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(Section II Humanities Domain)

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Author
Prakhar Chaudhary

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Free 3 Online Mock Tests

Visit www.examwitharihant.com

Note : *Free Mock Tests will available only after 1st Nov, 2023*

Before preparing for Common Universities Entrance Test (CUET), a strong road map must be prepared, which includes what subject to cover, when, how many hours you should allocate for each subject, etc.

Most of you may not have clarity on your goals while in school, while a few plan it early!

If you have set your goal to get admission to one of the top central universities, you must start preparing early!

1 *Understand the Exam Pattern*

Though the number of questions is the same, the paper pattern differs for each college. Therefore, knowing the paper pattern for the particular college plays a vital role in qualifying for the entrance exam.

As per the CUET Exam Pattern, the entrance exam will include four sections:

- Section 1 A:13 Languages
- Section 1 B:20 Languages
- Section 2: Domain-specific test
- Section 3:General test

Knowing the specific exam pattern for the college you have applied to is also important. Visit the official website of the CUET to know the exam pattern for the respective colleges you have applied to. Only then start with your preparations.

2 *Know your Syllabus*

Once you understand your exam pattern, the second step is to list down the syllabus, so you know what to study. Visit the official website of CUET; it has the respective syllabus for the course and the college.

Note that the syllabus may differ for every college. Therefore, it is important to carefully review and double-check your syllabus before you start your preparations.

3 *Schedule a TimeTable*

Scheduling is something that will give fantastic results if you plan it properly. However, preparing a study plan is one of the most challenging tasks for most.

- Your everyday schedule should have time for CUET exam preparation.
- Initially, you can give 1-2 hours for the entrance exam and the rest for the board exams.
- Once the board exams get over, you can utilize the maximum of your time for the NTA CUET exam prep.

4 *Make a List of Colleges You wish to Target*

- Before starting your preparation, you must make a CUET Colleges and course list.
- Then, understand the previous year's cut-off and position of the counselling for the particular college.
- Doing this will help you understand the marks you must score in the CUET exam to get admission to a particular course in your desired college, thus helping you enhance your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.

5

Newspaper Should Be Your New Friend

- Reading the newspaper will help improve your vocabulary, grammar, and reading comprehension skills.
- To improve your English language, you can refer to the Hindu or the Time of India newspapers.
- You can prefer to read the Dainik Bharat newspaper to improve your Hindi language.
- You must spend at least 30 minutes analyzing and reading the newspaper's editorial page.

6

Practice Mock Tests

- Working on the concepts and writing mock tests based on the exam pattern is essential, as it will help you understand your strengths and weak areas, which can be improved.
- Take up at least one CUET Mock Test every week and try to analyze your performance after completing the mock test.
- Also, try to attempt as many MCQs as possible from your board exam topics. Gradually increase the number of mocks you take.

7

Revision

You should not pick a fresh topic to study at the last minute of preparations. The last days are meant for only revision, so you can revise and remember the topics you have already learned.

Revision is extremely important to have a good score. Studying without revision is "working hard, but without a plan"!

CUET Preparation Tips for the CUET Domain-Specific Test?

The domain specific-test of the CUET entrance exam will have 27 subjects, out of which you have to choose six domains that you wish to pursue in your UG course.

The standard of questions in this section is of class 12 level. Therefore, knowing the fundamental concepts of your chosen subject will help you score well in this section.

Also, you must choose the subjects you feel are very interesting and enjoy studying in the morning. Try to attempt easy, moderate, and challenging level MCQ questions from the NCERT textbooks.

CUET Preparation Tips for NTA CUET 2024 along with Board Exams?

You can succeed in both CUET and board exams if you are good at time management. Also, you can score better if you are consistent throughout your preparation.

A proper study plan and preparation strategies will help you Manage boards and CUET preparation together.

When preparing the timetable, focus on keeping separate time for board preparation, CUET domain-specific preparation, and lastly, allot separate time to solve the aptitude section.

Board exams must be your priority, and you should work on enhancing your domain subject knowledge during your board exam preparation. And do this till the board exams are over.

After completing your board exams, you will have roughly 30-40 days to prepare for the Common Universities Entrance Test. So, utilize this entire month to enhance your preparation levels for CUET.

CUET Preparation Tips 2024: Best Books

Opting for the right book is very important to understand the concepts in-depth and score good marks in the upcoming exam.

The following are some of the best CUET Preparation Books you can include during your preparation

- Arihant's English Grammar & Composition by S.C. Gupta
- Arihant's Test of Arithmetic & General Knowledge by Manohar Pandey
- Arihant's CUET (UG) Self Study Guides

Is It Useful To Solve Mock Tests for CUET Exam 2024?

According to the CUET preparation tips 2024, attempting mock tests is one of the best methods to improve your speed and accuracy in the final exam.

- With the help of mock tests, you can know the difficulty level of the paper and the type of questions asked in the exam.
- You can test your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.
- Most importantly, it can help improve your confidence levels.

Conclusion

"Kya CUET bohot tough hai?", nahi bilkul bhi nahi. If you know and follow the right preparation strategy, there is nothing called as tough. In fact, CUET is in a nurturing phase, so it's not a very tough exam to crack. If you are willing and determined, you can easily crack the CUET 2024 exam. These CUET Preparation Tips are specially curated for CUET 2024 aspirants to help you use the right strategies for the exam.

Syllabus

SECTION : POLICTICAL SCIENCE

Politics in India Since Independence

1. The Era of One-Party Dominance: First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.
2. Nation-Building and Its Problems: Nehru's approach to nation-building: Legacy of partition: the challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organisation and reorganisation of states; Political conflicts over language.
3. Politics of Planned Development: Five- Year Plans, expansion of state sector, and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of Five-Year Plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.
4. India's External Relations: Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme and shifting alliances in world politics.
5. Challenge to and Restoration of Congress System: Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.
6. Crisis of the Constitutional Order: Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary.

   Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of the Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organisations.
7. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts: Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.
8. Rise of New Social Movements: Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment, and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.
9. Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics: Participatory upsurge in the 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. The increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. UF and NDA governments. Elections 2004 and UPA government.
10. Recent Issues and Challenges: Challenge of and responses to globalisation: new economic policy and its opposition. Rise of OBCs in North Indian politics. Dalit politics in the electoral and non-electoral arena. Challenge of communalism: Ayodhya dispute, Gujarat riots.

Contemporary World Politics

1. Cold War Era in World Politics: Emergence of two power blocs after the Second World War. Arenas of the Cold War. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non-Aligned Movement, the quest for new international economic order. India and the Cold War.
2. Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity: New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states, and, Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.
3. US Dominance in World Politics: Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.
4. Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power: Rise of China as an economic power in post-Mao era, creation, and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.

5. South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era: Democratisation and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. Impact of economic globalization on the region.

   Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.

6. International Organisations in a Unipolar World: Restructuring and the future of the UN.

   India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organizations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?

7. Security in Contemporary World: Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health, and education. Issues of human rights and migration.

8. Environment and Natural Resources in Global Politics: Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand-in global environmental debates.

9. Globalisation and Its Critics: Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalization. Anti-globalisation movements. India as an arena of globalisation and struggles against it.

SOLVED PAPER 2023*

NTA CUET (UG)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Instructions

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions. No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks. Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.

Time : 45 Min
MM : 200

1. As of 2011, among the following countries, which one was not included as a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
(a) Russia
(b) China
(c) Brazil
(d) United Kingdom

2. Consider the following statements regarding Brexit and its implications.
1. Brexit refers to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union.
2. The Brexit process concluded with the United Kingdom rejoining the European Union.
3. The Brexit decision resulted in complex negotiations on trade, borders, and other aspects between the UK and EU.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

3. How did the Planning Commission shape India's development trajectory post-independence?
(a) Promoting a Laissez-faire economy without state intervention.
(b) Emerging as a pivotal entity for formulating development strategies.
(c) Prioritising private investments and entrepreneurial endeavors.
(d) Playing a role in hindering India's economic growth.

4. During which Five-Year Plan was the goal of 'Rapid Industrialisation with specific emphasis on basic and heavy industries' prioritised?
(a) Second Five-Year Plan (b) Third Five-Year Plan
(c) Fourth Five-Year Plan (d) Fifth Five-Year Plan

5. Why developing country like India supported the Soviet Model of Development?
(a) Due to the economic concerns of newly independent India.
(b) Due to Soviet ideology of welfarism.
(c) Due to state intervention policies of Soviet Union.
(d) Due to people's pressure.

6. Arrange the following milestones in the development of China's economic policies.
1. Opening up and Reform Policy (China).
2. Establishment of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.
3. China's accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
4. Great Leap Forward.
5. One Belt One Road Initiative (BRI).

Select the correct order from the following options.
(a) 4, 1, 2, 3, 5 (b) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5
(c) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5 (d) 1, 3, 4, 2, 5

7. Arrange the following key events in India's political history in chronological order.
1. Adoption of the Indian Constitution
2. Emergency declared in India
3. Formation of the Janata Party government
4. First general elections held
5. Liberation of Goa from Portuguese rule

Select the correct order from the following options.
(a) 1, 4, 5, 2, 3 (b) 5, 2, 4, 1, 3
(c) 4, 5, 2, 1, 3 (d) 2, 1, 5, 3, 4

* *Based on Memory*

8. Which of the following facts about the political parties is incorrect?
(a) They shape public opinion.
(b) They provide people with access to government machinery.
(c) They put forward policies and programmes to attract voters.
(d) They play an active role to resolve public policy problems.

9. What accurately describes the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)?
1. The IFPRI's mission is to find sustainable solutions for eradicating hunger and poverty.
2. It receives funding from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is backed by governments, private enterprises, foundations, and the World Bank.

Codes
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. Who among the following leaders of the National Movement strongly opposed the Two–Nation Theory?
(a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

11. Which of the following was/were the causes for the defeat of Congress in 1967 general elections?
(a) Increased mobilisation of regional, ethnic and communal groups.
(b) Increasing unity among non- Congress parties.
(c) Internal differences within the Congress Party.
(d) All of the above

12. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Jayaprakash Narayan?
(a) He was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption.
(b) He advocated transformation of individual, society and state.
(c) His philosophy was based on the premise of Democratic Socialism and Chouburja Rajneeti.
(d) He defined total revolution as a combination of 7 revolutions.

13. Which leader lent their support to the call for the abolition of privy purses subsequent to the 1967 elections, emphasising principles of equality and justice?
(a) Morarji Desai (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Nehru (d) Rajya Sabha

14. Arrange the following in correct chronological order.
1. Establishment of UNESCO
2. Foundation of ILO
3. Establishment of United Nations
4. The Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Select the correct order from the following options.
(a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 2, 3, 1, 4
(c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

15. Arrange the following major protests and movements in India in chronological order.
1. Quit India Movement
2. Chipko Movement
3. Mandal Commission Protests
4. Anti-Sikh Riots
5. Narmada Bachao Andolan

Select the correct order from the following options.
(a) 1, 4, 3, 2, 5 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(c) 4, 1, 2, 3, 5 (d) 1, 2, 4, 5, 3

16. Which country among the following is not a member of SAARC?
(a) India (b) Myanmar
(c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal

17. Consider the given statements about the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
1. The WTO oversees international trade agreements and enforces trade rules among member countries.
2. The WTO was established in the early 1995 and has nearly 170 member states.
3. The WTO aims to promote free trade by reducing trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

18. Which among the following is the first global treaty to explicitly address climate change?
(a) Montreal Protocol
(b) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(c) Kyoto Protocol
(d) Paris Agreement

19. Why is krill important within the Antarctic marine ecosystem?
(a) It contributes to the region's freshwater supply.
(b) It serves as a refuge for marine mammals.
(c) Krill plays a central role in the marine food chain.
(d) It directly influences the Antarctic climate.

20. Which entity, collaborating with local communities, has actively participated in a multitude of initiatives aimed at preserving wilderness areas?
(a) Greenpeace
(b) Red Cross
(c) World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
(d) United Nations (UN)

21. Under the leadership of EV Ramaswami Periyar, which organisation was established to challenge the prevailing influence of Brahmins?
(a) Congress Party
(b) Justice Party
(c) Dravidar Kazhagam
(d) Self-Respect Movement

22. Consider the following statements about the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
1. NATO was established in response to the threat posed by the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
2. Article 5 of the NATO treaty stipulates that an armed attack against one member is considered an attack against all members, and they are obligated to respond.
3. NATO primarily focuses on economic cooperation and trade agreements among its member states.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

23. What is the primary objective of Amnesty International?
(a) Fostering environmental preservation.
(b) Championing the cause of animal rights.
(c) Spearheading efforts to safeguard human rights.
(d) Advancing economic development.

24. What is the main focus of the Mandal Commission's recommendations?
(a) Providing reservations for Scheduled Castes.
(b) Land reform and agricultural development.
(c) Reserving jobs for backward classes in the central government.
(d) Increasing the representation of women in educational institutions.

25. Which individual's proposition resulted in the formation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?
(a) US President John F Kennedy
(b) US President Franklin D Roosevelt
(c) US President Dwight Eisenhower
(d) US President Harry S Truman

26. What is the central goal of the VISION 2020: The Right to Sight initiative?
(a) Ensuring universal access to eyeglasses by 2020.
(b) Eradicating all forms of blindness by 2020.
(c) Advancing global awareness about eye care.
(d) Establishing eye care clinics in every nation.

27. Arrange the following political developments in India since independence in chronological order.
1. Formation of the Indian National Congress
2. Adoption of the Constitution of India
3. Implementation of the Mandal Commission Report
4. Indo-US Nuclear Deal

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 2, 1, 4, 3
(c) 4, 2, 1, 3
(d) 2, 4, 3, 1

28. In the context of implementing reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), when did the Supreme Court render a verdict in favour of the government's action?
(a) 1980 (b) 1990
(c) 1992 (d) 1995

29. Nehru's vision of non-alignment garnered substantial global esteem for India within the community of newly sovereign nations that echoed its apprehensions about the ..... as well as the impact of erstwhile colonial powers.
(a) Economic development
(b) Cultural exchange
(c) Military confrontation
(d) Environmental degradation

30. Which of the following objectives is not attributed to NITI Aayog?
(a) Providing strategic input to India's development process.
(b) Serving as a Think Tank for the Union government.
(c) Facilitating the allocation of funds for developmental programmes.
(d) Aiming to address the issue of sluggish policy implementation.

31. Which regions have wilderness-oriented perspectives gained prominence due to the existence of underdeveloped wilderness areas?
(a) South America and Africa
(b) Europe and Asia
(c) Australia, Scandinavia, North America, New Zealand
(d) Middle East and South Asia

32. Arrange the following events related to the evolution of the European Union in the correct chronological order.

1. Treaty of Paris establishes the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).
2. Treaty of Rome establishes the European Economic Community (EEC) and Euratom.
3. Schengen Agreement abolishes border controls among EC members.
4. The European Union (EU) is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
5. Euro introduced in 12 EU members.

(a) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5 (b) 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

33. Match the following Prime Ministers of India with their respective years in office.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1.	1964-1966
B.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	2.	1947-1964
C.	Indira Gandhi	3.	1966-1977, 1980-1984
D.	Morarji Desai	4.	1977-1979

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4	(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	2	3	4	1	(d)	2	1	3	4

34. Match the following significant political events in India with their corresponding years.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Emergency Era	1.	1991
B.	Economic Liberalisation	2.	1975-1977
C.	Mandal Commission Protests	3.	1990
D.	Babri Masjid Demolition	4.	1992

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4	(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	2	3	4	1	(d)	2	1	3	4

35. Match the following political parties in India with their ideological orientation.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	1.	Socialist
B.	Indian National Congress	2.	Centre-Left
C.	Communist Party of India (CPI)	3.	Right-wing
D.	Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	4.	Centre

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	2	1	3

36. Match the following International Organisations with their Headquarters.

	List-I		List-II
A.	United Nations	1.	New York, USA
B.	European Union	2.	Geneva, Switzerland
C.	World Health Organisation	3.	Brussels, Belgium
D.	World Trade Organisation	4.	Geneva, Switzerland

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4	(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	1	3	4	2	(d)	2	1	4	3

37. Match the following International Agreements with their Objectives.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Paris Agreement (2015)	1.	Arms reduction and limitation
B.	Kyoto Protocol (1997)	2.	Reducing global warming through collective efforts
C.	GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)	3.	International trade regulations and tariff reduction
D.	START Treaty (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)	4.	Combating climate change and limiting global warming

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3	(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	1	3	4	(d)	2	4	3	1

38. Match the following international conflicts with their regions.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Syrian Civil War	1.	Eastern Europe
B.	Ukraine Crisis	2.	Middle East
C.	Rohingya Crisis	3.	South Asia
D.	Korean Peninsula Crisis	4.	East Asia

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4	(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	3	1	2	4	(d)	1	2	3	4

39. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations in India.

1. The Mandal Commission was established to address the issue of reservation for socially and educationally backward classes in public sector jobs.
2. The implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations led to widespread protests and agitations.
3. The Mandal Commission's recommendations were fully accepted and implemented by all states of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

40. Consider the following statements about the National Emergency in India.

1. A National Emergency can be proclaimed due to external aggression as well as armed rebellion.
2. During a National Emergency, the President can suspend the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
3. A National Emergency can be imposed only with the concurrence of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Directions (Q.Nos. 41-45) Read the following passage and following answer the questions that follow.

The elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952. But this election is referred to as the 1952 election since most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were competitive – there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging — more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared these were accepted as fair even by the losers. The Indian experiment had proved the critics wrong. The Times of India held that the polls have "confounded all those sceptics who thought the introduction of adult franchise too risky an experiment in this country". The Hindustan Times claimed that "there is universal agreement that the Indian people have conducted themselves admirably in the largest experiment in democratic elections in the history of the world". Observers outside India were equally impressed. India's general election of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world. It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education. It proved that democracy could be practiced anywhere in the world.

41. What was the main reason for referring to the election held from October 1951 to February 1952 as the '1952 election'?

(a) The election was initially scheduled for 1952.
(b) Most parts of the country voted in January 1952.
(c) The election was postponed twice due to unrest.
(d) The counting process took several months.

42. How long did it take to complete the entire process of campaigning, polling, and counting in the 1952 Indian election?

(a) One month
(b) Three months
(c) Six months
(d) Nine months

43. What was the level of voter participation in the 1952 Indian election?

(a) Less than 25% turnout
(b) About 50% turnout
(c) Around 75% turnout
(d) More than 90% turnout

44. How did observers outside India react to the 1952 Indian election?

(a) They criticised the election process.
(b) They were unimpressed by the results.
(c) They were equally impressed by India's democratic experiment.
(d) They doubted the fairness of the election.

45. What important lesson did the 1952 Indian election teach the world about democracy?

(a) Democracy requires a highly educated population.
(b) Democracy can only be practiced in wealthy nations.
(c) Poverty and lack of education do not prevent democratic elections.
(d) Democratic elections are only successful in Western countries.

Directions (Q. Nos. 46-50) Read the following passage and following answer the questions that follow.

India and China were great powers in Asia before the advent of Western imperialism. China had considerable influence and control on the periphery of its borders based on its unique tributary system. At different times in China's long history of dynastic rule, Mongolia, Korea, parts of Indo-China, and Tibet accepted China's authority. Various kingdoms and empires in India also extended their influence beyond their borders. In both cases this influence was political, economic and cultural. However, the regions where India and China exercised influence rarely ever overlapped. Thus, there was limited political and cultural interaction between the two. The result was that neither country was very familiar with the other. In the twentieth century, when both nations confronted each other, they had some difficulty evolving a foreign policy to deal with each other.

46. What characterised the historical influence of India and China on their neighbouring regions before Western imperialism?
(a) Military conquests and colonisation
(b) Religious conversion campaigns
(c) Unique tributary systems and extended influence
(d) Isolationism and non-interference

47. What contributed to the limited interaction between India and China despite their historical influence in neighbouring regions?
(a) Shared cultural practices
(b) Overlapping territorial claims
(c) Political and cultural differences
(d) Extensive trade relations

48. In what century did India and China face challenges in formulating foreign policies towards each other?
(a) 18th century (b) 19th century
(c) 20th century (d) 21st century

49. What type of systems did China use to exert influence on its neighbouring regions?
(a) Military alliances (b) Trade agreements
(c) Cultural assimilation (d) Tributary systems

50. What characterised the nature of influence exerted by India and China on their peripheries?
(a) Religious domination
(b) Military dominance
(c) Political, economic, and cultural influence
(d) Isolationism

Right *Options*

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (d)	**16.** (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (c)
21. (c)	**22.** (a)	**23.** (c)	**24.** (c)	**25.** (c)	**26.** (b)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (c)	**29.** (c)	**30.** (c)
31. (c)	**32.** (c)	**33.** (d)	**34.** (d)	**35.** (d)	**36.** (a)	**37.** (d)	**38.** (a)	**39.** (a)	**40.** (a)
41. (b)	**42.** (c)	**43.** (b)	**44.** (c)	**45.** (c)	**46.** (c)	**47.** (c)	**48.** (c)	**49.** (d)	**50.** (c)

EXPLANATIONS

1. (*c*) In this context, Russia, China, and the United Kingdom were recognised as permanent members of the UN Security Council, while Brazil did not hold permanent membership during that period.

2. (*c*) Brexit, short for 'British exit,' refers to the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, which was finalised in January 2020.

The Brexit process concluded with the United Kingdom officially leaving the European Union; there has been no rejoining.

The decision to leave the EU led to complex negotiations between the UK and EU on various matters, including trade agreements, border arrangements, and other aspects of their future relationship

3. (*b*) Planning Commission shape India's development trajectory post-independence by emerging as a pivotal entity for formulating development strategies. With the Prime Minister at its helm, the Planning Commission assumed a crucial role in charting India's developmental course, wielding significant influence and authority.

4. (*a*) The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) placed a strong emphasis on achieving 'Rapid Industrialisation with particular emphasis on basic and heavy industries,' aimed at bolstering India's industrial foundation. It followed the Mahalanobis Model of development.

5. (*b*) India supported the Soviet Model of Development due to Soviet ideology of welfarism. The economic concerns of independent India would have to be different from colonial government. The tasks of poverty alleviation social and economic redistribution were regarded as the primary responsibility of the governemnt.

6. (*b*) The correct chronological order is
1, 4, 2, 3, 5.
(i) China's Opening up and Reform Policy began in 1978.
(ii) The Great Leap Forward occurred in the late 1950s.
(iii) The Shanghai Stock Exchange was established in 1990.
(iv) China's accession to the joined the WTO in 2001.
(v) The One Belt One Road Initiative (BRI) was launched in 2013.

7. (*a*) The correct chronological order is
1, 4, 5, 2, 3.
(i) Leading to the formation of the Constituent Assembly that adopted the Indian Constitution in 1950.