power and the emergence of multiple new issue areas and actors. These multi-level, multi-factorial and multi-causal transitions necessitate a re-imagining of global orders.

Dominant imaginations of global orders have viewed the discipline almost completely as an "American social science" (Hoffman 1986). However, the impact of locational discourses on defining normative perspectives has found recognition, for as Ken Booth puts it, "what 'is' depends on who is saying". In these re-imaginings, a seminal component is the notion of 'Global South'. This then raises the question of whether there is a Global South way of looking at the various concepts, theories, issues, actors, areas, institutions and processes of international relations.

The proponents of Global South exceptionalism maintain that the concepts, vocabulary, approaches and methods used to capture the conditions and experiences of the Global South are inadequate if we continue to rely on traditional conceptual frameworks. The opponents however, assert that a separate analytical framework is not required to understand the processes of the Global South. This debate between 'exceptionalism' and 'universalism', defined by nuanced perspectives, has opened many productive lines of enquiry. At the outset, the very idea of

Global South itself needs to be understood in terms of its conceptual content, definitional contours and evolutionary trajectory. Further, it needs to be recognized that perspectives from the Global South can provide a critical value-addition and potentially enrich existing debates by offering alternative ideas such as, inter alia, 'Responsibility while Protecting' (RwP) alongside 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P), the notion of 'emerging powers' instead of 'pivotal states', 'dialogue between civilizations' instead of 'clash of civilizations' and 'development assistance' rather than 'economic aid'.

These reformulations help infuse existing concepts with sensibilities/sensitivities that are in tune with the needs of the Global South. However, a Global South perspective involves not just a revisiting of existing debates and issues, but also re-conceptualizing and re-imagining them. Some such 're-imaginings' emanating from the South include dependency theory, the notion of human development and the principle of differentiated responsibilities.

Question No.5 (Question Id - 94)

Which of the following statements are **true** regarding the global order ?

- A. Its understanding has seen a transformation.
- B. Its understanding now encompasses more plurality.
- C. It is a system of layered orders operating at multiple levels.
- D. It is effected by a combination of factors.

(A) ☒ **A, B, C, D (Correct Answer)**

(B) ☐ A, C, D only

(C) ☐ A only

(D) ☐ B, C, D only

Question No.6 (Question Id - 95)

Global order is :

- (A) ☒ **transforming with the global power shift. (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ transforming because of the certain new revelations.
- (C) ☐ transforming as bipolarity is re-enforcing itself.
- (D) ☐ transforming as statism is being re-defined.

Question No.7 (Question Id - 96)

Which of the following is/are **true** ?

- A. Understanding of the Global order needs to be de-Americanized.
- B. Voices from the Global South should be given appropriate space in the understanding of Global order.
- C. Global order has now been seen as multi-factorial.

D. Social Scientists have opposed counting local experiences in understanding the Global order.

(A) ☐ **A, B, C only (Correct Answer)**

(B) ☐ B, C only

(C) ☐ D only

(D) ☐ B, C, D only

Question No.8 (Question Id - 97)

Which of the following is/are **true** ?

A. The proponents of the Global South exceptionalism advocate a separate analytical framework to understand the processes of it.

B. The opponents of the Global South exceptionalism want to rely on traditional analytical frameworks to understand the processes of it.

C. This debate between the proponents and opponents of the Global South exceptionalism add productively to the existing knowledge.

D. The concept of the Global South needs a proper debate for conceptual contents.

(A) ☐ **A, B, C, D**

(Correct Answer)

(B) ☐ B, C, D only

(C) ☐ A, B, C only

(D) ☐ A, D only

Question No.9 (Question Id - 98)

Voices from the South has propelled the notions such as :

A. Dependency theory

B. Differentiated responsibility principle

C. Human development notion

D. Statism

(A) ☐ B, C, D only

(B) ☐ A, B, D only

(C) ☐ **A, B, C only (Correct Answer)**

(D) ☐ A, D only

Question No.10 (Question Id - 50)

Who among the following is a proponent of idea of 'Clash of Civilisations' ?

(A) ☐ J. Stieglitz

(B) ☐ Sigmund Freud

(C) ☐ **S.P. Huntington (Correct Answer)**

(D) ☐ Mikhail Gorbachev

Question No.11 (Question Id - 19)

Given below are **two** statements : One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A:

The UN Security Council (UNSC) has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Reason R:

The UNSC has authority to investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute.

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

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A** (Correct Answer)
- (B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
- (C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
- (D) ☐ **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct

Question No.12 (Question Id - 69)

Match List - I with List - II :

List - I	List - II
(Constitution of India)	(Subject)
A. Part III	I. Directive Principles of State Policy
B. Part IV	II. Fundamental Rights
C. Part IV A	III. The Union
D. Part V	IV. Fundamental Duties

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

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) ☐ **A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III
- (D) ☐ A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I

Question No.13 (Question Id - 51)

Constitution of India says : "India that is Bharat, shall be a _____".

- A. Union of States
- B. State of States
- C. Republic of States
- D. United Sates
- E. Federation of States

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

- (A) ☐ **A only (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ B only
- (C) ☐ C only
- (D) ☐ E only

Question No.14 (Question Id - 40)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	I. Satyashodhak Samaj
B. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	II. Prarthana Samaj
C. Jyoti Rao Phule	III. Women's Education
D. Aatmarang Pandurang	IV. Brahmo Samaj

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

- (A) ☐ **A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I
- (C) ☐ A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
- (D) ☐ A - I, B - IV, C - III, D - II

Question No.15 (Question Id - 80)

Find the name of places given as (A) and (B) in the following map :

Map of Israel



- A. West Bank and Jerusalem
- B. Tel Aviv and Jerusalem
- C. Gaza Strip and West Bank
- D. Tel Aviv and West Bank

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

- (A) ☐ A only

- (B) ☐ B only
 (C) ☐ **C only (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ D only

Question No.16 (Question Id - 46)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Ashvaghosha	I. Shudraka
B. Mrichchhakatika	II. Kalidas
C. Abhijnanashakuntlam	III. Panini
D. Ashtadhyayi	IV. Buddhacharita

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

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 (B) ☐ A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
 (C) ☐ **A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I

Question No.17 (Question Id - 7)

Given below are **two** statements :

Statement I:

Dialectical Materialism is the crude and deterministic form of Marxism that dominated intellectual life in orthodox communist states.

Statement II:

Historical Materialism is the Marxist theory that holds that economic conditions ultimately structure law, politics, culture and other aspects of Social existence.

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

- (A) ☐ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**
 (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

Question No.18 (Question Id - 12)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I (Countries)	List - II (Capital)
(a) Turkmenistan	(i) Dushanbe
(b) Uzbekistan	(ii) Nursultan
(c) Kazakhstan	(iii) Ashgabat
(d) Tajikistan	(iv) Tashkant

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 - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
 (D) ☐ **A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I (Correct Answer)**

Question No.19 (Question Id - 74)

Who among the following is a proponent of 'Libertarianism' ?

- (A) ☐ Louis Hartz
 (B) ☐ Pateman
 (C) ☐ Michael Sandel
 (D) ☐ **Robert Nozick (Correct Answer)**

Question No.20 (Question Id - 18)

The below question has been dropped and full marks are awarded.

Match List - I with List - II :

List - I (Constituent Assembly Committees)	List - II (Chaired by)
(a) Union Powers Committee	(i) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Committee on Fundamental Rights	(ii) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Steering Committee	(iii) Dr. K.M. Munshi
(d) Committee on Union Constitution	(iv) B.R. Ambedkar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Question No.21 (Question Id - 34)

Green peace, an environmental INGO, is stationed at :

- (A) ☐ **Amsterdam (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ London
 (C) ☐ Paris
 (D) ☐ Kyoto

Question No.22 (Question Id - 65)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A :

Philosophy of realism is based on the notion of national interest.

Reason R :

Realism says that national interest has no permanent meaning.

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

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**.
 (B) ☐ **Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A. (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is not correct.
 (D) ☐ **A** is not correct but **R** is correct.

Question No.23 (Question Id - 16)

Given below are **two** statements :

Statement I:

Machiavelli is not a political philosopher.

Statement II:

Machiavelli's thoughts are both narrowly local and narrowly dated.

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

- (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 (Correct Answer)**

Question No.24 (Question Id - 71)

Identity determines interests; interests determine action is associated with :

- (A) ☐ Liberal institutionalist approach to study international relations.
 (B) ☐ Dependency theory to study international relations.
 (C) ☐ International systems theory to study political economy.
 (D) ☐ **Social Constructivist approach to study international relations. (Correct Answer)**

Question No.25 (Question Id - 55)

Match List - I with List - II :

List - I	List - II
(Political Party)	(Country)
A. Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna	I. Pakistan
B. Dravid Munetra Kazgham	II. Bangladesh
C. Muthaida Quami Movement	III. India
D. Mukti Vahini	IV. Sri Lanka

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

- (A) ☐ **A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II
 (C) ☐ A - II, B - IV, C - I, D - III
 (D) ☐ A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III

Question No.26 (Question Id - 35)

Name the scholar who said, "Power is everywhere" :

- (A) ☐ Scheuerman
 (B) ☐ Joseph Schumpeter
 (C) ☐ **Michel Foucault (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ H.J. Morgenthau

Question No.27 (Question Id - 56)

Basel convention relates to :

- (A) ☐ **Hazardous waste (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ Intellectual property rights
 (C) ☐ Investments
 (D) ☐ Services

Question No.28 (Question Id - 28)

Who was the US secretary of state in President D. Wight Eisenhower's Administration, a strong proponent of the policy of containment and wanted Pakistan to join the US military alliance in early 1950s ?

- (A) ☐ George F Kennan
- (B) ☒ **John Forster Dulles (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Dean Rusk
- (D) ☐ Henry Kissinger

Question No.29 (Question Id - 76)

'International Solar Alliance' assembly was organised by :

- (A) ☐ Ministry of Petroleum
- (B) ☐ Ministry of External Affairs
- (C) ☒ **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Ministry of Coal

Question No.30 (Question Id - 30)

The famous statement : "Power and deception are the two essential means for the conduct of foreign policy" is associated with whom ?

- (A) ☐ Thomas Hobbes
- (B) ☒ **Niccolo Machiavelli (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Thucydides
- (D) ☐ H.J. Morgenthau

Case Study - 31 to 35 (Question Id - 99)

In International Relations, two trends are currently evident in the context of global order. First, the discipline no longer views global order as monolithic, but rather as a system of layered orders operating at multiple levels and encompassing issue areas that span political, security, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, technological, and information orders. Second, traditional notions of global order, understood in terms of polarity and state-centricity, are changing to accommodate shifts in the distribution of power and the emergence of multiple new issue areas and actors. These multi-level, multi-factorial and multi-causal transitions necessitate a re-imagining of global orders.

Dominant imaginations of global orders have viewed the discipline almost completely as an "American social science" (Hoffman 1986). However, the impact of locational discourses on defining normative perspectives has found recognition, for as Ken Booth puts it, "what 'is' depends on who is saying". In these re-imaginings, a seminal component is the notion of 'Global South'. This then raises the question of whether there is a Global South way of looking at the various concepts, theories, issues, actors, areas, institutions and processes of international relations.

The proponents of Global South exceptionalism maintain that the concepts, vocabulary, approaches and methods used to capture the conditions and experiences of the Global South are inadequate if we continue to rely on traditional conceptual frameworks. The opponents however, assert that a separate analytical framework is not required to understand the processes of the Global South. This debate between 'exceptionalism' and 'universalism', defined by nuanced perspectives, has opened many productive lines of enquiry. At the outset, the very idea of

Global South itself needs to be understood in terms of its conceptual content, definitional contours and evolutionary trajectory. Further, it needs to be recognized that perspectives from the

Global South can provide a critical value-addition and potentially enrich existing debates by offering alternative ideas such as, inter alia, 'Responsibility while Protecting' (RwP) alongside 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P), the notion of 'emerging powers' instead of 'pivotal states', 'dialogue between civilizations' instead of 'clash of civilizations' and 'development assistance' rather than 'economic aid'.

These reformulations help infuse existing concepts with sensibilities/sensitivities that are in tune with the needs of the Global South. However, a Global South perspective involves not just a revisiting of existing debates and issues, but also re-conceptualizing and re-imagining them. Some such 're-imaginings' emanating from the South include dependency theory, the notion of human development and the principle of differentiated responsibilities.

Question No.31 (Question Id - 100)

Which of the alternative ideas brought forth by the Global South ?

- A. Responsibility while Protecting (RwP)
 - B. Developmental aid
 - C. Economic assistance
 - D. Pivotal states
- (A) ☐ **A, B only (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ A, B, C, D
- (C) ☐ C, D only
- (D) ☐ A, C, D only

Question No.32 (Question Id - 101)

'Global South' emanating from the concept of :

- A. Realist Theory
 - B. English School
 - C. Dependency Theory
 - D. Green Theory
- (A) ☐ A only
- (B) ☐ B, C only
- (C) ☐ **C only (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ A, D only

Question No.33 (Question Id - 102)

Which of the following is/are **true** ?

- A. Global South offers dialogue between civilizations.
 - B. Global South endorsed the concept of Pivotal States.
 - C. Global South perspective promotes re-conceptualize and re-imagined the existing ideas.
 - D. Global South promotes the idea of Responsibility to Protect (R2P).
- (A) ☐ A, B, C only
- (B) ☐ A, B, C, D
- (C) ☐ **A, C only (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ C, D only

Question No.34 (Question Id - 103)

Which of the following statements are **true** ?

- A. Global South includes the notion of human dependent.
 - B. Global South endorsed the principle of differentiated responsibilities.
 - C. Global South is following the traditional debate.
 - D. Global South is the re-imagining of existing debate.
- (A) ☐ A, B, C, D
- (B) ☐ **A, B, D only (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A, C, D only
- (D) ☐ B, C, D only

Question No.35 (Question Id - 104)

Statement I : Global South has re-conceptualized the existing debate.

Statement II : Global South has endorsed the idea of economic aid and responsibility to protect.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are true
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are false
- (C) ☐ **Statement I is correct but Statement II is false (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is true

Question No.36 (Question Id - 42)

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** :

Assertion A:

The idea of human security was introduced by the World Bank in 1995.

Reason R:

Human security emphasizes the welfare of individuals rather than states.

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

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
(B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
(C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
(D) ☐ **A is incorrect but R is correct (Correct Answer)**

Question No.37 (Question Id - 6)

Match **List - I** with **List - II**. Match the Leaders with their countries.

List - I	List - II
(Name of Leaders)	(Name of Countries)
A. H.M. Ershad	I. India
B. Hameed Karzai	II. Pakistan
C. Zia-Ul-Haq	III. Bangladesh
D. Zakir Hussain	IV. Afghanistan

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

- (A) ☐ **A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II
(C) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
(D) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

Question No.38 (Question Id - 26)

Africa's bloodiest 1994 Rwanda genocide was the consequence of ethnic conflict between :

- (A) ☐ Haratin and Moors
(B) ☐ **Hutus and Tutsi (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ Akan and Dendi
(D) ☐ Jola and Kanuri

Question No.39 (Question Id - 13)

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A :

Indian federalism is called co-operative federalism.

Reason R :

There's allocation by the Union of the taxes collected or direct grants or plan funds which do not necessarily mitigate against the concept of federalism.

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

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
- (B) ☐ **Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
- (D) ☐ **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct

Question No.40 (Question Id - 47)

MERCOSUR trade bloc belongs to :

- A. South America
- B. North America
- C. Both North and South America
- D. South America and Europe
- E. Europe

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ **A only (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ A, B, C, D, E
- (C) ☐ B, C, D, E only
- (D) ☐ E only

Question No.41 (Question Id - 4)

Given below are **two** statements :

Statement I:

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is an export control group of 30 countries, that provide nuclear materials, equipment and technology on the global market.

Statement II:

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was created in 1957 as part of the UN system to work with member states to support safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

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

- (A) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are true
- (B) ☐ Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are false
- (C) ☐ **Statement I** is true but **Statement II** is false
- (D) ☐ **Statement I is false but Statement II is true (Correct Answer)**

Question No.42 (Question Id - 45)

India invited leaders of which regional group at the Oath ceremony of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in May 2019 ?

- (A) ☐ **BIMSTEC (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ SAARC
- (C) ☐ ASEAN
- (D) ☐ BCIM

Question No.43 (Question Id - 10)

Given below are **two** statements :

Statement I:

Nehru' adopted non-alignment as the Lodestar of India's Foreign Policy due to his concern about the opportunity costs of defence spending.

Statement II:

He was intended on maintaining India's hard won independence by adopting non-alignment policy.

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

- (A) ☒ **Both Statement I and Statement II are correct (Correct Answer)**
- (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

Case Study - 44 to 48 (Question Id - 81)

Persisting conflicts in South Asia, at times, prompt observers to raise the question if South Asia is really a region capable of forging cooperative ties. A region is generally known as a cluster of geographically proximate countries that share common historical bonds, cultural and social identities and economic, political and strategic interests, with a desire to live in harmony and cooperation. From this perspective, there can be no doubt about the region-ness of South Asia. As a term, 'South Asia' has been in use only for the past five decades or so. It is the 'Indian sub-continent' that has been in longer use. The political division of the Indian sub-continent brought about at the time of the British withdrawal in 1947 gave rise to the use of the term South Asia for the 'Indian sub-continent'. The American area studies programme popularised the use of the term South Asia and the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971, from what was hitherto East Pakistan, reinforced this usage.

Any historical and cultural narrative of South Asia is in fact a story of the Indian subcontinent's civilisational and historical evolution spread over a period of more than 5000 years. This narrative deals with the emergence, growth and erosion of the Indus Valley civilisation, of the rise of the State from the 'Lineage' in the Ganga valley as explored by the eminent historians and of the rise and fall of empires. Many of the mysteries of the Indus Valley civilisation that flourished in Mohen-jo-daro and Harappan valleys have not yet been satisfactorily deciphered. The question of the origin and role of 'Aryans' in the evolution of this civilisation is still being debated among the historians. The political evolution of civilisation saw the rise and fall of numerous empires. The first was established by the Mauryan kings beginning somewhere in 320(s) BC and stretching up to 232 BC under the emperor Ashoka. This is considered as the 'most extensive empire ever forged by any Indian dynasty'. After the disintegration of the Maurya Empire, the major landmarks in the political evolution of the subcontinent were the Gupta Empire (320-540 AD) known as the golden period of ancient India, the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1528 AD), the Mughal Empire (1526-1857 AD) and the British Empire (1858-1947 AD).

Some of the characteristic features of this long political evolution deserve to be underlined. One was the extensive trading links and cultural exchanges between the Indus Valley civilisation and those of Egypt and Mesopotamia. There was an inherent outward looking orientation of the Indian civilisation during the rise and fall of many empires as a result of which economic and cultural contacts were nursed with the countries on the east as well as the west of India, until the arrival of the British, through the sea route from east. However, most of the external invasions to India came from the northwest. The civilisational and cultural resilience of India absorbed all these external invasions into its fold except for the likes of Alexander and the British that only came for the plunder and profits. India also had extensive trading and cultural contacts with countries of the east.

The influence of Hinduism flourished in Indo-China from the first to the 11th century even without any military campaign to back it up. It was a product of economic and cultural contacts. The sub-continental civilisation is also the birthplace of several religions, namely Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. This civilisation also nursed other major world religions that came through invaders and occupants like Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Zoroastrianism and the Bahai faith. The South Asian countries today have people of most of these religious faiths living with each other. The basic instinct of engagement, absorption and accommodation synthesised the best and the sustainable from the diverse, even mutually conflicting sources, thus evolving a cultural context that was rich in its diversity and strong in adaptability and coexistence.

In the geo-political evolution of the present day South Asia, restructured as it was from the Indian

sub-continent through the superimposition of state boundaries on a contiguous cultural landmass and economic space, the British imperial authority played a critical and decisive role. Both Burma (Myanmar) and Sri Lanka were separated from the British Indian Empire in 1937 as independent administrative units. The British did not incorporate Nepal and Afghanistan into the empire by default or design even after establishing their near-complete political sway on these countries. In fact Nepal's territorial boundaries, as they stand today, emerged after a series of adjustments, additions and encroachments to meet the British requirements in India.

The Indian rulers in the pre-colonial period had their political sway extending even beyond Kabul and Kandahar in Afghanistan. Both Myanmar and Afghanistan were considered for inclusion in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), established in 1985. As mentioned earlier, the concept of South Asia is a colonial contribution after India and Pakistan became independent. The real problem lay not in the creation of Pakistan but the manner in which this was accomplished. The new state was created, in two distant parts in the east and the west, with the huge Indian landmass in between. Culturally, the Bengali dominated East Pakistan had much less in common with the Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan and Baloch mosaic of its western big brother. This cultural differences and geographical monstrosity driven by the military's authoritarian governance eventually led to the creation of yet another new state, Bangladesh, from within Pakistan in 1971.

Question No.44 (Question Id - 82)

Which among the following is **true** about the concept of South Asia ?

- (A) ☒ **The concept of South Asia is a colonial contribution after India and Pakistan became independent.**

(Correct Answer)

- (B) ☐ The concept of South Asia originated in the American area studies programme.
- (C) ☐ The concept of South Asia came into being following the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971.
- (D) ☐ The concept of South Asia differs from the notion of the Indian sub-continent.

Question No.45 (Question Id - 83)

Which of the following statements **cannot** be inferred from the passage ?

- (A) ☐ Any historical and cultural narrative of South Asia is in fact a story of the Indian subcontinent's civilisational and historical evolution.
- (B) ☐ Many of the mysteries of the Indus Valley civilisation have not yet been satisfactorily deciphered.
- (C) ☐ The influence of Hinduism flourished in Indo-China was a product of economic and cultural contacts.
- (D) ☒ **Most of the external invasions to India came from the East. (Correct Answer)**

Question No.46 (Question Id - 84)

Which among the following empires was considered as the 'most extensive empire ever forged by any Indian dynasty' ?

- (A) ☒ **Mauryan Empire (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ Gupta Empire

- (C) ☐ Mughal Empire
(D) ☐ British Empire

Question No.47 (Question Id - 85)

Who among the following dominated East Pakistan in terms of population ?

- (A) ☐ **Bengalis (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Punjabis
(C) ☐ Sindhis
(D) ☐ Pathans

Question No.48 (Question Id - 86)

Which among the following led to the creation of a new state, Bangladesh, from within Pakistan in 1971 ?

- (A) ☐ **The cultural differences and geographical monstrosity driven by the military's authoritarian governance. (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ The partition politics instigated by the colonial legacy of the British government.
(C) ☐ The military's authoritarian governance in East Pakistan with the support of Afghanistan.
(D) ☐ Involvement of Baloch in creating confusion between East and West Pakistan.

Question No.49 (Question Id - 66)

Which country joined NATO recently ?

- (A) ☐ Greece
(B) ☐ **Macedonia (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ Italy
(D) ☐ Latvia

Question No.50 (Question Id - 44)
(Leader) (Country)

- A. Robert Mugabe : Zimbabwe
B. Hugo Chavez : Venezuela
C. Michel Temer : Mexico
D. Harry Truman : Germany
E. Bill Clinton : USA

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

- (A) ☐ **A and E (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ A, B and C
(C) ☐ B, C and D
(D) ☐ D and E

Question No.51 (Question Id - 23)

The book "After Hegemony : Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy", is written by :

- (A) ☐ Peter Marshall
 (B) ☒ **Robert Keohane (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ Joseph Nye
 (D) ☐ Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye

Question No.52 (Question Id - 22)

Match List - I with List - II :

List - I	List - II
A. Mercantilism	I. Adam Smith
B. Social Democracy	II. Herbert Spencer
C. Liberalism	III. Friedrich List
D. Social Darwinism	IV. Eduard Bernstein

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

- (A) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
 (B) ☐ A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II
 (C) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 (D) ☒ **A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II (Correct Answer)**

Question No.53 (Question Id - 21)

What is **not** true about 'Track-two diplomacy' ?

- (A) ☐ Individuals outside the government carry out negotiations.
 (B) ☐ Takes longer process of sustained dialogue.
 (C) ☒ **Government officials participate in negotiations. (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ Influencing Public Opinion in their respective states.

Question No.54 (Question Id - 36)

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** :

Assertion A :

Liberal - institutionalism emphasises on the role of international institutions in shaping the behaviour of a state.

Reason R :

The UN and the WTO have shaped the behaviour of the states in international relations.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
 (B) ☒ **Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ **A** is true but **R** is false
 (D) ☐ **A** is false but **R** is true

Question No.55 (Question Id - 5)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
(Leader's Name)	(Parties Name)
A. Acharya Narendra Dev	I. Swatantra Party
B. A. K. Gopalan	II. Congress Socialist Party
C. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	III. Communist Party
D. C. Rajagopalachari	IV. Bharatiya Jan Sangha

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

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - IV, C - III, D - II
(B) ☐ A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III
(C) ☐ A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
(D) ☐ **A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I (Correct Answer)**

Question No.56 (Question Id - 54)

'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' are associated with which of the following Soviet leader ?

- (A) ☐ V.I. Lenin
(B) ☐ Joseph Stalin
(C) ☐ Leonid Brezhnev
(D) ☐ **Mikhail Gorbachev (Correct Answer)**

Question No.57 (Question Id - 72)

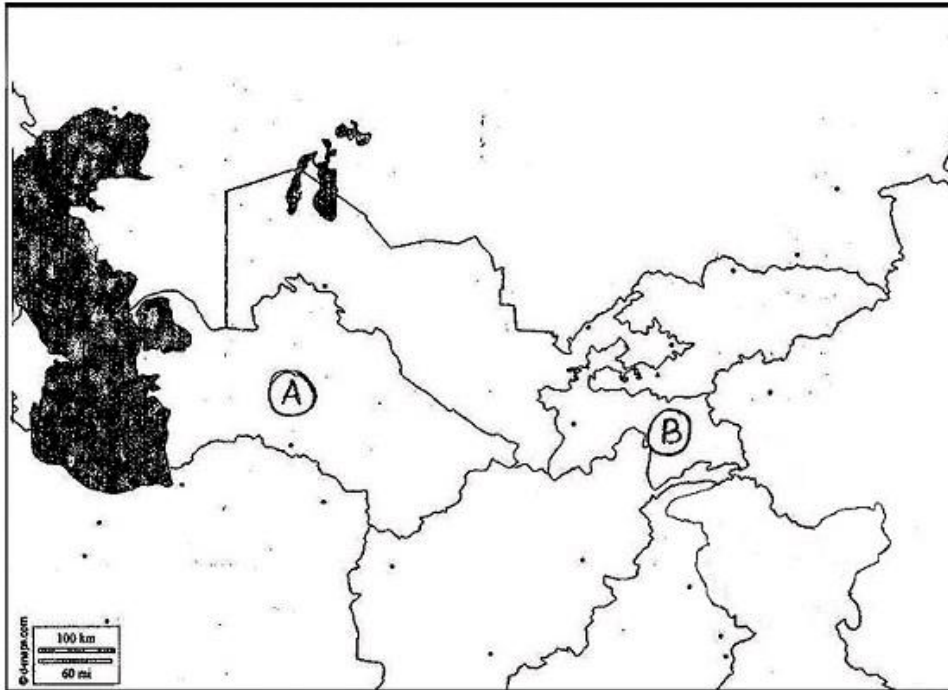
Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Friedrich List	I. Evolutionary Socialism
B. Karl Marx	II. National System of Political Economy
C. Adam Smith	III. Das Capital
D. Eduard Bernstein	IV. The Wealth of Nations

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

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
(B) ☐ **A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
(D) ☐ A - IV, B - II, C - III, D - I

Question No.58 (Question Id - 9)



Find the name of Countries of Central Asian Republic mentioned as (A) and (B) in the above map:

- A. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
- B. Azerbaijan and Kyrgistan
- C. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan
- D. Turkmenistan and Tajikistan

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

- (A) ☐ A
- (B) ☐ B
- (C) ☐ C
- (D) ☒ **D (Correct Answer)**

Question No.59 (Question Id - 70)

The principle of "National Treatment", in the WTO implies :

- (A) ☐ All nationally registered MNCs will be given protection.
- (B) ☒ **It prohibits discrimination between imported and domestically produced goods with respect to internal taxation or other government regulations.**

(Correct Answer)

- (C) ☐ It supports the cause of nationalism.
- (D) ☐ It supports domestic industry.

Question No.60 (Question Id - 25)

Artificial intelligence is "One of the hottest, least understood and most debated technological break throughs in modern times". Who among the following is credited with coining of the word Artificial Intelligence (AI) ?

- (A) ☐ Danny Hillis
- (B) ☐ Mark Zuckerberg
- (C) ☒ **John McCarthy (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Alan Turing

Question No.61 (Question Id - 24)

Recently, India has stopped importing Palm Oil from which of the following South East Asian Countries ?

- (A) ☐ Indonesia
- (B) ☐ Laos
- (C) ☐ **Malaysia (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Brunei

Question No.62 (Question Id - 14)

Match List - I with List - II :

List - I		List - II	
(a)	BCIM	(i)	China - Pakistan
(b)	CPEC	(ii)	India - Bhutan
(c)	BBIN	(iii)	India - Myanmar
(d)	CMEC	(iv)	China - Myanmar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
- (C) ☐ **A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ A - IV, B - II, C - III, D - I

Question No.63 (Question Id - 77)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A :

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons that can kill large numbers of people indiscriminately.

Reason R :

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an international agreement to ban WMD.

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

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
- (B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
- (C) ☐ **A is correct but R is not correct (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ **A** is not correct but **R** is correct

Case Study - 64 to 68 (Question Id - 87)

Persisting conflicts in South Asia, at times, prompt observers to raise the question if South Asia is really a region capable of forging cooperative ties. A region is generally known as a cluster of geographically proximate countries that share common historical bonds, cultural and social identities and economic, political and strategic interests, with a desire to live in harmony and cooperation. From this perspective, there can be no doubt about the region-ness of South Asia. As a term, 'South Asia' has been in use only for the past five decades or so. It is the 'Indian sub-continent' that has been in longer use. The political division of the Indian sub-continent brought about at the time of the British withdrawal in 1947 gave rise to the use of the term South Asia for the 'Indian sub-continent'. The American area studies programme popularised the use of the term South Asia and the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971, from what was hitherto East Pakistan, reinforced this usage.

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The first was established by the Mauryan kings beginning somewhere in 320(s) BC and stretching up to 232 BC under the emperor Ashoka. This is considered as the 'most extensive empire ever forged by any Indian dynasty'. After the disintegration of the Maurya Empire, the major landmarks in the political evolution of the subcontinent were the Gupta Empire (320-540 AD) known as the golden period of ancient India, the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1528 AD), the Mughal Empire (1526-1857 AD) and the British Empire (1858-1947 AD).

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The Indian rulers in the pre-colonial period had their political sway extending even beyond Kabul and Kandahar in Afghanistan. Both Myanmar and Afghanistan were considered for inclusion in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), established in 1985. As mentioned earlier, the concept of South Asia is a colonial contribution after India and Pakistan became independent. The real problem lay not in the creation of Pakistan but the manner in which this was accomplished. The new state was created, in two distant parts in the east and the west, with the huge Indian landmass in between. Culturally, the Bengali dominated East Pakistan had much less in common with the Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan and Baloch mosaic of its western big brother. This cultural differences and geographical monstrosity driven by the military's authoritarian governance eventually led to the creation of yet another new state, Bangladesh, from within Pakistan in 1971.

Question No.64 (Question Id - 88)

In which of the following year Burma (Myanmar) and Sri Lanka were separated from the British Indian Empire ?

- (A) ☐ 1935
- (B) ☒ 1937 (Correct Answer)
- (C) ☐ 1942
- (D) ☐ 1945

Question No.65 (Question Id - 89)

Which among the following was one of the characteristic features of the political evolution of the Indian sub-continent ?

- (A) ☐ **An extensive trading links and cultural exchanges between the Indus Valley civilisation and those of Egypt and Mesopotamia.**

(Correct Answer)

- (B) ☐ An inherent inward looking orientation of the Indian civilisation.
- (C) ☐ Lack of desire on part of India to absorb external invasions into its fold despite having civilisational and cultural resilience.
- (D) ☐ Wide-ranging trading and cultural contacts with countries of the north.

Question No.66 (Question Id - 90)

The territorial boundaries of which of the following countries emerged after a series of adjustments, additions and encroachments to meet the British requirements in India ?

- (A) ☐ Afghanistan
- (B) ☐ Burma
- (C) ☐ **Nepal (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Sri Lanka

Question No.67 (Question Id - 91)

How did the British arrive in India ?

- (A) ☐ **Through the sea route from east. (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ Through the land route from west.
- (C) ☐ Through the sea route from south.
- (D) ☐ Through the land route from north.

Question No.68 (Question Id - 92)

What among the following is the most appropriate theme for this passage ?

- (A) ☐ **Evolution of Indian Sub-continent (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ Creation of Bangladesh
- (C) ☐ Cultural Diversity in South Asia
- (D) ☐ British Legacy in South Asia

Question No.69 (Question Id - 29)

Arrange the following events in descending order :

- A. Shimla Agreement
- B. India-USSR Peace and Friendship Treaty
- C. India-Sri Lanka Peace Accords
- D. Nepal's comprehensive Peace Agreement
- E. Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord

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

- (A) ☐ A, B, C, D, E
- (B) ☐ E, B, C, A, D

(C) ☐ **B, A, C, E, D (Correct Answer)**

(D) ☐ A, B, E, C, D

Question No.70 (Question Id - 11)

Given below are **two** statements :

Statement I:

The Sangam texts are same as the Vedic texts, particularly the Rig Vedic texts.

Statement II:

The Sangam texts refer to many settlements including Kaveripattanam whose existence is now attested archaeologically.

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

(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 (Correct Answer)**

Question No.71 (Question Id - 37)

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** :

Assertion A :

Oslo Accords of 1993 famously brought a peace between Israel and Palestine.

Reason R :

The issue of borders of Israel and a Palestinian state was undertaken.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(A) ☐ **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (Correct Answer)**

(B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are true but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**

(C) ☐ **A** is true but **R** is false

(D) ☐ **A** is false but **R** is true

Question No.72 (Question Id - 15)

Given below are **two** statements : One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A:

International Monetary Fund (IMF) plays an important role in managing the International Financial System.

Reason R:

International Monetary Fund (IMF) helps debtors and creditors arrive at co-operative arrangements.

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

- (A) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A** (Correct Answer)
- (B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
- (C) ☐ **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
- (D) ☐ **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct

Question No.73 (Question Id - 62)

Which of the following ethnic people consider the Huns as their ancestors ?

- (A) ☐ The Kazakhs
- (B) ☐ The Kyrgyzs
- (C) ☐ **The Mongols (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ The Uyghurs

Question No.74 (Question Id - 32)

Which of the Constitution Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution is called - "Indian Constitution is being re-written" ?

- (A) ☐ 48th
- (B) ☐ 24th
- (C) ☐ 44th
- (D) ☐ **42nd (Correct Answer)**

Question No.75 (Question Id - 43)

India remained actively engaged in 2018-19 in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation and international security through participating in :

- A. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
- B. UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons
- C. NPT Review Conference 2020
- D. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)
- E. Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A, B, C, D only
- (B) ☐ B, C, D, E only
- (C) ☐ **A, B, D, E only (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ A, C, D, E only

Question No.76 (Question Id - 1)

The concept of Sagarmala Programme was approved by the Indian Union Cabinet in 2015 with which of the following vision ?

- A. Reducing cost of transporting Cargo through optimizing model mix.
- B. Lowing logistics cost of bulk commodities by locating future industrial capacities near the coast.
- C. Improving defence capabilities of India near the coast.
- D. Optimizing time/cost EXIM container movement.
- E. Improving export competitiveness by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters.

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

- (A) ☐ A, B, C, D only
(B) ☒ **A, B, D, E only (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ A, B, C, E only
(D) ☐ B, C, D, E only

Question No.77 (Question Id - 53)

Which of the following are autonomous regions of China ?

- A. Hainan
B. Inner Mongolia
C. Tibet
D. Xinjiang - Uyghur
E. Yunnan

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

- (A) ☐ A, B, C only
(B) ☒ **B, C, D only (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ C, D, E only
(D) ☐ A, C, D only

Question No.78 (Question Id - 39)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Casablanca Conference	I. May 1943
B. Yalta Conference	II. December 1943
C. Tehran Conference	III. January 1943
D. Washington Conference	IV. February 1945

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

- (A) ☐ A - II, B - IV, C - III, D - I
(B) ☐ A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - II
(C) ☒ **A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I (Correct Answer)**
(D) ☐ A - IV, B - II, C - III, D - I

Question No.79 (Question Id - 41)

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

List - I	List - II
(Authors)	(Books)
A. Thomas Hobbes	I. On Sovereignty
B. Jean Bodin	II. The Spirit of Law
C. Montesquieu	III. The Prince
D. Niccolo Machiavelli	IV. De Cive

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

- (A) ☐ **A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III
(C) ☐ A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
(D) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

Question No.80 (Question Id - 38)

Provisions regarding the Constituent Assembly of India were prescribed in the :

- (A) ☐ Cripps Mission
(B) ☐ Wavell Plan
(C) ☐ Mountbatten Plan
(D) ☐ **Cabinet Mission (Correct Answer)**

Question No.81 (Question Id - 3)

UNCLOS is :

- (A) ☐ UN Convention on Law of Semi-arid zones.
(B) ☐ UN Convention on Law of Seas and Sea navigation.
(C) ☐ **UN Convention on Law of Seas. (Correct Answer)**
(D) ☐ UN Convention on Law of Sea services.

Question No.82 (Question Id - 63)

Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A :

The formation of Magadh empire in India was the work of ambitious rulers such as Bimbisara, Ajatoshatru and Mahapadma Nanda.

Reason R :

The availability of the rich iron ores enabled the Magadhan princes to equip themselves with effective weapons.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (Correct Answer)**
(B) ☐ Both **A** and **R** are true but **R** is **NOT** the correct explanation of **A**.
(C) ☐ **A** is true but **R** is false.
(D) ☐ **A** is false but **R** is true.

Question No.83 (Question Id - 52)

The October Revolution is named as :

- (A) ☐ Manshevik Revolution

- (B) ☐ Color Revolution
 (C) ☐ Arab Revolution
 (D) ☐ **Bolshevik Revolution (Correct Answer)**

Question No.84 (Question Id - 48)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
(Name of King)	(Ruler)
A. Menander	I. Shaka ruler
B. Rudradaman I	II. Indo-Greek ruler
C. Kanishka	III. Kushan ruler
D. Gondophernes	IV. Parthian ruler

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

- (A) ☐ **A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV (Correct Answer)**
 (B) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 (C) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
 (D) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I

Question No.85 (Question Id - 78)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Astra	I. Cruise Missiles
B. Trishul	II. Anti-Tank Missile
C. Nirbhay	III. Air-to-air Missiles
D. Nag	IV. Surface-to-Air Missiles

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

- (A) ☐ A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
 (B) ☐ A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV
 (C) ☐ **A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - II

Question No.86 (Question Id - 17)

Which of the following country is member of the G-7 ?

- (A) ☐ South Korea
 (B) ☐ Norway
 (C) ☐ **Italy (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ Finland

Question No.87 (Question Id - 68)

Cairns Group relates to :

- (A) ☐ Oil importing nations
 (B) ☐ Oil exporting nations
 (C) ☐ **Agriculture exporting nations (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ Nations trade in investments

Question No.88 (Question Id - 79)

GRULAC in WTO relates to :

- (A) ☐ Latin American Countries
- (B) ☒ **Latin American and Caribbean Countries (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ Latin American and Central American Countries
- (D) ☐ None of these

Question No.89 (Question Id - 49)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Anglo-Russian Pamir Boundary Settlement	I. 1728
B. Boxer Rebellion	II. 1895
C. Russo-Japanese Treaty	III. 1900
D. Treaty of Kyakhta	IV. 1907

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

- (A) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) ☒ **A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I (Correct Answer)**
- (C) ☐ A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I
- (D) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I

Question No.90 (Question Id - 57)

Mohammad Ayoob's name is associated with :

- (A) ☐ Realism
- (B) ☐ Classical realism
- (C) ☒ **Subaltern realism (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ Offensive realism

Question No.91 (Question Id - 73)

The below question has been dropped and full marks are awarded.

Who of the following are the members of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas (ALBA) ?

- A. Bolivia
- B. Cuba
- C. Ecuador
- D. Nicaragua
- E. Venezuela

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

- (A) ☐ A, B, C only
- (B) ☐ A, E only
- (C) ☐ A, B, D, E only
- (D) ☐ A, B, C, D, E

Question No.92 (Question Id - 61)

Name the Prime Minister of India at the time of establishment of SAARC.

- (A) ☒ **Rajeev Gandhi (Correct Answer)**
- (B) ☐ Indira Gandhi

- (C) ☐ Narsimha Rao
(D) ☐ V.P. Singh

Question No.93 (Question Id - 33)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Kyoto Protocol	I. 1987
B. Vienna Convention	II. 2015
C. Montreal Protocol	III. 1997
D. Paris Agreement	IV. 1985

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

- (A) ☐ A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
(B) ☒ **A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II (Correct Answer)**
(C) ☐ A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
(D) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

Question No.94 (Question Id - 58)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** :

List - I	List - II
A. Nelson Mandela	I. Satanic Verses
B. Leo Tolstoy	II. Long Walk to Freedom
C. Salman Rushdie	III. The glimpses of world history
D. Jawaharlal Nehru	IV. War and peace

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

- (A) ☐ A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
(B) ☐ A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I
(C) ☒ **A - II, B - IV, C - I, D - III (Correct Answer)**
(D) ☐ A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

Question No.95 (Question Id - 75)

According to which political philosopher states were created to lift humans out of the states of nature in which life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" ?

- (A) ☐ John Locke
(B) ☐ John Rawls
(C) ☐ Thomas Paine
(D) ☒ **Thomas Hobbes (Correct Answer)**

Question No.96 (Question Id - 8)

- A. Taimur's invasion of Delhi
B. Treaty of Purander
C. Landing of Vasco da Gama at Calicut
D. Abolition of Jizyah by Akbar

Choose the **correct** answer in chronological order from the options given below :

- (A) ☐ A, D, C, B
 (B) ☐ C, A, D, B
 (C) ☐ **A, C, D, B (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ C, B, D, A

Question No.97 (Question Id - 20)

Find the **correct** pairs of author and his book from the following :

(Author) (Books)

- A. Plato - Republic
 B. Aristotle - Politics
 C. Hobbes - Leviathan
 D. Locke - Social Contract

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

- (A) ☐ A, B, C, D
 (B) ☐ **A, B, C only (Correct Answer)**
 (C) ☐ A, B only
 (D) ☐ B, C, D only

Question No.98 (Question Id - 67)

Berne convention relates to :

- (A) ☐ Services
 (B) ☐ Investments
 (C) ☐ Environment
 (D) ☐ **Intellectual Property Rights (Correct Answer)**

Question No.99 (Question Id - 27)

Match **List - I** with **List - II**. Rebel groups with their countries.

List - I	List - II
(Rebel groups)	(Countries)
A. Contras	I. Cambodian Crisis
B. Khmer Rogues	II. Sudan
C. Justice and Equality Movement	III. United Kingdom
D. IRA	IV. Nicaragua

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

- (A) ☐ A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV
 (B) ☐ A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
 (C) ☐ **A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III (Correct Answer)**
 (D) ☐ A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

Question No.100 (Question Id - 64)

The constitution of India prescribes that the state shall endeavor to :

- A. promote international peace and security.
 B. maintain just and honorable relations between nations.
 C. foster respect for international law and treaty obligation.

D. encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

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

- (A) ☐ A, B, C only
- (B) ☐ A, B, D only
- (C) ☒ **A, B, C, D (Correct Answer)**
- (D) ☐ A, B only

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