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# POLITICAL SCIENCE OFFICIAL PAPER - 2025

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## POLITICAL SCIENCE – CUET 2025

1. Match List-I with List-II

<b>List-I (Political leaders)</b>	<b>List-II (Their achievement)</b>
(A) Morarji Desai	(I) Indian High Commissioner to Ceylon
(B) Jayaprakash Narayan	(II) Original contribution to a non-European socialist theory
(C) V.V. Giri	(III) Chief Minister of Bombay State
(D) Ram Manohar Lohia	(IV) Founder general secretary of the Congress Socialist Party

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. Which of the following statements are correct about the integration of Princely states?

- (A) British India was divided into British India Provinces and the Princely States.
- (B) The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British government.
- (C) States ruled by princes enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy.
- (D) Three out of four Indians lived under princely rule

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

3. Which decision of the Supreme Court was nullified by the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986?

- (a) Minerva Mills case
- (b) Shah Bano case
- (c) Babri Masjid case
- (d) Waqf Board case

4. Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the disintegration of the Soviet Union?

- (A) Gorbachev initiated policies of economic and political reform (perestroika and glasnost) within the Soviet Union in 1985.
- (B) Lithuania became the first of the 15 Soviet republics to declare its independence in 1990.

(C) Russia, Belarus and Ukraine established the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in 1991.

(D) Three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became members of the UN in 1991.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

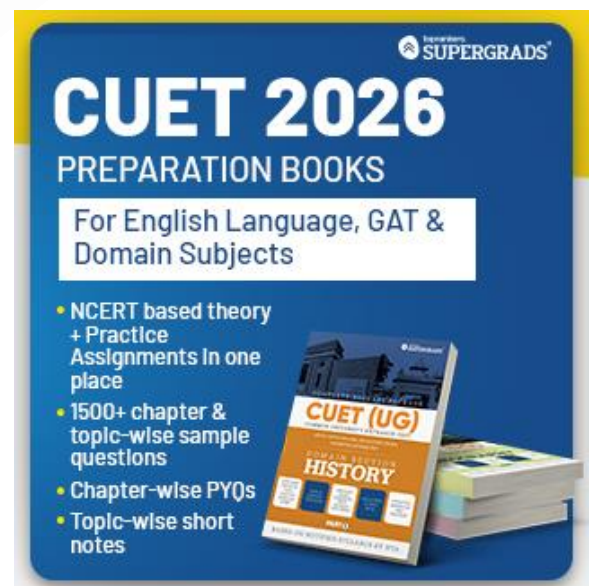
- (a) (A) (B) and (D) only
- (b) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (d) (B), (C) and (D) only

5. Which of the following statements are correct about the Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992?

- (A) The Security Council fails to represent contemporary political realities.
- (B) The decisions of the Security Council reflect only Western values.
- (C) The Security Council lacks equitable representation.
- (D) The Security Council needs to offer a permanent seat to India because of its emerging status as an economic power.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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





6. Which of the following five countries signed the Bangkok Declaration leading to the formation of ASEAN?
- (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and North Korea  
 (b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand  
 (c) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and China  
 (d) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and South Korea

7. Match List-I with List-II

<b>List-I (UN Secretary General)</b>	<b>List-II (Achievement)</b>
(A) Trygve Lie	(I) Oversaw the relief operation in Bangladesh
(B) Javier Perez de Cuellar	(II) Worked for the creation of UN Women
(C) Kurt Waldheim	(III) Worked for ceasefire between India and Pakistan on Kashmir
(D) Ban Ki-moon	(IV) Mediated between Britain and Argentina after the Falklands War

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
8. By which year had entire India shifted to Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)?
- (a) 1996 (b) 2000  
 (c) 2004 (d) 2014
9. Arrange the following events in a chronological order:  
 (A) Signing of the SAFTA  
 (B) Indus Water Treaty  
 (C) Establishment of SAARC  
 (D) Formation of European Union  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B), (C), (D) (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (c) (B), (C), (D), (A) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)
10. Which of the following statements explain India's stand on environmental issues?  
 (A) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol.  
 (B) The Indian government is keen to launch a National Biodiesel Mission.  
 (C) India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement.

(D) India has one of the largest renewable energy program in the world.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

11. Which among the following statement is not correct about the crisis within the USSR in 1991?
- (a) A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners in the USSR.  
 (b) Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing the coup in USSR in 1991.  
 (c) The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation.  
 (d) Capitalism and authoritarianism were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics.

12. Match List-I with List-II

<b>List-I (Events)</b>	<b>List-II (Year)</b>
(A) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	(I) 1991
(B) Mikhail Gorbachev elected as General Secretary of the Communist Party	(II) 1985
(C) Terror attack on US World Trade Centre	(III) 1979
(D) Disintegration of the Soviet Union	(IV) 2001

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

13. What was the ground for challenging Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha?
- (a) Indira Gandhi superseded the seniority of three judges to appoint Justice A.N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India.  
 (b) Indira Gandhi had used the services of government servants in her election campaign.  
 (c) Indira Gandhi's failure to privatise banks  
 (d) Indira Gandhi's extensive use of preventive detention during the Emergency.
14. The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 was against-
- (a) Imposition of Hindi language on Assam  
 (b) Reorganisation of North East states  
 (c) Illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh in Assam.  
 (d) Regional autonomy

15. In which year was the State Reorganization Commission appointed to look into the issue of redrawing of boundaries of states?  
 (a) 1951 (b) 1952  
 (c) 1953 (d) 1956
16. Which of these following statements are correct about the history of military rule in Pakistan?  
 (A) After Pakistan framed its first constitution. General Yahya Khan took over the administration of the country,  
 (B) During General Ayub Khan's rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis.  
 (C) The elected government under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977.  
 (D) The Bhutto government was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B) and (C) Only  
 (b) (B) and (D) Only  
 (c) (C) and (D) Only  
 (d) (A) and (D) Only
17. Which political leader left the Congress party and founded the Bharatiya Kranti Dal in 1967?  
 (a) Jagjivan Ram  
 (b) Jayaprakash Narayan  
 (c) Ram Manohar Lohia  
 (d) Chaudhary Charan Singh
18. Which of the following are lessons learnt from politics of accommodation and national integration in India?  
 (A) Regional aspirations are not a part of democratic politics.  
 (B) The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through suppression rather than through democratic negotiations.  
 (C) Regions must have a share in deciding the destiny of the nation.  
 (D) Regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A) and (B) only  
 (b) (B) and (C) only  
 (c) (C) and (D) only  
 (d) (A) and (D) only
19. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence of their occurrence  
 (A) The Akali Dal was formed as the political wing of the Sikhs.  
 (B) Asom Gana Parishad came to power with the promise to build Golden Assam.  
 (C) Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were given the status of states.  
 (D) Article 370 was abrogated.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B), (C), (D) (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (c) (B), (A), (D), (C) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)
20. How many original founding members had signed the United Nations Charter as on 15 October 1945?  
 (a) 51 (b) 52  
 (c) 53 (d) 54
21. Arrange the following events related to democracy in Nepal in chronological order.  
 (A) Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy.  
 (B) Nepal adopted a new constitution after abolishing the monarchy  
 (C) The monarch abolished the parliament and ended the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.  
 (D) The monarch accepted the demand of a new democratic constitution in the wake of pro-democracy movement.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (D), (C), (B) (b) (C), (B), (D), (A)  
 (c) (B), (A), (C), (D) (d) (D), (C), (A), (B)
22. Arrange the following major developments in Punjab in the correct chronological order  
 (A) The Government of India carried out 'Operation Blue Star'.  
 (B) Indira Gandhi was assassinated.  
 (C) The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed.  
 (D) The alliance of Akali Dal (Badal) and the BJP won in the first normal elections in post-militancy era in Punjab.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (C), (A), (B), (D) (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (c) (B), (A), (D), (C) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)
23. Under which of the following plans/Acts are the Princely States free to join India or Pakistan?  
 (a) Government of India Act of 1919  
 (b) Referendum Plan  
 (c) Mountbatten Plan  
 (d) Two nation Plan
24. Arrange the following events in chronological order.  
 (A) Antarctic Treaty  
 (B) Rio Summit

(C) Brundtland Report

(D) Kyoto Protocol

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(b) (A), (C), (B), (D)

(c) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

25. Which of the following provisions was not part of the Punjab Accord?

(A) It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.

(B) A separate commission would be appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.

(C) The number of military troops will be increased to depute in various areas of Punjab.

(D) A tribunal will be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) (A) and (B) only

(b) (A), (B) and (D) only

(c) (C) and (D) only

(d) (B) and (D) only

26. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Indus Water Treaty	(I) 1971
(B) Tashkent Agreement	(II) 1965
(C) Arrest of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman by the Pakistani Army	(III) 1966
(D) India-Pakistan war	(IV) 1960

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

27. In which year did Human Rights Council become operational?

(a) 2004

(b) 2006

(c) 2009

(d) 2010

28. Why did the Congress President S. Nijalingappa issue a whip on all the Congress MPs and MLAs in 1969?

(a) To vote in favour of abolition of privy purse

(b) To vote in favour of anti-defection

(c) To vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official candidate of the Congress party for Presidential elections.

(d) To vote against price-rise

29. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Political leader)	List-II (Achievements)
(A) Ram Manohar Lohia	(I) A Gandhian who was involved in the Bhoodan Movement
(B) V.V. Giri	(II) Opposition to English
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan	(III) First PM belonging to a non-Congress party
(D) Morarji Desai	(IV) Contested presidential election as independent candidate

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

30. Which of the following statements are correct about Globalisation?

(A) Globalisation has occurred in earlier periods in history in different parts of the world.

(B) In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth. India embarked on a programme of economic reforms.

(C) The World Social Forum (WSF) brings together a wide coalition, opposed to neoliberal globalisation.

(D) Technology is not a critical element of globalisation.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

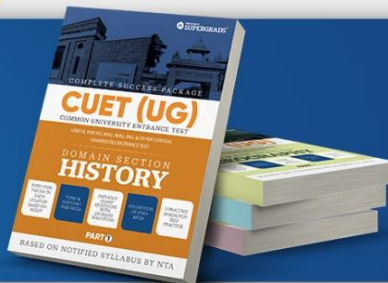
(a) (A) (B) and (C) only (b) (A), (C) and (D) only

(c) (B), (C) and (D) only (d) (A) (B) and (D) only

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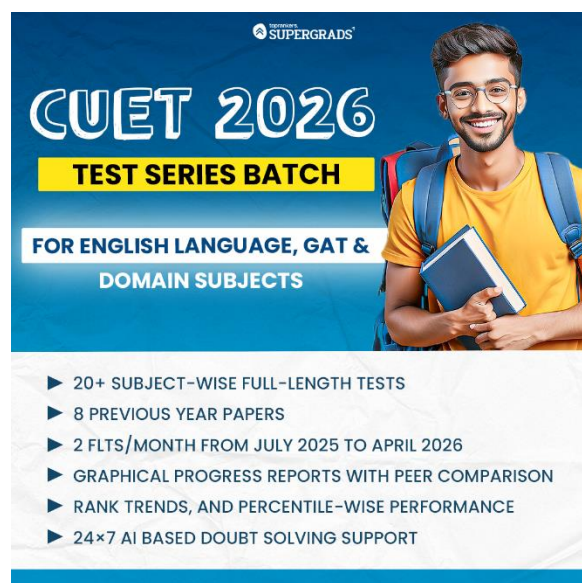
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31. Which among the following statements is correct about Lok Sabha elections result?
- The 15th Lok Sabha elections saw the decline in the number of seats of the Indian National Congress.
  - In the 16th Lok Sabha elections, the BJP became the first party to gain single party majority after 30 years.
  - In the 17th Lok Sabha elections, the BJP lost the elections.
  - In the 2004 elections, there was a vast difference between the votes polled by the Congress and its allies and the BJP and its allies.
32. Which of the following statements are correct about South Asia's political scenario?
- Sri Lanka gains independence in 1948.
  - Proclamation of independence by leaders of Bangladesh in 1971
  - Pakistan and Bangladesh establish diplomatic ties in 1976
  - India and Sri Lanka sign the Free Trade Agreement in 1996.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A), (B) and (D) only
  - (B), (C) and (D) only
  - (A), (B) and (C) only
  - (A), (B), (C) and (D)
33. The appointment of Justice A.N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India was controversial because-
- The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge the Fundamental Rights to give effect to Directive Principles of State Policy.
  - The Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha as invalid.
  - The executive and judiciary were in conflict with the legislature
  - The government had set aside the seniority of three judges
34. In which year did the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) come into being after the socialist revolution in Russia?
- 1917
  - 1919
  - 1991
  - 1922
35. Who among the following was the Prime Minister candidate in the National Democratic Alliance led by Bharatiya Janata Party in October 1999?
- P.V. Narasimha Rao
  - Chandra Shekhar
  - Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - Indra Kumar Gujral
36. An important aspect of the Indian economy from the early 1960s till the early 1970s was that-
- Banks were nationalised
  - Zamindari Development Act was implemented
  - Structural Adjustment Programme was initiated.
  - Decline in proportion of savings in the country
37. What was the change made in the provision of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir in 1965?
- The Prime Minister of the state was designated as Chief Minister of the state.
  - Persian was given the status of official language of Jammu and Kashmir
  - President's rule could be imposed on the state of Jammu and Kashmir for its control by the armed forces.
  - Abolition of Article 370
38. The conflict between Israel, Syria and Jordan in the 1950s and 1960s was because of attempts by each side to divert water from Jordan and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Zarka river
  - Euphrates river
  - Hisba river
  - Yarmuk river
39. The elections of \_\_\_\_\_ marked the end of the "Congress system".
- 1989
  - 1991
  - 1997
  - 2004
40. Arrange the following events in a correct chronological order :
- China took over control of Tibet.
  - Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China.
  - Chinese Invasion in Arunachal Pradesh.
  - Dalai Lama took asylum in India.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A), (B), (C), (D)
  - (A), (C), (B), (D)
  - (B), (A), (D), (C)
  - (A), (B), (D), (C)

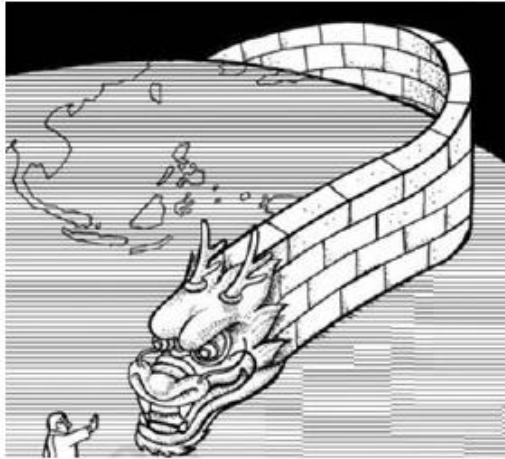


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**Directions (Q.41-Q.45):** Answer the questions based on the following image :



41. In which year did the above-indicated country end its political and economic isolation and establish diplomatic relations with the United States?  
(a) 1971 (b) 1970  
(c) 1972 (d) 1975
42. In which year did the above-indicated country become a member of WTO?  
(a) 1998 (b) 2001  
(c) 2003 (d) 2004
43. The above image represents which country?  
(a) North Korea  
(b) South Korea  
(c) People's Republic of China (PRC)  
(d) Bhutan
44. Which among the following leaders announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in the above-indicated country?  
(a) Zhou Enlai (b) Xi jingping  
(c) Mao Tse Tung (d) Deng Xiaoping
45. Which of the following was not part of Premier Zhou Enlai's proposal of the 'four modernisations' in 1973?  
(a) Agriculture (b) Industry  
(c) Community health (d) Military

**Directions (Q.46-Q.50):** Answer questions from the passage below:

Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in 1972, tried to stop the United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack. While it did allow both countries to deploy a very limited number of defensive systems, it stopped them from large-scale production

of those systems. The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties, including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II or SALT II and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons: those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons; and those that had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them. The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons; rather, it limited the number of countries that could have them.

46. Which among the following statements is not related to the Anti-ballistic missile (ABM) Treaty?  
(a) It allowed both US and Soviet Union to deploy a very limited number of defensive systems.  
(b) It stopped both countries from large-scale production of those systems.  
(c) It tried to stop the United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.  
(d) No First Use of Nuclear weapon was a component of the treaty.
47. What was the objective of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?  
(a) To regulate the acquisition of nuclear weapons  
(b) To regulate the acquisition of biological weapons  
(c) To regulate the acquisition of chemical weapons  
(d) To regulate production of aircraft carrier
48. In which year was the Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty signed?  
(a) 1971 (b) 1972  
(c) 1975 (d) 1968
49. Which among the following statement is correct about NPT?  
(a) The NPT did not allow those countries to keep their weapons that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967.  
(b) The NPT did allow countries to acquire nuclear weapons that had not tested nuclear weapons before 1967.  
(c) The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons.  
(d) NPT did not limit the number of countries that could have acquired nuclear weapons.
50. The Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT II) for arms control was signed between the following countries-  
(a) India and Pakistan  
(b) USA and Soviet Union  
(c) France and Canada  
(d) USA and China

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Political Science, Sociology



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**AGRIMA SINGH**  
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**SHIFA MIRZA**  
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--- & many more...



## ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **(d)** (A) Morarji Desai - (III) Chief Minister of Bombay State: Morarji Desai served as the Chief Minister of Bombay State from 1952 to 1956.  
(B) Jayaprakash Narayan - (IV) Founder general secretary of the Congress Socialist Party: Jayaprakash Narayan was a key figure in the formation of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934 and served as its general secretary.  
(C) V.V. Giri - (I) Indian High Commissioner to Ceylon: V.V. Giri served as India's High Commissioner to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) from 1947 to 1951.  
(D) Ram Manohar Lohia - (II) Original contribution to a non-European socialist theory: Ram Manohar Lohia was a prominent socialist thinker who developed a unique socialist theory, often referred to as "Lohia's Socialism," which sought to adapt socialist principles to the Indian context, distinguishing it from Eurocentric models.
2. **(b)** (A) Correct: British India was indeed divided into two main administrative units — British Indian Provinces (directly governed) and Princely States (ruled by local monarchs under British suzerainty).  
(B) Correct: The British Indian Provinces were directly administered by the British government through the Viceroy and provincial governors.  
(C) Correct: Princely States had autonomy in internal matters but had to acknowledge British supremacy, especially in defense and foreign affairs.
3. **(b)** The Shah Bano case (1985) was a landmark judgment in which the Supreme Court ruled that a Muslim woman was entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, just like women of other religions. This verdict sparked controversy, leading to pressure from conservative Muslim groups. In response, the government passed the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, which overturned the Supreme Court's decision by limiting the husband's liability to the iddat period only.
4. **(c)** (A) Correct: Mikhail Gorbachev introduced Perestroika (economic restructuring) and Glasnost (political openness) in 1985 to reform the Soviet system.  
(B) Correct: Lithuania was indeed the first Soviet republic to declare independence in March 1990, inspiring others to follow.  
(C) Correct: In December 1991, Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine signed the Belavezha Accords, formally creating the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).  
(D) Correct: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania joined the United Nations in 1991, following their independence from the Soviet Union.
5. **(a)** (A), (B) and (C) only  
(A) Correct: The 1992 UN General Assembly resolution highlighted that the Security Council did not reflect contemporary political realities, as it was still based on the post-World War II power structure.  
(B) Correct: It was criticized that Security Council decisions often align with Western interests, especially due to the dominance of Western permanent members.  
(C) Correct: The resolution emphasized the lack of equitable geographical representation, particularly the underrepresentation of developing countries.
6. **(b)** The ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) was established through the signing of the Bangkok Declaration on August 8, 1967. The five founding countries were Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. These nations came together with the goal of promoting regional peace, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange. The declaration was a response to the need for collective strength amid Cold War tensions and internal challenges. Countries like China, North Korea, and South Korea were not part of this founding group, as ASEAN was originally a Southeast Asian regional initiative.
7. **(d)** (A) Trygve Lie (1946–1952) mediated the ceasefire between India and Pakistan over Kashmir (1949), matching (A)-(III).  
(B) Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (1982–1991) brokered peace after the Falklands War (1982), aligning (B)-(IV).  
(C) Kurt Waldheim (1972–1981) oversaw UN relief operations in Bangladesh (1971–72), fitting (C)-(I).  
(D) Ban Ki-moon (2007–2016) championed the creation of UN Women (2010), corresponding to (D)-(II).
8. **(c)** While Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were first introduced in a limited capacity in 1982, it was by the 2004 general elections that the Election Commission of India had successfully implemented EVMs for all Lok Sabha (parliamentary) and state assembly elections across the entire country. This marked a significant shift in India's electoral process, aimed at increasing efficiency and reducing instances of electoral malpractice.
9. **(c)** Here is the correct chronological order of the events:  
(B) Indus Water Treaty – 1960: Signed between India and Pakistan, this treaty managed water-sharing of the Indus river system.  
(C) Establishment of SAARC – 1985: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was formed to promote regional cooperation among South Asian countries.  
(D) Formation of European Union – 1993: The EU was officially established by the Maastricht Treaty to enhance economic and political integration in Europe.  
(A) Signing of SAFTA – 2004: The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement was signed to reduce trade barriers among SAARC countries. Thus, the correct sequence is: (B), (C), (D), (A).
10. **(c)** (A) India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol. This statement is correct. India signed the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002 and ratified it in August 2002. As a developing country, India was not obligated to reduce emissions in the first commitment period but participated in the clean development mechanism (CDM).  
(B) The Indian government is keen to launch a National Biodiesel Mission. This statement is correct. India has indeed shown keen interest in and has taken steps towards a National Biodiesel Mission to promote the use

and production of biodiesel, primarily from non-edible oilseeds like *Jatropha*, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. While the full-scale mission has seen various phases and pronouncements, the intent and efforts are clear.

(C) India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement. This statement is correct. India ratified the Paris Agreement on October 2, 2016, demonstrating its commitment to global climate action and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

(D) India has one of the largest renewable energy programs in the world. This statement is correct. India has made significant strides in renewable energy, particularly in solar and wind power, and has ambitious targets. It is widely recognized as having one of the largest and most rapidly expanding renewable energy programs globally.

11. (d) This statement is not correct. After the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, most of the post-Soviet republics, especially Russia, began transitioning towards capitalism and democracy, not authoritarianism (though in practice, some states did become authoritarian over time). The official intent was to establish free-market economies and democratic political systems.
12. (a) (A) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan - (III) 1979: The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979.  
(B) Mikhail Gorbachev elected as General Secretary of the Communist Party - (II) 1985: Mikhail Gorbachev was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in March 1985.  
(C) Terror attack on US World Trade Centre - (IV) 2001: The terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center (9/11) occurred on September 11, 2001.  
(D) Disintegration of the Soviet Union - (I) 1991: The Soviet Union officially dissolved in December 1991.
13. (b) The election of Indira Gandhi to the Lok Sabha in 1971 was challenged by her political opponent Raj Narain, who accused her of electoral malpractices. The Allahabad High Court found her guilty of misusing government machinery, specifically for using government servants during her election campaign, which violated the Representation of the People Act. This judgment led to her disqualification and ultimately became a key reason for the declaration of the Emergency in 1975. The other options are unrelated to the legal basis of the challenge.
14. (c) The Assam Movement (1979-1985) was a mass agitation led primarily by the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) against the influx of illegal immigrants, especially Bengali-speaking Muslims from Bangladesh, who were believed to have entered Assam after the 1971 Bangladesh War. The locals feared that this would alter the demographic and cultural identity of Assam and impact electoral outcomes. The movement culminated in the signing of the Assam Accord in 1985, which sought to detect and deport illegal migrants and safeguard the rights of indigenous people.
15. (c) The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1953 to examine the question of redrawing state boundaries, primarily on linguistic lines. This was in response to rising demands, especially after the creation of the Andhra state in 1953. The Commission, chaired by Fazl Ali, submitted its

report in 1955, which led to the passing of the States Reorganisation Act in 1956, reorganizing state boundaries across India.

16. (c) (A) After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Yahya Khan took over the administration of the country. This statement is incorrect. Pakistan framed its first constitution in 1956. General Ayub Khan took over in 1958, not Yahya Khan. General Yahya Khan took power after Ayub Khan's resignation in 1969, by which time Pakistan had already had a constitution for several years.  
(B) During General Ayub Khan's rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis. This statement is incorrect. The Bangladesh crisis (leading to the creation of Bangladesh) occurred in 1971. General Yahya Khan was the military ruler of Pakistan at that time, not General Ayub Khan, who had stepped down in 1969.  
(C) The elected government under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977. This statement is correct. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became President in December 1971 (following the Bangladesh War) and then Prime Minister in 1973 under the new constitution. His government remained in power until 1977.  
(D) The Bhutto government was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977. This statement is correct. General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law and overthrew Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government in a military coup in July 1977.
17. (d) Chaudhary Charan Singh, a prominent leader from Uttar Pradesh and a strong advocate for farmers' rights, left the Indian National Congress in 1967 due to ideological and political differences. He went on to form the Bharatiya Kranti Dal (BKD), aiming to represent the interests of rural India and the farming community. His party played a significant role in forming non-Congress governments in several states during that period of political instability and realignment in Indian politics.
18. (c) (A) Incorrect: Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. In a diverse country like India, expressing regional identity within the democratic framework strengthens national integration.  
(B) Incorrect: Suppression of regional aspirations often leads to alienation and unrest. Democratic negotiation and dialogue are the preferred and effective means of addressing such issues.  
(C) Correct: For true national integration, regions must have a say in shaping the nation's future, which builds trust and a sense of belonging among diverse communities.  
(D) Correct: Regional imbalance in economic development creates feelings of discrimination and neglect, which can fuel discontent and separatist tendencies.
19. (a) (A) The Akali Dal was formed as the political wing of the Sikhs. The Akali Dal was formed in 1920 during the Gurdwara Reform Movement, making it the earliest event among the options.  
(B) Asom Gana Parishad came to power with the promise to build Golden Assam. The Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) first came to power in Assam in 1985, following the Assam Accord, promising development and a "Golden Assam."



- (C) Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were given the status of states. Both Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh achieved full statehood on February 20, 1987, under the State of Mizoram Act, 1986, and the Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, respectively.
- (D) Article 370 was abrogated. Article 370, which granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, was abrogated on August 5, 2019. This is the most recent event among the choices.
20. (a) The United Nations Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by 50 countries at the San Francisco Conference. Poland, although not present at the conference, later signed it and is considered one of the original members, bringing the total to 51 founding members. These 51 nations became original members when the Charter came into force on 24 October 1945.
21. (d) Let's break down the correct chronological sequence of events related to democracy in Nepal:  
(D) The monarch accepted the demand of a new democratic constitution in the wake of pro-democracy movement (1990):  
In 1990, after mass protests, King Birendra agreed to a constitutional monarchy and multi-party democracy, ending the Panchayat rule.  
(C) The monarch abolished the parliament and ended the limited democracy that existed in Nepal (2005):  
King Gyanendra, Birendra's successor, dissolved parliament and took direct control, rolling back democratic progress.  
(A) Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy (2008):  
After the People's Movement of 2006, monarchy was formally abolished in 2008, and Nepal became a republic  
(B) Nepal adopted a new constitution after abolishing the monarchy (2015):  
A new, federal democratic constitution was adopted in September 2015, marking a key milestone in Nepal's democratic journey.
22. (a) (C) The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed – 1973: Passed by the Shiromani Akali Dal, this resolution demanded more autonomy for Punjab and protection of Sikh rights and identity.  
(A) Operation Blue Star – June 1984: The Indian Army launched Operation Blue Star to flush out militants from the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar, which led to large-scale violence and resentment among Sikhs.  
(B) Indira Gandhi was assassinated – October 1984: In retaliation for Operation Blue Star, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards, triggering anti-Sikh riots across India.  
(D) Akali Dal (Badal)-BJP alliance won elections – 1997: After years of President's Rule and militancy, normal elections were held in 1997, and the Akali Dal-BJP alliance formed the government in Punjab.
23. (c) The Mountbatten Plan, announced on 3 June 1947, was the official blueprint for the partition of British India into two independent dominions — India and Pakistan. One of its key features was the provision that Princely States, which were semi-autonomous regions under British suzerainty, would no longer be bound by treaties with the British Crown after independence. They were given the option to join either India or Pakistan, based on geographical proximity and the will of their people, or theoretically remain independent. However, Lord Mountbatten, the last British Viceroy, strongly encouraged these states to accede to one of the two new nations to maintain political stability. This clause became crucial in shaping the post-colonial map of India, leading to the integration of over 560 princely states, including contentious cases like Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Jammu & Kashmir.
24. (b) Let's look at the correct chronological sequence of major environmental milestones:  
(A) Antarctic Treaty – 1959: Signed in 1959 and entered into force in 1961, this treaty set aside Antarctica as a scientific preserve and banned military activity on the continent. It was one of the earliest international environmental agreements.  
(C) Brundtland Report – 1987: Officially titled "Our Common Future", this report was published by the World Commission on Environment and Development, chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland. It introduced the concept of sustainable development.  
(B) Rio Summit – 1992: Also known as the Earth Summit, it was held in Rio de Janeiro and led to key environmental agreements, including the Agenda 21 and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).  
(D) Kyoto Protocol – 1997: Adopted in 1997, it was the first binding international treaty that committed industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the UNFCCC framework.
25. (c) The Punjab Accord (also known as the Rajiv-Longowal Accord) was signed in 1985 between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Akali Dal leader Harchand Singh Longowal to address political and religious tensions in Punjab. Its key provisions included:  
(A) Transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab — Yes, it was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab by 26 January 1986.  
(B) A commission to resolve border disputes — Yes, a border commission was to be set up to resolve territorial disputes between Punjab and Haryana.  
(C) Increasing military deployment — No such provision was included. The focus was on restoring peace and democratic processes, not militarization.  
(D) Tribunal for Ravi-Beas waters including Gujarat — Incorrect. The tribunal was to decide the water-sharing between Punjab and Haryana, not Gujarat.
26. (a) (A) Indus Water Treaty (1960) – Signed between India and Pakistan to share river waters (IV).  
(B) Tashkent Agreement (1966) – Post-1965 war peace pact brokered by the USSR (III).  
(C) Arrest of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman (1971) – Triggered the Bangladesh Liberation War (I).  
(D) India-Pakistan War (1965) – Fought over Kashmir, preceded the Tashkent Agreement (II).

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27. (b) The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) was established by the UN General Assembly on 15 March 2006, replacing the former UN Commission on Human Rights. It became operational on 19 June 2006. The Council is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights around the world and for addressing human rights violations through dialogue and recommendations. It holds sessions in Geneva, Switzerland.
28. (c) In 1969, a major political crisis unfolded within the Indian National Congress. The Congress President at the time, S. Nijalingappa, issued a whip directing all Congress MPs and MLAs to vote for N. Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate for the Presidential elections. However, then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi defied the party line and supported V.V. Giri, an independent candidate. This led to a major split in the Congress party into Congress (O) (Organization) and Congress (R) (Requisition), marking a turning point in Indian political history.
29. (b) (A) Ram Manohar Lohia → (II) Opposition to English  
He strongly opposed the use of English as an elite language and championed the use of Hindi in administration.  
(B) V.V. Giri → (IV) Contested presidential election as independent candidate  
He famously contested and won the 1969 Presidential election as an independent candidate, defying the official Congress nominee.  
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan → (I) A Gandhian who was involved in the Bhoodan Movement  
Though Vinoba Bhave led the Bhoodan Movement, JP supported it and was a prominent Gandhian figure in post-independence India.  
(D) Morarji Desai → (III) First PM belonging to a non-Congress party  
He became Prime Minister in 1977 after the Janata Party's victory, marking the first time a non-Congress leader became PM.
30. (a) (A), (B), and (C) only  
(A) Globalisation has occurred in earlier periods in history in different parts of the world – Correct  
Globalisation is not a recent phenomenon. Historical forms of globalisation include the Silk Road, colonial trade, and industrial-era economic links.  
(B) In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms – Correct  
India introduced liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation (LPG) policies in 1991 to overcome a severe balance-of-payments crisis.  
(C) The World Social Forum (WSF) brings together a wide coalition, opposed to neoliberal globalisation – Correct  
The WSF is a platform for civil society groups advocating social justice, environmental protection, and alternatives to neoliberal policies.  
(D) Technology is not a critical element of globalisation – Incorrect  
On the contrary, technology (especially in communication, transport, and information) is a central driver of globalisation, enabling faster and deeper international integration.
31. (b) In the 16th Lok Sabha elections, the BJP became the first party to gain single party majority after 30 years. The 16th Lok Sabha elections were held in 2014. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 282 seats, securing a clear single-party majority. The last time a single party achieved a majority on its own was in 1984 (Indian National Congress), which was indeed 30 years prior. Therefore, this statement is correct.
32. (d) All four statements about South Asia's political developments are correct.  
(A) Sri Lanka, then known as Ceylon, gained independence from British rule in 1948, becoming a sovereign nation within the Commonwealth.  
(B) In 1971, after a brutal civil war with Pakistan, the leaders of East Pakistan proclaimed independence, resulting in the formation of Bangladesh.  
(C) After several years of tension and war, Pakistan and Bangladesh formally established diplomatic ties in 1976, recognizing each other as sovereign nations.  
(D) In 1996, India and Sri Lanka signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.
33. (d) The appointment of Justice A.N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India (CJI) in 1973 was controversial because the government bypassed the seniority convention. He was appointed over three senior judges — Justices Shelat, Grover, and Hegde — all of whom had ruled against the government in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case, which limited Parliament's power to amend the Constitution, especially concerning Fundamental Rights. This move was widely seen as an attempt by the executive to influence the judiciary and marked a significant moment in the history of Indian judicial independence.
34. (d) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was officially established in 1922, after the success of the 1917 Russian Revolution led by the Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin. Although the revolution overthrew the Tsarist regime in 1917, the formal unification of multiple Soviet republics — including Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Transcaucasia — into a single federal union took place on December 30, 1922. This marked the birth of the USSR, which became one of the most powerful socialist states of the 20th century until its dissolution in 1991. Therefore, 1922 is the correct answer.
35. (c) In the October 1999 Lok Sabha elections, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) was led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and their Prime Ministerial candidate was Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He had previously served short terms as PM in 1996 and from 1998 to 1999. After the 1999 elections, the NDA secured a stable majority, and Vajpayee served a full five-year term from 1999 to 2004.
36. (a) An important development in the Indian economy during the late 1960s and early 1970s was the nationalisation of banks. On 19 July 1969, the Indira Gandhi government nationalised 14 major commercial banks, each with deposits of over ₹50 crores. This move aimed to ensure greater public control over credit delivery, especially to sectors like agriculture, small

- industries, and rural development. In 1980, 6 more banks were nationalised.
37. (a) In 1965, a significant constitutional amendment was made in Jammu and Kashmir. Prior to this, the head of government in Jammu and Kashmir was known as the 'Prime Minister' (Wazir-e-Azam) and the head of state was 'Sadr-i-Riyasat'. Through the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir in 1965, the nomenclature was changed. The 'Prime Minister' of the state was re-designated as the 'Chief Minister', and the 'Sadr-i-Riyasat' was replaced by a 'Governor', aligning the state's political structure more closely with other states in the Indian Union.
38. (d) In the 1950s and 1960s, one of the major sources of conflict between Israel, Syria, and Jordan was the control and diversion of water resources in the arid region. The Jordan River and its tributary, the Yarmuk River, were at the center of these disputes. The Yarmuk River, which flows along the borders of Syria, Jordan, and Israel, was crucial for irrigation, drinking water, and hydroelectricity. All three countries made competing efforts to divert water from the river, which heightened regional tensions and contributed to the broader Arab-Israeli conflict.
39. (a) The 1989 general elections are considered a turning point in Indian political history, marking the end of the "Congress system", a term used by political analyst Rajni Kothari to describe the long-standing dominance of the Indian National Congress in national politics. In this election, the Congress party, led by Rajiv Gandhi, was defeated due to growing public dissatisfaction, corruption allegations (such as the Bofors scam), and rising regional aspirations. The National Front coalition, led by V.P. Singh, formed the government with outside support from both the BJP and the Left Front. This election ended the era of single-party dominance and ushered in a new era of coalition governments and competitive multiparty democracy in India.
40. (d) (A) China took over control of Tibet – 1950  
The Chinese People's Liberation Army entered Tibet in 1950, asserting control over the region, which had functioned with de facto independence.  
(B) Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China – 1954  
India and China signed the Panchsheel Agreement (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) in 1954 to promote mutual respect and non-interference.  
(D) Dalai Lama took asylum in India – 1959  
Following a failed uprising against Chinese rule in Tibet, the 14th Dalai Lama fled to India, where he was granted political asylum by the Indian government.  
(C) Chinese Invasion in Arunachal Pradesh – 1962  
The Sino-Indian War took place in October–November 1962, during which Chinese forces invaded areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh.
41. (c) The country depicted in the image is China, symbolized through the Great Wall and the dragon — both powerful emblems of Chinese culture and strength. China had maintained political and economic isolation from much of the Western world, particularly the United States, following the communist revolution in 1949. However, this isolation began to end with a historic shift in 1972, when U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China. This landmark visit marked the beginning of diplomatic engagement between China and the United States and symbolized a major turning point in Cold War geopolitics. Although full diplomatic relations were officially established in 1979, the 1972 visit is widely seen as the end of China's isolation and the start of its entry into international diplomacy and trade.
42. (b) The country shown in the image — China — officially became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 11 December 2001. This marked a major milestone in China's integration into the global economic system. Membership in the WTO allowed China to access new international markets, attract foreign investments, and significantly expand its exports. In return, China committed to liberalizing parts of its economy and adhering to international trade rules. This development played a crucial role in China's rapid economic growth and emergence as a global manufacturing powerhouse in the 21st century.
43. (c) The image clearly represents the People's Republic of China (PRC). This is indicated by the Great Wall of China, one of the most iconic symbols of the country, and the dragon, which is a traditional Chinese emblem representing strength, power, and national pride. The image metaphorically shows China extending its influence outward, possibly suggesting its growing global assertiveness or expansionist posture. Neither North Korea, South Korea, nor Bhutan is symbolized by such imagery, making PRC the only accurate choice.
44. (d) The leader who announced the 'Open Door' policy and launched major economic reforms in China (the country represented in the image) was Deng Xiaoping. After the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, Deng emerged as China's paramount leader and, in 1978, initiated a series of reforms to open China's economy to the world. His policies moved China away from rigid state socialism toward a market-oriented economy, encouraging foreign investment, private enterprise, and special economic zones. This marked the beginning of China's transformation into an economic powerhouse, while still maintaining one-party rule under the Communist Party.
45. (c) The 'Four Modernisations' were first proposed by Premier Zhou Enlai in 1973 and later vigorously implemented by Deng Xiaoping. These reforms were designed to strengthen and modernise China's economy in four critical areas: agriculture, industry, defense (military), and science & technology. The idea was to transform China into a self-reliant and globally competitive nation after years of economic stagnation under rigid socialist policies. While community health was certainly important for China's development, it was not one of the sectors officially included in Zhou Enlai's Four Modernisations framework. Hence, community health is not part of this original proposal.
46. (d) The provided text about the ABM Treaty does not mention "No First Use of Nuclear Weapon." The ABM Treaty focused specifically on limiting defensive missile systems to prevent either side from feeling secure enough to launch a first strike. The concept of "No First Use" is a separate doctrine related to nuclear strategy,



- not directly a component of the ABM Treaty described here.
47. **(a)** According to the passage, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty that specifically regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons. It allowed countries that had already tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 to keep their weapons, while those that had not were required to give up the right to acquire them. The passage clearly states that the NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons, but instead limited the number of countries that could possess them. There is no mention in the passage of biological weapons, chemical weapons, or aircraft carriers, making those options incorrect.
48. **(b)** As stated in the passage, the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty was signed in the year 1972. This treaty was an arms control agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, aimed at limiting the use of ballistic missile defense systems. It allowed both countries to deploy a very limited number of such systems while prohibiting large-scale production, with the goal of preventing either side from gaining a strategic advantage. Therefore, based on the content provided, 1972 is the correct answer.
49. **(c)** According to the passage, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control agreement that regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons, but did not abolish them. It allowed countries that had already tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 to keep them, while requiring other countries to give up the right to acquire such weapons. The passage clearly states: "The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons; rather, it limited the number of countries that could have them."
50. **(b)** According to the passage, the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT II) was one of the several arms control treaties signed between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War era. The objective of these treaties was to limit the number and types of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, reducing the risk of nuclear conflict. SALT II followed the earlier SALT I agreement and was part of ongoing efforts to manage and control the arms race between the two superpowers.

## English Language

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VAANI AGARWAL  
SG ID - 6447910



SOMYA GUPTA  
SG ID - 5821373



HARSHIT JUNEJA  
SG ID - 5471177



KHUSHI GARG  
SG ID - 6191621



GAYATHRI DEVI  
SG ID - 6039833



NANDINI SINGH  
SG ID - 5780158



CHRISTINA THOMAS  
SG ID - 6317475



KAVYA JAISWAL  
SG ID - 6037907



MANYA  
SG ID - 6063950



RADHIKA TANDON  
SG ID - 6270495



NAYONIKA JENA  
SG ID - 6129273



AANYA KUMARI  
SG ID - 6230572



CHAITANYA SHARMA  
SG ID - 5990989



DISHITA ROY  
SG ID - 6313674



ANUKALP GUPTA  
SG ID - 5521797



TASHVI MATTA  
SG ID - 5942223



PRIYA KUMARI  
SG ID - 6491951



DAKSHA HIRANI  
SG ID - 5778009



AGRIMA AGARWAL  
SG ID - 5666265



SAMRIDHI SINGH  
SG ID - 6490274



PALAK PARAG PATIL  
SG ID - 6304487



JIYA GEHLOT  
SG ID - 6439046



SHATAKSHEE SINGH  
SG ID - 5895556



NISHTHA GUPTA  
SG ID - 5794744



SANDHYA PATSARIYA  
SG ID - 5709297



PRAGATI JOHRI  
SG ID - 5808127



SARTHAK JAIN  
SG ID - 5661360



ARPITA ANJAY  
SG ID - 5732452



LAKSHITA CHOUDHARY  
SG ID - 5021751



AGRIMA SINGH  
SG ID - 5924896

98 %ilers



NAAVYA JAIN  
SG ID - 6419508



ESHANVI VYAS  
SG ID - 6131410



AVIKAM GOEL  
SG ID - 6000180



SAKSHI PODDAR  
SG ID - 567087



UDDIPTA GHOSH  
SG ID - 6350401

& many more...

## General Aptitude Test

99 %ilers



HARSHIT JUNEJA  
SG ID - 5471177



GAYATHRI DEVI  
SG ID - 6039833



CHRISTINA THOMAS  
SG ID - 6317475



AANYA KUMARI  
SG ID - 6230572



TASHVI MATTA  
SG ID - 5942223



RACHIT AGGARWAL  
SG ID - 6115679



AVANI JAIN  
SG ID - 5291811



SHARNAYA SHARMA  
SG ID - 5669077



SHREYA NANDE  
SG ID - 6082332



VEER JAIN BANZAL  
SG ID - 6126765



RAJEEV SINGH  
SG ID - 5553276



NAMAN KHANDELWAL  
SG ID - 6291172



SARTHAK JAIN  
SG ID - 5661360



SOMYA GUPTA  
SG ID - 5821373

98 %ilers



PARTH PRAKASH RAUT  
SG ID - 5747961



MANYA  
SG ID - 6063950



RADHIKA TANDON  
SG ID - 6270495



AVIKAM GOEL  
SG ID - 6000180



DAKSHA HIRANI  
SG ID - 5778009



TANISHA AGARWAL  
SG ID - 6451461

& many more...



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## DOMAIN BOOKS



& MANY MORE

## LANGUAGE & GENERAL TEST



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