

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS OF UGC NET Political Science- 06 JAN 2026 SHIFT 1

Q1. In 2017 which Country prime minister abruptly announced his resignation while he was in Saudi Arabia on 4 November ?

- a) Jordan
- b) Lebanese
- c) Saudi Arabia
- d) Kuwait

Ans 1. The Prime Minister who abruptly announced his resignation while in Saudi Arabia on November 4, 2017, was **Saad Hariri of Lebanon**.

Key Details of the Event:

- **The** Hariri cited the threat to Lebanon's sovereignty and the region.
- **The** Lebanese officials, many of whom were being held in Saudi Arabia, were against the move.
- **The** Prime Minister, Saad Hariri, had been in Saudi Arabia since the assassination of his son, Rafik Hariri, in 2005. After a long period of exile, he returned to Lebanon in 2014. He had been in Saudi Arabia for several days before his resignation.

Q2. Which article of the Constitution of India talks about judicial review?

- a) Article 32
- b) Article 33
- c) Article 34
- d) Article 35

Ans 2. The correct answer is **Article 32**. Article 32 of the Constitution of India establishes the judicial review power of the Supreme Court. Here is a quick breakdown of the Articles mentioned for context:

- **Article 32** establishes the executive Branch (the President).
- **Article 33** establishes the Judicial Branch (the Supreme Court).
- **Article 34** establishes the legislative Branch (the Parliament).
- **Article 35** recognizes the right to life and liberty (e.g., right to life, right to liberty).

Q3. Which of the following are post cold war events ?

- 1) Korean war
 - 2) Cyprus revolution
 - 3) Six day war
 - 4) GATT Formation
- a) 1, 2 & 3
 - b) 2, 3 & 4
 - c) 4 only
 - d) 1, 3 & 4

Ans 3. The correct answer is **c) 4 only**.

The **Post-Cold War era** is the period of history following the collapse of the Soviet Union in **December 1991**. To identify which events are "post-Cold War," we must look at their dates:

1. Chronology of the Events

- **1) Korean War (1950–1953):** A major "hot war" within the **Cold War** era where the US and Soviet/Chinese interests clashed on the Korean Peninsula.
- **2) Cyprus Revolution (1955–1959):** The Greek Cypriot struggle against British colonial rule (EOKA) occurred during the height of the **Cold War**.
- **3) Six-Day War (1967):** A pivotal Middle Eastern conflict involving Israel and its Arab neighbors, heavily influenced by US-Soviet proxy tensions during the **Cold War**.
- **4) WTO Formation (1995):** The World Trade Organization was established on **January 1, 1995**, following the Uruguay Round of negotiations. Since this happened after 1991, it is a **Post-Cold War** event

Q4. Book System analysis of political life is written by :

- a) David Easton
- b) Robert Dahl
- c) David Held
- d) Karl Popper

Ans 4. **A System**

American political scientist

Published in 1956

on his earlier work

Core Concepts

Easton's work is

just a set of

- **Inputs**

loyalty

- **The**

author

- **Outputs**

author

- **Feedback Loop**

demand

support

staying

the

cycle

over

agitation

Q5. Which British leader later became Prime Minister

in the House of Commons

- a) David Lloyd George

- b) Winston Churchill

- c) Neville Chamberlain

- d) Ramsay MacDonald

Ans 5. **b) Winston Churchill**

Key Context of the Quote

- **The Speech:** During the parliamentary debate on July 8, 1920, Churchill stated: *"The crowd was unarmed, except with bludgeons. It was not attacking anybody or anything... It was a monstrous event, an event which stands in singular and sinister isolation."*
- **The Purpose:** Churchill was arguing in favor of the government's decision to discipline General Dyer and retire him from service, asserting that such "frightfulness" was not the British way of governing.
- **Other Critics:** Former Prime Minister **H.H. Asquith** also criticized the event during the same debate, calling it "one of the worst outrages in the whole of our history."

Q6 Who has the final authority to certify or decide whether a particular bill is a "Money Bill" or not?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Ans. 6 **C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

Key Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 110(3):** Specifically states that if any question arises whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha shall be final.
- **Certification:** When a Money Bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and later to the President for assent, the Speaker must endorse it with a certificate signed by them, stating that it is a Money Bill.
- **Definition:** A bill that deals with the raising of money for the government, like taxation, is a Money Bill (Article 110).

Q7. Which of the following is the correct order of the executive authority to exercise the power of the executive?

- a) Indian Council of Ministers
- b) Government of India
- c) Government of India**
- d) Indian Council of Ministers

Ans 7. **c) Government of India**

Key Facts:

- **Purpose:** The Railways Authority (FRA) was established to regulate the railways and to ensure the efficient and economical operation of the railways.
- **Authority:** The Railways Authority is a statutory body responsible for the regulation and operation of railways in India.
- **Status:** The Railways Authority was established in 1995, following the recommendations of the Committee on the Nationalisation of the Railways. It was created to ensure the efficient and economical operation of the railways and to ensure the efficient and economical operation of the railways.

Q8. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. First visit to New York
 2. Establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission.
 3. Historic Speech at the Parliament of World's Religions in Chicago.
 4. First visit to New York
- a) 3,4,1,2
 - b) 1,2,3,4
 - c) 2,1,3,4
 - d) 2,3,4,1**

Ans 8. The correct answer is **a) 3, 4, 1, 2.**

To arrange these events correctly, we can look at the timeline of his first journey to the West and his return to India:

1. **Historic Speech in Chicago (September 1893):** This was his debut on the world stage at the Parliament of World's Religions.

2. **First visit to New York (1894):** Following his success in Chicago, he traveled across the US and founded the Vedanta Society of New York in November 1894.
3. **First visit to the United Kingdom (1895):** He sailed from New York to London in August 1895 to spread his message in Europe.
4. **Establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission (1897):** After returning to India, he formally founded the Mission in Calcutta on May 1, 1897.

Q9. Who argued that "women, considered not only as moral, but rational creatures, ought to endeavour to acquire human virtues by the same means as men"?

- a) Simone de Beauvoir
- b) Emmeline Pankhurst
- c) **Mary Wollstonecraft**
- d) Virginia Woolf

Ans 9. c) Mary Wollstonecraft

Key Context

- **The** French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that women should be educated to men.
- **Univ** Both men and women have the same capacity for reason and wisdom. Women are not "restricted" or "gentle" by nature.
- **Legal** Rousseau's philosophy found support for equal education for women.

Q10. Who was the first member of the National Level Committee on Women's Education constituted by the Government of India?

- a) Sam Pitroda
- b) Yashwantrao Chavan
- c) **Dr. L.M. Singhvi**
- d) I.K. Gujral

Ans 10. c) Dr. L.M. Singhvi

Major Recommendation

The committee's recommendations led to several landmark policies and schemes.

- **Pravasi Bharatiya Samman:** Proposed an award to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community (commemorating Mahatma Gandhi's return from South Africa).
- **OCI Card Scheme:** Suggested the concept of "Dual Citizenship" in a restricted form, which eventually led to the **Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)** scheme.
- **Pravasi Bharatiya Samman:** Proposed an award to honor exceptional contributions by NRIs and PIOs.
- **Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs:** The report eventually paved the way for a dedicated ministry (later merged back into the Ministry of External Affairs).

Q11. Who defined politics/political science as the "authoritative allocation of values for a society"?

- a) Harold Lasswell
- b) **Max Weber**

c) David Easton

d) Gabriel Almond

Ans 11. c) David Easton

Understanding the Terms

Easton's definition can be broken down into three key parts:

- **Allocation:** The distribution of things (who gets what).
- **Values:** Not just moral values, but anything society finds important—wealth, power, status, or services.
- **Authoritative:** The decisions are made by an authority (like a government) and are considered binding or "must-be-obeyed" by the people.

This concept is often referred to as the "Black Box" that takes in democratic inputs and produces policy outputs.

Q12.

Which university was the site of a major student protest against the government in 1974?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru University

b) Delhi University

c) Patna University

d) Gujarat University

Ans 12. b) Delhi University

Key Context

While Delhi University was the site of a major student protest in 1974, it was not the only one. Other universities across India also experienced student unrest during this period.

- **Gujarat University (GU):** In late 1973 and early 1974, a student protest at GU over hostel fees sparked a movement that eventually led to the resignation of the state government. This is considered the 'prelude' to the Emergency.
- **Patna University (PU) Movement:** Following Gujarat's example, students at Patna University launched a 'Movement' in 1974, inviting leaders from other universities to join them. This movement also led to the resignation of the state government.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU):** In July 1975, a student protest at JNU led to the resignation of the state government. This protest was part of a larger movement that culminated in the Emergency. On July 8, 1975, the Emergency was declared. Student leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan (JPN) and others (who had drafted a memorandum to Indira Gandhi herself) emerged from this struggle.

Q13.

The recommendations of the H.N. Sanyal Committee (1963) served as the basis for which of the following important Indian legislations?

a) The Right to Information Act

b) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act

c) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

d) The Prevention of Corruption Act

Ans 13.

c) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

Key Contributions and Recommendations

The Sanyal Committee is responsible for the modern framework of how we deal with court dignity today:

- **Categorization:** It suggested clearly defining and separating **Civil Contempt** (disobeying court orders) from **Criminal Contempt** (scandalizing or lowering the authority of the court).
- **Balancing Freedom of Speech:** It recommended that the law should allow for "**Fair and Reasonable Criticism**" of judicial acts so that the media and public could discuss judgments without fear of punishment.
- **Limiting Powers:** It proposed setting clear limits on the punishment that could be handed out (currently up to 6 months in jail or a ₹2,000 fine).
- **Procedure:** It recommended that criminal contempt proceedings should generally be initiated on the motion of a Law Officer (like the Attorney General), rather than the courts always acting on their own.

Q14.

Who is the author of the book 'The Sanyal Committee'?

- a) Shashi Tharoor
- b) Narendra Modi
- c) S. Jaishankar
- d) Shivshankar Mishra

Ans 14.

c) S. Jaishankar

Key Highlights

- **The book draws parallels between the Sanyal Committee's findings and the Mahabharata, suggesting that India needs to make strategic alliances.**
- **The book highlights three key areas of concern: Indian foreign policy, economic reforms (comparing India to China), and the role of the judiciary.**
- **Strategic vision for the future:** He suggests that India should engage with the world, manage China, cultivate a 'top treasure' (Russia), and bring Japan into play to secure its interests.
- **Sequence of events:** Jaishankar recently released a follow-up book titled '77 Billion Words' (2024), which discusses these themes.

Q15.

Arrange the following in order of their terms in office.

1. Kurt Waldheim
2. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
3. U Thant
4. Trygve Lie

Options:

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

Ans 15.

Correct Answer: a) 4, 3, 1, 2

Detailed Timeline and Explanation

The correct sequence is determined by the years they held office:

Order	Name	Country	Term	Key Context
1st	4. Trygve Lie	Norway	1946–1952	The first UN Secretary-General; resigned during the Korean War era.
3rd	3. U Thant	Burma (Myanmar)	1961–1971	First non-European SG; served during the Cuban Missile Crisis and Vietnam War.
4th	1. Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1972–1981	Served two terms; his later legacy was clouded by his wartime record in the Wehrmacht.
6th	2. Boutros Boutros-Ghali	Egypt	1992–1996	The first African SG; oversaw the UN during the Rwandan genocide.

Q16.

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. ASEAN	i. South Asia
2. SAARC	ii. East Asia
3. NAFTA	iii. North America
4. European Union	iv. Europe

- a) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv
b) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv
c) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv
d) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
Ans 16.
a) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv

Chronological Order:

- **ASEAN** (Association of South East Asian Nations): Established in 1967, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration in Bangkok.
- **SAARC** (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation): Established on December 8, 1985, in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- **European Union (EU)**: Although its roots go back to the 1950s, it was formally established under its current name by the Maastricht Treaty on **November 1, 1993**.
- **NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)**: Came into effect on **January 1, 1994**, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America. (Note: This has since been replaced by the USMCA in 2020).

Q17.

On which date was Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) 9 December 1946
b) 11 December 1946

- c) 13 December 1946
d) 26 January 1947

Ans 17.

b) 11 December 1946

Key Timeline of the Constituent Assembly

To help you remember the sequence of events during that historic first week:

- **9 December 1946:** The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly. **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** was elected as the temporary President (following the French practice of electing the oldest member).
- **11 December 1946:** **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the permanent President. **H.C. Moolgandhi** was elected as the Vice-President.
- **13 December 1946:** The **Constituent Assembly** adopted the **Constitution of India**, which laid down the basic structure of the country.

Q18.

The Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, was signed in 1648.

- a) 24 October
b) 16 July
c) 6 August
d) 8 November

Ans 18.

The correct answer is **c) 6 August**. The Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, was signed on August 6, 1648. While the negotiations began several years in the city of Münster, the final instruments were signed on October 24, 1648.

Key Facts about the Peace of Westphalia

- **The Peace of Westphalia** marks the official end of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), which was primarily fought in Central Europe over religious and political control.
- **A New System:** In International Relations (IR), this is known as the birth of the **Westphalian System**, which established that every state is sovereign and has the same rights.
- **Territorial Integrity:** The principle of territorial integrity was established, which is the basis of the modern nation-state system.

Q19.

Which philosopher famously defined Postmodernism as "incredulity toward metanarratives"?

- a) Michel Foucault
b) Jean Baudrillard
c) Jean-François Lyotard
d) Jacques Derrida

Ans 19.

c) Jean-François Lyotard

Key Concepts Explained

- **Metanarratives (Grand Narratives):** These are "big stories" or overarching ideologies that try to explain all of history, society, and knowledge. Examples include:
 - **The Enlightenment:** The belief that reason and science will lead to inevitable human progress.
 - **Marxism:** The belief that history is a series of class struggles leading to a classless society.
 - **Religion:** Universal spiritual explanations for human existence.
- **Incredulity:** This means a state of disbelief or skepticism. Lyotard argued that in the "postmodern condition," people no longer believe that any single "grand story" can represent the absolute truth for everyone.
- **Petit Récits (Small Narratives):** Lyotard proposed that we should focus on "small narratives"—localized, diverse, and fragmented stories—rather than trying to force everything into one universal explanation.

Related Exa

- **Book**
- **Cont** government of
- **Key** Quebec
- **Key** inherently
- **Key** viole

Q20.

On which date did the Constituent Assembly condemn the Ottoman Empire for the Armenian genocide in France, and the Armenians' crime?

- a) 28 July 1915
- b) 29 October 1915
- c) 24 May 1915
- d) 10 August 1915

Ans. 20

- c) 24 May 1915

Key Context

- **The** members of the Ottoman Empire.
- **The** actions of the Armenian population that began in April 1915.
- **International Law:** This specific wording—"crimes against humanity"—set a major legal precedent that eventually led to the development of international criminal law and the Nuremberg Trials after World War II.

Q21.

Who among the following members of the Constituent Assembly mockingly called the Drafting Committee a "Drifting Committee" due to the delay in framing the Constitution?

- a) K.M. Munshi
- b) T.T. Krishnamachari
- c) Naziruddin Ahmed
- d) H.V. Kamath

Ans 21.

c) Naziruddin Ahmed

Key Context & Ambedkar's Response

- **The Criticism:** Naziruddin Ahmed believed that the committee was making too many last-minute changes and "drifting" from the decisions already taken by the Assembly. He pointed out that the American Constitution was drafted in less than four months, while India's process took nearly three years.
- **Dr. Ambedkar's Rebuttal:** In his final speech on November 25, 1949, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar defended the time taken, stating that the American Constitution was much shorter and that the Indian Drafting Committee had to deal with far more complex issues, including 2,473 amendments that were actually moved and discussed.
- **Memorandum:** The committee's final report, known as the 'Memorandum on the Constitution of India', was presented to the Assembly on November 4, 1949. It outlined the structure of the government, the rights of citizens, and the provisions for state affairs.

Q22

The first Advisory Committee on the Constitution was set up by the Government of India in the year 1947. The first Advisory Committee on the Constitution was set up by the Government of India in the year 1947. The first Advisory Committee on the Constitution was set up by the Government of India in the year 1947.

- a) 26 January
- b) 15 August
- c) 5 January
- d) 31 August

Ans 22

c) 5 January

Key Information

- **Purpose:** The committee was set up to advise the Government on the structure and content of the Constitution. It was the first of its kind in India.
- **Chairman:** The committee was chaired by B.R. Ambedkar, who was the first Law Minister of India.
- **Members:** The committee consisted of 13 members, including B.R. Ambedkar, K.T. Shah, and others.
- **Major Recommendations:** The committee recommended the adoption of a federal system, a single citizenship, and a uniform civil code.
- **Report:** The committee's report was presented to the Government in 1948.

Q23.

Who was the Chairman of the Committee on Police Reforms set up by the Government of India in the year 2000, often regarded as the third major national initiative on police reform?

- a) J.F. Ribeiro
- b) Soli Sorabjee
- c) K. Padmanabhaiah
- d) Dharma Vira

Ans 23.

c) K. Padmanabhaiah⁴

Key Context: The "Three Waves" of Reforms

Order	Committee/Commission	Year	Lead/Chairman	Key Focus
1st	National Police Commission (NPC)	1977	Dharma Vira	Comprehensive reform after the Emergency.
2nd	Ribeiro Committee	1998	J.F. Ribeiro	Implementation of NPC recommendations.
3rd	Padmanabhaiah Committee	2000	K. Padmanabhaiah	Recruitment, training, and political interference.

Major Recommendations of the Padmanabhaiah Committee:

- **Recruitment:** Suggested that recruitment should be done at the Sub-Inspector level rather than the Constable level to improve the "teeth-to-tail" ratio.⁵
- **Political Interference:** Recommended strict rules on transfers and postings of officers to prevent political interference.
- **Special Forces:** Recommended the creation of a central order wing.⁶
- **Code of Ethics:** Recommended a code of ethics for the "police-public" relationship.

Q24.

Which influential philosopher of the 19th century advocated the concept of Cultural Diversity and Pluralism?

- a) Will Kymlicka
- b) Charles Taylor
- c) Bhikhu Parekh
- d) Tariq Modood

Ans 24.

c) Bhikhu Parekh

Key Concepts of the Bhikhu Parekh Report:

- **The Bhikhu Parekh Report:** Bhikhu Parekh also chaired the Commission on the Future of Multi-Ethnic Britain (the Parekh Report), which significantly influenced UK policy.
- **Pluralism:** Advocated for a pluralistic society where different cultures co-exist (way to live) and are respected.
- **Human Rights:** Emphasized that human rights are universal and they must be protected for all.
- **The Dialogue:** A central theme is that different cultures should engage in a continuous conversation to understand each other and build a shared sense of belonging.

Q25.

During which period did the famous philosopher and economist John Stuart Mill serve as a Member of the British Parliament?

- a) 1841-1847
- b) 1859-1861
- c) 1865-1868
- d) 1870-1873

Ans 25.

c) 1865–1868

Key Highlights of His Parliamentary Career

Mill's time in Parliament was brief but highly influential, as he used the House of Commons as a platform for radical reforms:

- **Women's Suffrage:** In 1867, Mill moved an amendment to the Second Reform Bill to replace the word "man" with "person." This was the **first time** the demand for women's right to vote was formally raised in the British Parliament.
- **Proportional Representation:** He was a strong advocate for the "Hare System" (now known as the Single Transferable Vote), arguing that it was the only way to protect minority opinions in a democracy.
- **The** ... campaign; he ... that they were ...
- **Defe** ... sial support ... of Governor Eyre ...

Q26.

With which ... movement ... "tion" most fundamental

- a) Structuralism
- b) Liberalism
- c) Post-modernism
- d) Marxism

Ans 26

c) Post-modernism

Why is it linked to Post-modernism?

- **Rejection of the Grand Narrative:** Like other post-modernists, deconstruction rejects the idea of a single, universal truth or narrative.
- **The** ... economics ... the primary method ...
- **Decentralization:** Post-modernism seeks to "decenter" authority. Deconstruction does this by showing that every text has multiple, often conflicting, meanings, so no single author or authority has the final word.

Q27

What is the total number of members (Senators) in the French Senate?

- a) 577
- b) 250
- c) 348
- d) 435

Ans 27

c) 348

Detailed Composition Breakdown

The 348 seats are distributed to ensure representation for all French territories and citizens:

- **328** represent Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments (like Guadeloupe, Martinique, etc.).
- **8** represent Overseas Collectivities (like French Polynesia).
- **12** represent French nationals living outside of France.
-
-
- **Two houses of the French Parliament:**

Feature	National Assembly (Assemblée nationale)	Senate (Sénat)
Total Members	577	348
How Electe		s")
Term Leng		
Minimum A		
Location		

Q28

Which Amendment provided for reservation of women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?

1. 9th
 2. 73rd
 3. 74th
 4. 104th
 5. 106th
- a) 1, 2 & 3
b) 2, 3 & 4
c) 2, 3 & 5
d) 1, 4 & 5

Ans 28.

The correct answer is 2, 3 & 5.

Here is the brief explanation of the correct answer. Women's reservation in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies was introduced through the 73rd Amendment (1992) and the 106th Amendment (2023).

- **73rd Amendment (1992):** Introduced reservation for women in Panchayats (Rural Local Bodies). It mandated that at least one-third of the members of Panchayats should be women, to be elected through direct elections.
- **74th Amendment (1992):** Mandated 33% reservation for women in Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies).
- **106th Amendment (2023):** Also known as the *Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*, it provides 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

Why the others are incorrect:

- **9th Amendment (1960):** Dealt with the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan (Berubari Union) following the Indo-Pakistan agreement.
- **104th Amendment (2020):** Extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies for another 10 years, but it did **not** introduce women's reservation.

Q29

On what date did the systematic genocide of the Yezidi population begin with the ISIS invasion of the Sinjar region in Iraq?

- a) 15 March 2011
- b) 29 June 2014
- c) 3 August 2014
- d) 10 December 2017

Ans 29

c) 3 August 2014

Understanding the Options (Context):

- **15 March 2011:** Often cited as the start of the Syrian Civil War.
- **29 June 2014:** ISIS captured Mosul, Iraq.
- **10 December 2017:** ISIS was declared a terrorist organization in Iraq.

Q30.

In which year did the Indian government effectively break the caste system?

- a) 1967
- b) 1969
- c) 1971
- d) 1975

Ans 30

c) 1971

Key Details

- **Reasons:** The Indian government aimed to dismantle the caste system to implement a minority reservation policy (Garibi Hatao).
- **The 1971 Amendment:** Before 1971, voters would cast two votes at the same time – one for MP and one for MLA. By holding the Lok Sabha election in 1971, the new system was not due for election. This allowed the government to implement the new system.
- **Impact:** The 1971 Amendment (Presidential Order) gave Article 356.

Q31.

The famous resolution which is considered the "Magna Carta" of local self-government in India was passed by Lord Ripon in which year?

- a) 1870
- b) 1882
- c) 1919
- d) 1935

Ans 31

b) 1882

Timeline of Local Self-Governance Resolutions

- **1870 (Lord Mayo's Resolution):** Aimed at administrative efficiency and financial decentralization, but did not focus on popular representation.
- **1882 (Lord Ripon's Resolution):** Recommended the formation of local boards with a **majority of non-official (elected) members** and a non-official chairman.
- **1907 (Royal Commission on Decentralization):** Chaired by C.E.H. Hobhouse, it emphasized the importance of village panchayats.
- **1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms):** Made "Local Self-Government" a **Transferred Subject** under the system of Dyarchy.
- **1935 (Government of India Act):** Declared local self-government as a **Provincial Subject**.
- **1992 (73rd & 74th Amendments):** Finally gave **Constitutional Status** to local bodies.

Key Fact for Exam

Lord Ripon is known as the "**Father of Local Self-Government in India**" because of his 1882 resolution.

Q32.

On which date was the **Treaty of Versailles** signed for world peace during the First World War?

- 11 November 1918
- 28 June 1919
- 8 January 1919
- 2 April 1919

Ans 32

c) 8 January

Key Highlights

The points of the **Treaty of Versailles** can be divided into three main areas:

1. **General Principles:**
 - **Self-determination:** Peoples of oppressed territories were to be allowed to choose their own sovereign state.
 - **Open trade:** Promoted free trade and economic cooperation.
 - **Disarmament:** Reducing national armaments.
2. **Territorial Adjustments:**
 - **Colonial claims:** Adjusting colonial claims based on the interests of the populations.
 - **Alsace-Lorraine:** Returned to France.
 - **Other territories:** Various territories were transferred to neighboring countries.
3. **The League of Nations:**
 - **Establishment:** Created the League of Nations to maintain world peace.
 - **Provisions:** Provided a framework for resolving disputes between nations and small states.