

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS XII
QUESTION BANK FOR TERM -1

PORTION OF TERM 1	
CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS	CH-1 CHALLENGES TO NATION BUILDING
	CH-2 PLANNED DEVELOPMENT
	CH-3 INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY
CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS	CH-1 THE COLD WAR ERA
	CH-2 END OF BIPOLARITY
	CH-5 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

SET-1

CH-1 CHALLENGES TO NATION BUILDING

1. After Independence, our country had to face several challenges. Consider following statements regarding these challenges-

- a) All Muslim majority areas wanted to join Pakistan in accordance with popular 'Two-Nation Theory' as given by Muslim league.
- b) Muslim majority areas of British India were concentrated in different pockets.
- c) Muslim majority provinces were to be separated on the basis of religion and language.

Choose the incorrect statements.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3 d) All are correct

2. British India was divided into British Indian provinces and princely states. Consider following statements in this regard.

- (a) British Indian provinces were directly governed by British East India Company.
- (b) Princely states enjoyed full control over their internal affairs but not on issues related to foreign relations.

Choose the incorrect statements

Code:

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 d) None

3. Indian Government had taken a firm stand to prevent possible division of country into small principalities after independence. Consider the following statements in this regard-

- (a) Government showed more rigidity towards giving autonomy to these princely states.
- (b) Accession of princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest.

Choose correct statement/s

Code:

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Hyderabad was the largest princely state when India got independence. Its accession proved to be a difficult task. Consider the following statements and find the correct statement/s:

- (a) Some parts of old Hyderabad state are today's parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- (b) Nizam of Hyderabad entered into Standstill Agreement with India in September 1947 for six months while negotiations were going on with Indian Government.

Code:

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Congress proved its dominance in first three general elections for Lok Sabha. Consider the following statements in the context of general elections.

- (a) Socialist Party came at second position in first general election.
- (b) Congress won majority seats in all States in first State Assembly Elections.

Choose the incorrect statement/s:

Code:

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. India was born in very difficult circumstances. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges India faced and find out the correct statements.

- (a) The first and the immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was not united.
- (b) Another challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the constitution.
- (c) Country also faced challenges in ensuring the development of entire society.

Code:

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

7. Many Provincial Congress Committees were created on the basis of linguistic zones, which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India. Which among the following statements are not correct in this regard?

- (a) State Re-organization Commission was appointed in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of the States.
- (b) State Re-organisation Commission wanted India to be divided into states based on geographic contiguity.
- (c) Statehood for Punjab was given in 1970 when the territories of today's Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were separated from larger Punjab State.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only d) None of the above

8. The leaders of the national movement cherish the deal of the secular nation because

- (a) India is a multi-lingual country
- (b) India is a multi-religious country.
- (c) India is a huge country
- (d) All of these.

9. The most important recommendation of the state reorganization commission was

- (a) to the reorganize the state on the basis of language.
- (b) to the reorganize the state on the basis of religion.
- (c) to the reorganize the state on the basis of geographical condition.
- (d) All of these

10. The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for _ while negotiations with the Indian Government were going on.

- (a) A year
- (b) Three years
- (c) Two years
- (d) Six months

11. Choose the odd one out of the following statements.

- (a) States Reorganization Act-1956
- (b) Partition of India-1947
- (c) Number of Princely States-512
- (d) Independence of India-1947

12. Which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) The Nizam of Hyderabad was keen to have an independent status for the state of Hyderabad.
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir was ready to sign the Instrument of Accession. c) The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebiscite in the state.
- (c) Travancore was the first Indian State to merge into the Union of India.

13. Since the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920, this principle was accepted that the reorganization of states would be on a linguistic basis. Despite this, the leaders were against it after independence because---

- (a) Things change after independence and partition.
- (b) Might lead to disruption and disintegration.
- (c) To adopt a mixed economy.
- (d) To adopt a planned economy. S

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- a) ii and iv only b) lii and iv only. c) I and ii only. d) I and iii only.

14. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following argument is not correct?

- (a) He had a long political experience.
- (b) He was a visionary and a good speaker.
- (c) Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- (d) He was the home minister as well as the Minister of Concession Department.

15. The re-organization of the states on the basis of language had a negative effect:

- (a) The concept of power sharing was realized.
- (b) The principle of variation was accepted.
- (c) A uniform basis was found for the demarcation of the states.
- (d) Movements started in many areas of the country demanding the formation of small separate states.

16. Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful?

- a) The general public was in favor of the partition.
- b) The leaders of the two countries handled it properly.
- c) People were divided on the basis of language.
- d) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.

17. What major difficulty/difficulties arose in the way of partition?

- (a) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.
- (b) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.
- (c) Neither (a) nor (b).
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

18. What would have been India's position in the world, had there been no partition of India?

- i) India would have been a much larger nation in terms of territorial area. ii) India would have played a more vital role in the world scenario.
- a) i is correct.
- b) ii is correct.
- c) Both are correct

d) Both are incorrect.

19. What led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan? Choose the incorrect statement as the reason—

- a) Political competition between Muslim League and Congress.
- b) Several political developments in 1940's.
- c) Role played by the British.
- d) Failure of the Interim Government.

20. Which state was the largest princely state?

- a) Manipur
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Jammu and Kashmir
- d) Rajasthan

21. In which province Vishal Andhra movement was witnessed?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Madras
- d) Manipur

22. Why Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilized way?

- a) Because Muslim minority were in large number in India.
- b) Because it is their right to go anywhere.
- c) Because in a democratic set-up everyone should be given an equal opportunity.

23. Who advanced the Two nation theory?

- a) Muslim League
- b) Swaraj Party
- c) Swatantra party
- d) Congress party

24. Who was known as Frontier Gandhi?

- a) Rajiv Gandhi
- b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

- c) Salim Mirza
- d) Nathuram Vinayak Godse.

25. Razakars were the paramilitary force of which of the following Nizam?

- a) Nizam of Hyderabad
- b) Nizam of Manipur
- c) Nizam of Junagarh
- d) Nizam of Jaipur

26. How many states and Union territories were created with the State Reorganisation Act which was passed in 1956?

- a) 28 states and 7 union territories.
- b) 14 states and 6 union territories
- c) 24 states and 3 union territories
- d) 12 states and 5 union territories.

27. What was issued by the government from the following to mark the first republic Day on 26 January 1950?

- a) Three journals
- b) Three stamps
- c) Three magazines
- d) Three pamphlets

28. The cities that were divided into 'communal zones' during the partition violence were-

- a) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta
- b) Kashmir, Delhi and Lucknow
- c) Allahabad, Amritsar and Calcutta.
- d) None of the above.

29. Arrange the following in a chronological order:

1. Creation of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
2. Creation of Andhra Pradesh
3. Creation of Meghalaya
4. Creation of Nagaland

Codes:

- a) 1,2,3,4

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

30. Choose the wrong statement:

- a) During colonial rule, the state boundaries were drawn on administrative convenience.
- b) Many provincial congress committees were created by linguistic zones.
- c) It was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressures on the newly founded nation.
- d) None of the above.

31. Which of the following statement about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is incorrect?

- a) He is known as Iron man of India.
- b) He emerged as a major leader of national movement.
- c) He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India.
- d) He was not a part of Bardoli Satyagraha.

32. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- A. First World War
- B. Cold War Era
- C. Second World War
- D. 17th Summit of NAM.

Code:

- a) ABCD
- b) CDBA
- c) ACBD
- d) DBCA

33. What does the cartoon talk about?

- (a) relation between the people and the rulers in the Princely States,
- (b) Patel's approach to resolving the problems of princely states.
- (c) Both of these.
- (d) Only b

34. The main aim of the States Reorganisation Commission was

- a) To make administrative convenience of Indian States
- b) To coincided with the territories annexed by the British Government.
- c) Integration of Princely States.
- d) All of the above

35. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. Name two cities that got divided into 'communal zones'.

- a) Lahore and Kashmir
- b) Amritsar and Kolkata
- c) Kolkata and Kashmir
- d) Kashmir and Amritsar

36. Which among the following statements about the partition is incorrect?

- a) Partition of India was the outcome of the "two-nation theory".
- b) Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.
- c) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous.
- d) The scheme of Partition included a plan for transfer of population across the border.

37. Consider the following statements and Identify the ruler or state.

1. He was the ruler of the largest princely state.
2. He entered into Standstill Agreement With the government of India in 1947.

- a) Nizam
- b) Hari Singh
- c) Ruler of Junagadh
- d) Ruler of Manipur.

38. "Our leaders after independence, decided to postpone the formation of states on the basis of language". What was the basis of this thought? Choose the correct option.

1. It would lead to disruption and disintegration.
2. They thought it would draw attention away from social and economic challenges that the country faced.

3. The fate of Princely states had not been decided.
4. The memory of partition was still fresh.

CODE:

- A. 1 and 4 only.
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1,2 and 4 only
- D. All of these.

39. Bombay state was bilingual consisting of:

- a) Marathi and Konkani speaking people.
- b) Marathi and Telugu speaking people.
- c) Marathi and Gujarati speaking people.
- d) Marathi and Hindi speaking people.

CHAPTER -2
INDIA'S PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

1. Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is incorrect?

- a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.
- b) It supported state ownership of industry.
- c) It was made by some leading industrialists.
- d) It supported strongly the idea of planning.

Answer

Answer: (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.

2. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?

- a) Planning
- b) Liberalisation
- c) Cooperative Farming
- d) Self-sufficiency

3. The Idea of Planning in India was drawn from:

- a) The Bombay Plan
- b) Experiences of the Soviet bloc countries
- c) Gandhian Vision of Society
- d) Demand by Peasant Organisation.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT CODE:

- (I) b and d only
- (II) d and e only
- (III) a and b only
- (IV) all the above

Answer

Answer: (III) (a) and (b) only.

4. Match the following:

- (a) Charan Singh (i) Industrialisation
- (b) P.C. Mahalanobis (ii) Zoning
- (c) Bihar Famine (iii) Farmers
- (d) Verghese Kurien (iv) Milk Cooperatives

Answer

Answer:

- (a) Charan Singh (iii) Farmers
- (b) P.C. Mahalanobis (i) Industrialisation
- (c) Bihar Famine (ii) Zoning
- (d) Verghese Kurien (iv) Milk Cooperatives

5. Who said, "Planning is a way of organizing and utilizing resources to maximum advantage in terms of defined social ends"?

- a) K.T. Shah
- b) Planning commission of India
- c) Dr. Rajinder Prasad
- d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (b) Planning commission of India

6. In India, planning was conceived as the main instrument of:

- a) Political development
- b) Cultural development
- c) Social development
- d) Socio-economic development

Answer

Answer: (d) Socio-economic development

7. How many plans have been completed so far in India?

- a) Twelve
- b) Six
- c) Eight
- d) Four

Answer

Answer: (a) Twelve

8. The Planning Commission in India was set up in:

- a) 1953
- b) 1957
- c) 1960
- d) 1950

Answer

Answer: (d) 1950

9. The Chairman of the National Development Council is:

- a) President of India
- b) Finance Minister of India
- c) Prime Minister of India
- d) Chief Minister of U.P.

Answer

Answer: (c) Prime Minister of India

10. Who appoints the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The President
- c) The Chief Executive Officer
- d) The finance minister

11. Consider these statements about NITI Aayog. Find the Wrong statement.

- a) NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government.
- b) NITI Aayog does not ensure the spirit of Cooperative Federalism.
- c) The Prime Minister of India is the Ex Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- e) Dr. Rajiv Kumar is the current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

12. How can we say that NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism?

- a) As it ensures equal participation of all the states in the country.
- b) As it promotes the capability of states.
- c) As the states work maintaining their transparency level.
- d) None of the above

13. Which of the following is the function of National Development Council?

- a) It is to prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the national plan, including the assessment of resources for the plan.
- b) To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis.
- c) To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level.
- d) To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at the risk of not benefitting from economic progress.

14. The NITI Aayog works upon the approach of

- a) Cooperative federalism
- b) Bottom-up approach
- c) Top-down approach
- d) sustainable development

15. The First Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog was

- a) Rajiv Kumar
- b) Narendra Modi
- c) Arvind Panagariya
- d) None of these.

16. The NITI Aayog comprises of members like

- a) Chairperson
- b) Vice-Chairperson
- c) Chief Executive Officer
- d) All of the Above

17. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?

- a) Planning
- b) Liberalisation
- c) Cooperative Farming
- d) Self-sufficiency

18. Which kind of body is NITI Aayog to the Union Government?

- a) Constitutional body
- b) Statutory body
- c) Advisory body
- d) None of these

19. The Policy that has been adopted by NITI Aayog.

- a) Make in India
- b) Made in India
- c) Start-up India
- d) Ayushman Bharat

20. The Planning Commission became ineffective and irrelevant in the 21st century in terms of -----

- a) As it is unable to handle new policies.
- b) Coping with present challenges of development.
- c) As it acts as a think tank to the Union Government.
- d) As it is unable to function in an effective manner

21. NITI Aayog serves as a think-tank to promote federation where government acts as a with the help of technology. Select the correct option.

- a) Competitive, controller
- b) Comparative, central authority
- c) Cooperative, facilitator
- d) Correlated, enabler

22. Why was the Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog?

- a) More push was required to cope with the pressing challenges of development
- b) The Planning Commission was unacceptable by the people
- c) The Planning Commission was not desirable by the leaders
- d) It was inadmissible by the opposition.

23. Assertion: NITI Aayog is a non-constitutional body.

Reason: The Chief Minister of India is the Ex- Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true

24. During the Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?

- a) Because the US bloc claimed to be pro-democratic and promoted Capitalism.
- b) The US always favoured India.
- c) The US supported India in all its policies.

d) The US was very close to India

25. Which of these statements about Second Five Year plan is incorrect?

- a) It wanted to bring quick structural transformation by making changes in all direction.
- b) It stressed on heavy industries.
- c) Huge allocations were made for large scale projects like Bhakra Nangal Dam etc.
- d) It was drafted under the leadership of P.C Mahalanobis.

SET- B

CH-3

India's Foreign policy

1. India conducted its I and II nuclear tests at Pokhran in the year and

- a) 1978, 1991
- b) 1971, 1992
- c) 1974, 1998
- d) 1974, 1996

2. Which of the following is not the disputed site between India and China?

- a) Doklam
- b) Galwan Valley
- c) Depsang Plains
- d) Lipulekh Pass

3. "The foreign policy of a country is the outcome of her economic policy" these remarks were made by –

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Morarji Desai
- d) Charan Singh

4. What was the impact of the Indo-China Conflict on the opposition parties?

- i) The CPI, which was in favour of the Soviet Union, grew closer with the Congress.
- ii) The Communist Party of India broke up in 1963.
- iii) Alerted the leaders of India about the situation in the Northeast.
- iv) Nagaland was given state status. Select the correct answer using the force given below:
a) i, ii and iii only. b) iii only. c) i and iii only. d) i only.

5. Why did the Indian Government sign the treaty with the Soviet Union in 1971?

- a) India needed diplomatic and military support during the Bangladesh crisis.
- b) India was very close to the USSR.
- c) India wanted to stay away from the USA.
- d) For strengthening friendship.

6. Why was the policy of 'No First Use' reviewed and changed?

- e) India is not a peace-oriented nation anymore.
- f) India wants to be a permanent member of UNSC.
- g) India's regional and national security is paramount.
- h) All of these.

7. India wants to ensure its place in

- a) United Nations Security Council.
- b) International Atomic Energy Agency.
- c) National Security Guard
- d) Missile technology control regime

8. Which one is the correct option for CTBT?

- a) Compact Test Ban treaty.
- b) Comprehensive Testing Ban Treaty.
- c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- d) Compact Testing Ban Treaty.

9. India's Nuclear Policy reiterates its resolve in:

- a) Establishing its regional supremacy
- b) Establishes it as the guardian of SAARC
- c) Establishing disarmament and regional peace
- d) Engage in hostilities with others

10. Indian Foreign Policy is driven by a wide range of factors. Identify the incorrect one.

- a) National Integration.
- b) Protection of International Boundaries.
- c) Alliance Building.
- d) National Interest.

11. Consider the following statements about the Chinese invasion of 1962 and choose the correct one/s.

1. The Soviet Union, despite being a communist state, was in support of India during the conflict.
2. The war led to the first No-Confidence motion in the Parliament of India.

3. It also caused a split in the Communist Party of India and the formation of CPI (M).

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3
- c) Only 1 d) Only 3

12. Choose the incorrect statements about the 1971 Bangladesh war.

1. The war conditions led India signing a 20 year Treaty of peace and friendship with USA in 1971.
2. India retaliated the Pakistan army with an attack mainly using air force due to the lack of support from local population.
3. The Shimla agreement between Lal Bahadu Shastri and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto formalized the return of peace in July 1972.

Code:

- a) 1 and 3 b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3 d) All the above

13. Consider the following statements about India's nuclear policy and choose the correct ones.

1. India's nuclear programme was started in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
2. Nehru was against the nuclear weapons and pleaded the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.
3. India was in support of the NPT when it was adopted, and the plan of its indefinite extension caused India to change her stand.

Code:

- a) 1 and 2 b) Only 1
- c) Only 3 d) All of the above

14. Consider the following statements about NAM and choose the incorrect ones.

1. The leaders of Ghana, Egypt, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and India comprised the core leadership of NAM
2. The first summit of NAM was held in Bandung in 1961
3. India followed genuine nonalignment till Janata party came to power in 1977

Code:

- a) 1 and 3 b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3 d) All of the above

15. Consider the following statements:

1. Nehru was the co-founder of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)
2. Bandung Conference led to the establishment of NAM
3. India advocated the policy of NAM because it wanted to keep away from the military alliances.
4. The 1st NAM Conference was held in Belgrade in 1959

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1 and 3 d) None of above

16. When and where was the NAM summit held?

- a) 1959, Bangkok
- b) 1960, Brazil
- c) 1961, Belgrade
- d) 1962, Philippines

17. The Panchsheel Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in

- a) 1950
- b) 1953
- c) 1954
- d) 1956

18. Write 'true' or 'false' against each of these statements.

1. Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.
2. India's relationship with her neighbours has been strained from the beginning.
3. The cold war has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.
4. The treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971 was the result of India's closeness to USA.

Select the correct option:

- a) T, F, T, F
- b) F, F, T, T
- c) T, T, T, F

d) T, T, F, F

19. What was the impact of the Indo-China Conflict on the opposition parties?

- i) The CPI, which was in favour of the Soviet Union, grew closer with the Congress.
- ii) Alerted the leaders of India about the situation in the Northeast.
- iii) It created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India and the party split in 1964.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- a) i, ii and iii only.
- b) iii only.
- c) i and iii only
- d) All of these.

20. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Nehru was the co-founder of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)
- 2. Belgrade Conference led to the establishment of NAM
- 3. India advocated the policy of NAM because it wanted to keep away from the military alliances.
- 4. The 1st NAM Conference was held in Belgrade in 1961

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) None of above

21. The incident which removed the historical buffer between India and China was

- a) Indo-China war of 1962.
- b) The annexation of Tibet in 1950 by China.
- c) Indo-Pak war of 1965
- d) Sikkim merger with India

23. What does historical buffer mean?

- a) Historical connection between two countries.

- b) Any intermediate or intervening shield lying between two rivals to prevent conflict between them.
- c) A country occupying another country.
- d) All of these.

24. The government of India didn't oppose the annexation of Tibet by China because

- a) India was the first nation to recognise communist government that was set up in China.
- b) China was a powerful nation.
- c) c. India and China had signed Panchsheel agreement, which stated that both nations would respect each other's territorial sovereignty.
- d) All of these

25. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by

1. reducing the Cold War tensions
2. contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations
3. following the policy of non-alignment
4. Becoming a member of SAARC.

Code:

- a) Only 1 and 3
- b) Only 1,2 and 3
- c) Only 1 and 2
- d) All of these

26. India was born in a very trying and challenging international context.

Consider the above statement and choose the incorrect one.

- a) The world had witnessed a devastating war and was grappling with the issues of reconstruction.
- b) Collapse of colonialism
- c) Partition of India created lot of pressures.
- d) New nations were facing the twin challenges of welfare and democracy.

27. Which article of Indian Constitution has laid down provisions for promotion of international peace and security' and where?

- a) Article 50, Directive Principles of State Policy.
- b) Article 50, Fundamental Rights.

- c) Article 51, Directive Principles of state policy.
- d) Article 51, Fundamental Rights.

28. The major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were -

- a) preserve the hard-earned sovereignty,
- b) protect territorial integrity,
- c) promote rapid economic development
- d) promote rapid socio-cultural development.

29. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. This is because of

- a) the Arab-Israel War of 1973
- b) the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations
- c) It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation
- d) All of these.

30. Assertion: The China war dented India's image at home and abroad

Reason: India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true

31. Assertion: the 5 permanent members tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. they

Reason: India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it as they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true

32. Match the following:

(a) The goal of India's foreign leader who crossed over to policy in the period 1950-1964 India
(b) Panchsheel territorial integrity,

i. Tibetan spiritual

ii. Preservation of Sovereignty and

economic development

(c) Bandung Conference iii. Five principles of peaceful coexistence

(d) Dalai Lama iv. Led to the establishment of NAM

Code:

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

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

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

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

33. The signatories of LTBT – Limited Test Ban Treaty is/are

- a) USA, UK, USSR
- b) UK, USA and India
- c) South Africa, UK, USA
- d) India, USA and China

34. Given below are the details of Israel. Choose an incorrect statement.

- a) It is located in Middle East countries with Egypt, Jordan, Syria around it.
- b) The country was formed in 1948 after Palestine was divided.
- c) This is the only Jewish state in the world.
- d) None of these

35. The Sino-Indian conflict and growing rift between China and the Soviet Union affected the opposition party of India as well. Choose the correct statement/s.

- A. It affected the Communist Party of India.
- B. The party got split in 1964.

- C. The pro-USSR faction remained within the same party-CPI and pro-China faction formed a separate party called CPI(M).
- D. The Pro-China faction moved closer to Congress Party.
 - a. Only A B and C
 - b. Only A
 - c. Only B
 - d. All of these

36. Consider the following statements about India's Nuclear Policy and identify the correct statements:

- 1) India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of No First Use.
- 2) 2.The previous government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and international security.
- 3) 3.India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).
- 4) 4.But it favours partisan nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

Code:

- A. 1,2 and 3
- B. 2,3 and 4
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All of these

Contemporary World Politics

Ch-1

The Cold War Era

1.Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance?

- i) Western alliance represented the ideology of liberal democracy
- ii) Western alliance represented the ideology of socialism and communism

iii) Western alliance represented the ideology of capitalism

Choose the correct code:

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Only i and iii
- d) Only ii and iii

2. In which of the world SEATO and CENTO as an alliance system were built by US?

- a) East and South-East Asia
- b) West Asia (Middle East)
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

3. What does the end of bipolarity mean?

- a) end and disintegration of USA
- b) end and disintegration of USSR
- c) end of II World War
- d) All of these

4. The high point of Cold War was –

- a) Cuban Missile Crisis.
- b) atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- c) Establishment of SEATO and CENTO.
- d) Establishment of NATO

5. Why didn't war happen during the Cold War?

- a) Due to theory of Deterrence
- b) Due to NAM
- c) Due to Cuban Missile Crisis
- d) Active involvement of the UN

6. The smaller states were important for super powers due to:-

- i) Vital resources
- ii) Territory
- iii) Economic support

Identify the correct option.

- a) i& iii
- b) i& ii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

7. Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is incorrect?

- a) Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies
- b) Refusal to joining any military alliance
- c) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
- d) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities

8. Which of the following statement is incorrect about NAM?

- a) The first NAM Summit was attended by 20 member states.
- b) It grew into a popular international movement.
- c) It was a policy of staying away from superpowers.
- d) The 17th Summit of NAM was held in Venezuela.

9. What is the rationale of Non-aligned Movement after the end of Cold War?

Choose the incorrect statement

- a) Non-aligned Movement encourages independent initiative which is relevant for all
- b) time.
- c) Non-aligned movement, after the end of cold war, encourages countries to support China and USA.
- d) Afro-Asian unity is still relevant which was one of the objectives of NAM.
- e) Mutual co-operation among developing countries continues to be relevant.

10. Which one of the following statements is 'not correct about the 'Non-aligned Movement'?

- a) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances.
- b) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.
- c) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.
- d) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Arms Control Treaties which have been signed in International arena during the post 2nd World War era and choose the incorrect one/s:

1. LTBT (Limited Test Ban Treaty) banned nuclear weapon tests exclusively in atmosphere.
2. NPT was signed in 1968, entered into force in 1970 and extended indefinitely in 1995.

Code:

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: A

12. In spite of cold war, USA and USSR was vary of real war and many arms control treaties were signed between USA and USSR/Russia. Consider the following statements and choose correct statements:

1. Treaty on limitation of Anti-ballistic missile system was signed in 1972 during Strategic Arms Limitation Talk's second round (SALT-II)
2. Strategic arms reduction treaty-I was signed between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and US President George Bush in 1993

Code:

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: D

13. There had been many important events during cold war era. Arrange these events in chronological order:

1. Korean war resulting in division of Korea
2. Signing of the Baghdad pact
3. American intervention in Vietnam
4. Cuban missile crisis
5. Formation of SEATO

Code:

- a) 1-5-3-2-4 b) 1-5-2-3-4
c) 5-1-3-4-2 d) 1-5-4-2-3

Ans:A

14.Assertion: The Cold War was neither a war or an armed military conflict nor a condition of peace. It was rather a state of uneasy peace.

Reason: The Cold War was not being fought by clever moves, propagandist activities and diplomatic conflicts.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct
- d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

15.The Western Alliance was formalised into an organization called:

- a) NATO
- b) CENTO
- c) SEATO
- d) Warsaw Pact

16.The Warsaw Pact was also called 'Eastern Alliance' because

- a) Most countries of the Western Europe had joined the alliance led by USSR , called Warsaw Pact.
- b) Most countries of the Eastern Europe had joined the alliance led by USSR , called Warsaw Pact.
- c) Most countries of Eastern Europe excluding Poland, Czechoslovakia, had joined the alliance led by USSR , called Warsaw Pact.
- d) None of these.

17."Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5 August 1963." Name the Treaty.

- a) Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- b) Limited Test ban Treaty (LTBT)
- c) Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty.
- d) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START-I)

18. What was the main difference in the ideology of Western Alliances and that of Eastern Alliances?

- a) The Western Alliance headed by the US represented ideology of Capitalism and Communism while Eastern Alliance believed in Liberal Democracy.
- b) The Western Alliance headed by the USSR represented ideology of Capitalism while the Eastern Alliance headed by the US believed in Communism.
- c) The Western Alliance headed by the US represented ideology of Capitalism and Liberal Democracy while the Eastern Alliance headed by Soviet Union believed in Communism and Socialism.
- d) None of these

19. What is meant by Marshal Plan? Choose the incorrect statement

- a) It was named after US Foreign Minister.
- b) It was an US program to provide economic aid.
- c) The West European countries were helped by the US after the end of Second World War.
- d) The East European countries were helped by the US after the end of First World War.

20. Newly independent countries got an option to stay away from any of the alliances, since the time was created.

- a) NATO
- b) CENTO
- c) Warsaw Pact
- d) NAM

21. Who were the three leaders who floated the idea of NAM?

- a) Nehru, Tito, Nasser
- b) Nehru, Sukarno, Shah
- c) Nehru, Nkrumah, Shah
- d) Nehru, Shah, Tito

22. Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is incorrect?

- a) Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies b) Refusal to joining any military alliance
- b) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues

- c) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities

23. Which of these statements about NATO is incorrect?

- a) It stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
- b) It has been related to Western Alliance.
- c) It was an association of thirteen states.
- d) Each of the NATO country would be obliged to help each other.

24. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?

- a) It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies.
- b) It was an ideological war between the superpowers.
- c) It triggered off an arms race.
- d) the US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.

25. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM?

- a) Enabling newly decolonised countries to pursue independent policies
- b) No to joining any military alliances
- c) Following a policy of 'neutrality' on global issues
- d) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities

26. Mark correct or wrong against each of the following statements that describe the features of the military alliances formed by the superpowers.

- a) Member countries of the alliance are to provide bases in their respective lands for the superpowers.
- b) Member countries to support the superpower both in terms of ideology and military strategy.
- c) When a nation attacks any member country, it is considered as an attack on all the member countries.
- d) Superpowers assist all the member countries to develop their own nuclear weapons.

27. Here is a list of countries. Identify the countries which belonged to communist bloc during the Cold War.

- a) Poland and France
- b) Japan and Nigeria

- c) North Korea and Sri Lanka
- d) Poland and Hungary

28. Non-alignment is also not neutrality. What does Neutrality refer to?

Choose the incorrect statement.

- a) Policy of staying out of war.
- b) states do not getinvolved in wars
- c) States are not required to helpend a war.
- d) states take position on theappropriateness or morality of awar

29. Assertion: In April 1949, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was an association of 12 states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.

Reason: Each state would be obliged to help the other.

- a) a)Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

30.Assertion- India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'.

Reason - non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

31.Neutrality means

- a) A policy of staying out of war.
- b) A policy of supporting superpowers.

- c) Maintaining a different stand.
- d) A policy which signifies solidarity.

32. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
2. Fall of Berlin Wall.
3. Disintegration of Soviet Union.
4. Operation Enduring Freedom.

Codes

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

33. Which one of the following is the contentious issue between USA and USSR?

- a) Ideological differences
- b) Military powers
- c) Financial powers
- d) None of the above

34. Hot war means

- a) a full-scale war actually being fought between two or more countries.
- b) a war which seemed imminent due to tension between the superpower.
- c) a situation of a war which could be handled by the dominating power.
- d) None of the above.

35. Why was the 'Cuban Missile crises' considered as the highest points of the cold war

- a) both the superpowers were directly poised against each other for the first time due to Cuban Missile crises.
- b) A war seemed imminent due to tension between the superpowers.
- c) It was a crisis which may lead to a hot war,
- d) All of the above

36. Which set of countries belonged to NATO group?

- a) Poland, Britain and Romania

- b) USA, Czech Republic and France
- c) Britain, France and West Germany
- d) Spain, France and East Germany

37. Under which plan the organisation for European Economic Cooperation was established?

- a) Maastricht Plan
- b) Marshall Plan
- c) American Plan
- d) Any other plan.

38. Which part of the world became the main arena of conflict between the superpowers during the cold war era?

- a) Asia
- b) Africa
- c) Europe
- d) Australia

39. In which region of the world SEATO and CENTO as an alliance system were built by US?

- a) East and S-E Asia
- b) Both (a) and (b)
- c) None of the above

40. The countries like Germany, Japan, Italy were called by which name in World War II?

- a) Allied Power
- b) Axis Power
- c) Eurasian Power
- d) None of these.