



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन/KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
हैदराबाद संभाग/HYDERABAD REGION

QUESTION BANK OF MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS 2021-22

CLASS -XII SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHIEF PATRON

SRI K. SASEENDRAN, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

PATRON

DR (SMT) V. GOWRI, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

COORDINATORS

1. SMT KRISHNA KARMAKAR -K V MALKAPURAM

PREPARED & VETTED BY SUBJECT TEACHERS

1.S HYMA TGT-KV MALKAPURAM

2.SREE LAKSHMI –PGT(HISTORY) KV TIRUMALAGIRI

3.RAMA RAO- PGT(HISTORY) KV GOLCONDA

4.SK MOHAPATRA- PGT (POLITICAL SCIENCE)KV 1 SVN

The end of the Second World War led to the rise of two major centers of power.

- A. USA and Germany
- B. USA and USSR
- C. USSR and RUSSIA
- D. USA and Britain

ANS: -B

1. The end of the Cold War is usually seen as the beginning of _____.

- A. Contemporary era in world politics.
- B. Indian Politics.
- C. Political History
- D. Western Political Thought.

ANS: - A

2. The dominance of two superpowers, the of _____ and _____ the was central to the Cold War.

- A. Soviet Union
- B. United State of America
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above.

ANS: - C

3. New International Economic Order (NIEO) as a means of attaining _____ and _____.

- A. Freedom and Equality

- B. Economic development
- C. Political Independence
- D. Both B and C

ANS: - D

4. In which year the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were worried that the United States of America would invade communist-ruled CUBA.

- A. April 1961
- B. April 1916
- C. April 1996
- D. April 1960

ANS: - A

5. Who was the president of a small island _____ nation of the United States?

- A. John F Kennedy
- B. Fidel Castro
- C. Nikita Khrushchev
- D. George Bush

ANS: - B

6. _____ as an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.

- A. USA
- B. CUBA
- C. Russia
- D. Britain

ANS: - B

7. Who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base?

- A. American President Kennedy
- B. Fidel Castro

- C. Nikita Khrushchev
- D. Stalin

ANS: C

8. In which year nuclear missiles was placed in Cuba?

- A. 1962
- B. 1926
- C. 1965
- D. 1960

ANS: - A

9. After how many weeks USA became aware of Missile in Cuba.

- A. Four weeks
- B. Two weeks
- C. Three weeks
- D. One week

ANS: - C

10. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the_____.

- A. Cuban Missile Crises
- B. Cuban Crises
- C. Missile Crises
- D. Cuba Missile Crises

ANS: - A

11. The Cuban Missile Crises was a high point of what came to be known as the_____.

- A. Hot War

- B. Cold War
- C. World War 1
- D. World War 2

ANS: -B

12. _____ referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies.

- A. Hot
- B. Cold War
- C. World War 2
- D. Cuban Missile Crises

ANS: -B

13. The Cold War included _____, _____ and _____.

- A. Peace, competition and understanding.
- B. Rivalries, military alliance and the balance of power.
- C. Unity, competition and rivalries
- D. Peace, competition and unity.

ANS: - B

14. The Cold War was accompanied by a _____ conflict as well.

- A. Monetary Conflicts
- B. Ideological Conflicts
- C. Personal Conflicts
- D. All of the above.

ANS: - B

15. Who was the leader of Western Alliance?

- A. US
- B. Russia

- C. USSR
- D. Allied powers

ANS: - A

16. The Western Alliance represent ideology of: -

- A. Socialism
- B. Liberalism, democracy and Capitalism
- C. Communalism
- D. Marxism

ANS: - B

17. Who was the leader of Eastern Alliance?

- A. Soviet Union
- B. USA
- C. Russia
- D. Britain

ANS: - A

18. The Eastern Alliance represent the ideology of...

- A. Capitalism
- B. Marxism
- C. Socialism and Communalism
- D. Socialism and Marxism

ANS: - C

19. Allied forces led by the _____.

- A. Germany, Italy and Japan
- B. US, Soviet Union, Britain and France
- C. US, Soviet Union, Italy and Japan
- D. USA, USSR

ANS: - B

20. The World War Two spread up to which regions.

- A. Asia, India, China and Burma
- B. South east Asia, China, Burma and parts of India's northeast.

- C. North east Asia, China, Burma and part of India's northeast.
- D. Northeast Asia, China, Burma and parts of India's north.

ANS: - B

21. Why did the critics say it was unnecessary to drop bombs?

- A. Japan was innocent
- B. Japan was about to surrender
- C. Japan was weak
- D. Japan was stronger

ANS: -B

22. According to critics, what were the reasons for American Bombing Japan?

- A. To stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia
- B. To show Moscow that the United States was supreme
- C. To end the war quickly
- D. Both A and B

ANS: - B

23. According to the US supporters, why was the USA Dropping of the atomic bombs necessary to: -

- A. To stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia
- B. To stop further loss of American and Allied lives.
- C. To end war quickly and to stop
- D. Both b and c

ANS: - D

24. Atomic Bomb of US on Hiroshima was code named.

- A. The bomb was code-named "Little Boy"

- B. Fat man
- C. Little baby
- D. Little girl

ANS: - A

25. Atomic Bomb on Nagasaki was code named as:-

- A. Fat man
- B. Fat boy
- C. Fat women
- D. Fatty man

ANS: - A

26. The yield of Little Boy and Fat man were _____ respectively.

- A. 15 and 26 kilotons
- B. 15 and 29 kilotons
- C. 15 and 21 kilotons
- D. 14 and 21 kilotons

ANS: - C

27. By the early 1950s the US and the USSR were already making thermonuclear weapons that had a yield between _____.

- A. 10 and 15 kilotons
- B. 10 and 15 thousand kilotons
- C. 15 and 20 kilotons
- D. 100 thousand kilotons.

ANS: - B

28. When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction on each other, a full-fledged war is

- A. Unlikely

- B. Likely
- C. Must
- D. Possible

ANS: - A

29. What happens in Logic of deterrence situation?

- A. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack
- B. Cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war
- C. Neither side would want to risk war
- D. Both a and b

ANS: - D

30. In spite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers--- remained a "cold and hot or shooting war due to?

- A. Logic of War
- B. Logic of peace
- C. Logic of deterrence
- D. All of the above

ANS:- C

31. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not _____.

- A. Fighting
- B. Ideological conflict
- C. Rivalry between powers
- D. None of the above

ANS: - C

32. In the deterrence relationship both blocks led by the superpowers were respected to behave as _____ actors.

- A. Rational and responsible
- B. Responsible and vigilant

- C. Careful honest
- D. None of the above

ANS: - A

33. When two superpowers and the blocks led them are in a _____ relationship, fighting wars will be massively destructive.

- A. Friendly
- B. Deterrence
- C. Peaceful
- D. Neutral

ANS: - B

34. Cold War managed to ensure _____ .

- A. Peace
- B. Human lives
- C. Human survival
- D. None of the above

ANS: - C

35. The Western alliance was formalized into an organization, the _____, which came into existence _____.

- A. NATO, In April 1949
- B. SEATO, In April 1948
- C. CENTO, In April 1994
- D. TANTO, In April 1947

ANS: - A

36. NATO is an association of _____ states.

- A. Eleven
- B. Twelve
- C. Fifteen

D. Ten

ANS: - B

37. The Eastern alliance, known as the _____ was led by the Soviet Union.

- A. Warsaw pact
- B. SEATO
- C. CENTO
- D. NATO

ANS: - A

38. The Eastern alliance was created in _____ and its principal function was to counter _____ forces in Europe.

- A. 1954, CENTO
- B. 1955, NATO
- C. 1955, SEATO
- D. None of the above

ANS: - B

39. In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia, the United States built an alliance system called _____ and _____

- A. CENTO and NATO
- B. NATO and SEATO
- C. SEATO and CENTO
- D. None of the above

ANS: - C

40. The Soviet Union and Communist China responded by heaving close relations with regional countries such as

- A. India, Pakistan and Nepal
- B. North Vietnam, North Korea Iraq

- C. Iraq, Pakistan and Bhutan
- D. North Vietnam, North Korea and Pakistan

ANS: - B

41. Name the movement which gave newly independent countries a way staying out of the alliance.

- A. NAM
- B. NATO
- C. CENTO
- D. SEATO

ANS: - A

42. 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 of an arms race
- (d) The US and U.S.S.R were engaged in direct wars.

ANS: -D

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

- (a) Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies.
- (b) Not joining any military alliances.
- (c) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues.
- (d) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities.

ANS: -C

44. Which of the following is not a member of NATO?

- (a) The U.S.A.
- (b) England

- (c) France
- (d) None of these

ANS: -D

45. Which of the following was not a member of SEATO?

- (a) U.S.S.R
- (b) New Zealand
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Australia

ANS: - A

46. Which of the following statements about the NIEO is false?

- (a) Give the LDCs control over their natural resources
- (b) Obtain access to Western markets
- (c) Reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries.
- (d) Provide the developed countries with a greater role in international economic institutions.

ANS: -D

47. In 1945 the allied forces included the U.S, ----- U.S.S.R and -----.

- (a) U.S, Britain, U.S.S.R and France
- (b) U.S, Japan, U.S.S.R and France
- (c) U.S, France, U.S.S.R and Italy
- (d) U.S, Italy, U.S.S.R and Japan

ANS: A

48. The event that took place in 1961 was

- (a) The construction of the Berlin wall.
- (b) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
- (c) Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia.
- (d) The Unification of Germany

ANS: - A

49. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the president of the small island nation off the coast of the United States. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in the American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR.

i) Who were worried that the United States of America would invade communist ruled Cuba?

- A) The leaders of Cuba
- B) The leaders of USSR
- C) The leaders of Cuba
- D) None of the above

ANS: -B

ii) Who was Fidel Castro?

- A) President of USSR
- B) President of USA
- C) President of Cuba
- D) President of Britain

ANS: - C

iii) Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both

- A) Technical and Financial aid
- B) Diplomatic and Financial aid
- C) Political and Technical aid

D) None of the above

ANS: - B

iv) Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a

- A) USA base
- B) Cuba base
- C) Russian base
- D) Britain base

ANS:- C

v) In which year nuclear missile was placed in Cuba?

- A) 1962
- B) 1926
- C) 1965
- D) 1960

ANS: - A

50. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. The US President, John F. Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous, for it would have been no ordinary war. Eventually, to the world's great relief, both sides decided to avoid war. The Soviet ships slowed down and turned back.

i) After _____ weeks the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba.

- A) One week

- B) Four weeks
- C) Three weeks
- D) Two weeks

ANS: -C

ii) Who were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries?

- A) Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev
- B) John F. Kennedy and Fidel Castro
- C) John F. Kennedy and his Advisers
- D) Nikita Khrushchev and his advisers

ANS: - C

iii) To whom Kennedy ordered to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba.

- A) Russian warships
- B) American warships
- C) Cuban warships
- D) None of the above

ANS: -B

iv) What was the greatest relief to the whole world?

- A) Soviet ships heading to Cuba.
- B) Cuban Missile crisis was high point.
- C) Both sides decided to avoid war.
- D) All the above.

ANS: -D

v) A _____ seems imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crises.

- A) War
- B) Clash
- C) Nuclear War
- D) Social Life

ANS: - B

51. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics. In 1945, the Allied Forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan, ending the Second World War (1939- 1945). The war had involved almost all the major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside Europe including Southeast Asia, China, Burma (now Myanmar) and parts of India's northeast. The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian property. The First World War had earlier shaken the world between 1914 and 1918.

i) Which incident is a landmark in contemporary world politics?

- A) The end of the First World War.
- B) The end of the Second World War.
- C) The end of Cold of War.
- D) All the above.

ANS: - B

ii) In 1945, _____ forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany.

- A) Axis power.
- B) Allied Power.
- C) Soviet Power.
- D) Union Power.

ANS: -B

iii) The war had involved almost all the major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside_____.

- A) Europe, Asia, China, Pakistan and Burma.
- B) Europe, Southeast Asia, China, Burma and parts of India's northeast.
- C) China, India, Burma and Pakistan
- D) All the above.

ANS: - B

iv. Which war had earlier shaken the world between 1914 and 1918.

- A) Second World War.
- B) Cold War.
- C) First World War.
- D) None of the above.

ANS: - C

v) The War devastated the World in terms of loss of ____ and ____.

- A) Freedom and Finance
- B) Human lives and civilian property
- C) Ideology and Political life
- D) Economy and Freedom

ANS: - B

52. Read the following passage carefully and answer the followings that follows:

The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The world war ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender. Critics of the US decision to drop the bombs have argued that the US knew that Japan was about to surrender and that it was unnecessary to drop the bombs. They suggest that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere and to show Moscow that the United States was supreme. US supporters have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives. Whatever the motives, the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage.

- i) What was also the reason for beginning of the Cold War?
- A) The end of the First World War.
 - B) The end of the Second World War.
 - C) The end of the cold war.
 - D) All the above.

ANS: - B

- ii) When was the Second World War ended?
- A) Both sides decided to avoid war.
 - B) Mutual Understanding by both.
 - C) USA dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - D) All the above.

ANS: - C

- iii) Who suggested that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union for making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere?
- A) US critics
 - B) US supporters
 - C) Both A and B
 - D) None of the above

Ans: -A

- iv) Who have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly?
- A) US critics
 - B) US supporters
 - C) Both A and B
 - D) None of the above

ANS: -B

- v) According to critics, what was the reasons for American Bombing Japan?

- A) To stop Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia.
- B) To stop further loss of America and Allied lives.
- C) To end war quickly and to stop
- D) Both A and C

ANS: - D

53. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve 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. Each of these states would be obliged to help the other. The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

i) In which year the NATO came into existence?

- A) In April 1948
- B) In April 1949
- C) In April 1984
- D) In April 1947

ANS: - B

ii) The Eastern Alliance was led by whom?

- A) USA
- B) Britain
- C) Soviet Union
- D) None of the above

ANS: - C

iii) What was the principal function of Warsaw pact?

- A) To defend Western Alliance.
- B) To defend Europe and North America
- C) To counter NATO's forces in Europe
- D) All the above

ANS: - C

iv) NATO was an association of _____ states.

- A) Eleven
- B) Twelve
- C) Thirteen
- D) Fourteen

ANS: -B

v) Western Alliance was led by whom?

- A) Britain
- B) USA
- C) USSR
- D) Cuba

ANS: - C

54. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

The Cold War threatened to divide the world into two alliances. Under these circumstances, many of the newly independent countries, after gaining their independence from the colonial powers such as Britain and France, were worried that they would lose their freedom as soon as they gained formal independence. Cracks and splits within the alliances were quick to appear. Communist China quarrelled with the USSR towards the late 1950s, and, in 1969, they fought a brief war over a territorial dispute. The other important development was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which gave the newly independent countries away of staying out of the alliances.

i) What was threatening of the cold war to the whole world?

- A) Destruction of the world.
- B) Division of the world.
- C) Division into two alliances.
- D) All the above

ANS: - C

- ii) Why did many newly independent countries worry after gaining independence?
- A) Getting more facilities
 - B) Loss of freedom
 - C) More independence
 - D) None of the above

ANS: - B

- iii) What was reason behind the quarrel between China and USSR?
- A) Territorial disputes
 - B) Financial disputes
 - C) Military disputes
 - D) All the above

ANS: -A

- iv) What was the prospective of the newly independent countries?
- A) Cooperate to alliance
 - B) Stay away from the alliance
 - C) Stay with USSR
 - D) Stay with US.

ANS: -B

- v) In which year China ad USSR fought a brief war over a territorial dispute?
- A) 1969
 - B) 1968
 - C) 1967
 - D) 1996

ANS: - A

55. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow.

Sometimes, countries outside the two blocs, for example, the non-aligned countries, played a role in reducing Cold War conflicts and averting some grave crises. Jawaharlal Nehru — one of the leaders of the NAM — played a crucial role in mediating between the two Koreas. In the Congo crisis, the UN Secretary-General played a key mediatory role. By and large, it was the realisation on a superpower's part that war by all means should be avoided that made them exercise restraint and behave more responsibly in international affairs. As the Cold War rolled from one arena to another, the logic of restraint was increasingly evident. However, since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliance, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.

i) Which countries played a crucial role in reducing Cold War?

- A) Allied countries
- B) Non-Aligned countries
- C) Western countries
- D) Foreign countries

ANS: - B

ii) Who was an Indian played crucial role in mediating between the two Koreas?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Netaji Subash Chandra Bose
- D) Motilal Nehru

ANS: - B

iii) Who played a crucial role in mediating in the Congo Crises?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) NAM countries
- C) UN Secretary General
- D) Western countries

ANS: - C

iv) What were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place?

- A) International affairs
- B) Logic of restraint
- C) Huge stock of arms
- D) Non-aligned countries

ANS: -C

56. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A): The end of the Second World War also the beginning of the Cold War.

Reason(R): The world war ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Options: -

- A) If both(A) and(R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - A

57. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A): The Western alliance was formalised into an organisation, NATO which came into existence in 1949.

Reason(R): The Eastern alliance, was led by the Soviet Union and it was created in 1955.

Options: -

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - B

58. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - The Cuban Missile Crises was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.

Reason: - The Cold War referred to the competition, the tension and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - A

59. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.

Reason: - Three weeks after the USA had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - C

60. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliance, and of the balance of power.

Reason: - These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organising political, economic, and social life all over the world.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - A

61. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries.

Reason: - Without sustained development, a country could not truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - A

62. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - The Cuban Missile Crises was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.

Reason: - The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian property.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - B

63. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - The Second World War ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities.

Reason: - The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - A

64. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicious led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war.

Reason: - The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - B

65. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - The Cold War was an outcome of the emergency of the US and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other.

Reason: - When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction unacceptable to each other, a full-fledged war is unlikely.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - A

66. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - The two superpowers were not keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world.

Reason: - The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purpose.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - D

67. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: - The consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage.

Reason: - With the defeat of Germany and Japan, the devastation of Europe and in many other parts of the world, the United State and the Soviet Union became the greatest powers in the world.

- A) If both(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- B) If both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) If (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) If (A) is false but (R) is true.

ANS: - A

THE END OF BIPOLARITY

Lesson-2

1) The Berlin War symbolized the division between the _____ world.

- (A) capitalist and communist
- (B) rich and poor
- (C) developed and developing.
- (D) East and West

Answer - A

2) the Berlin Wall was more than kilometer long war?

- (A) 100 KM
- (B) 150 km.
- (C) 175 km
- (D) 200 km

Answer:- B

3) The USSR group was also known as the _____ bloc?

- (A) Capitalist bloc

- (B) Socialist bloc
- (C) Democratic bloc
- (D) Developed bloc

Answer:- B

4) Warsaw pact signed by mainly by the countries of _____ Europe?

- (A) Eastern
- (B) Central
- (C) Southern
- (D) Western

Answer - B

5) When Mikhail Gorbachev became General secretary of the communist party of Soviet Union?

- (A) 1981
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1989
- (D) 1990

Answer - B

6) The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in _____?

- (A) 1969
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1989
- (D) 1999

Answer:- B

7) _____ was the successor of Lenin?

- (A) Putin
- (B) Gaubachev
- (C) Stalin
- (D) Trotosky

Answer:- C

8) Collectivisation of agriculture was done by _____ in the USSR?

- (A) Stalin
- (B) Lenin
- (C) Yeltsin
- (D) Putin

Answer:- A

9) Who among the following is not a Baltic republic?

- (A) Estonia
- (B) Lithuania
- (C) Latvia
- (D) London

Answer:- D

10) What is the meaning of Perestroika?

- (A) Rejecting
- (B) Recounting
- (C) Restructuring
- (D) Reopening

Answer:- C

11) What is the meaning of Glasnost?

- (A) Transparency
- (B) Openness
- (C) Lockdown
- (D) Strick

Answer:- B

12) _____ became the first republic to declare its independence from USSR?

- (A) Lithuania
- (B) Liberia
- (C) Georgia
- (D) Azerbaijan

Answer:- A

13) Yeltsin became the President of Russia in the year _____?

- (A) 1998
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1994
- (D) 1995

Answer:- B

14) In 1991 _____ signed as the President of the Soviet Union?

- (A) Gorbachev
- (B) Yeltsin
- (C) Kruschev
- (D) Breznev

Answer:- A

15)Czechoslovakia was split into _____ parts after 1945.

- (A) 5
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 2

Answer:- D

Assertion & Reason

The following questions consist of two statements-

Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

16) Assertion (A):- USSR came into being after 1917 Revolution.
Reason (R):- It was inspired by socialism and opposed capitalism.

Answer:(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

17) Assertion (A):-After second World War, the world was divided into Eastern Block and Western Block.
Reason (R):- western countries joined Eastern Block.

Answer:(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

18) Assertion (A):- Vladimir Lenin died in 1924.
Reason (R): Stalin came to power in 1924.

Answer:(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

19) Assertion (A): Joseph Stalin's period saw the rapid industrialisation of USSR.
Reason (R): His period was known as the Great Terror of 1930's

Answer:(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).

20) Assertion (A): Cold War came to an end with the collapse of Soviet Union.

Reason (R): USA became only the powerful country in the world.

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

21) Assertion (A): Many western European countries joined NATO.

Reason (R): It was a military alliance formed by USA.

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

22) Assertion (A): Shock therapy was the transition of communism to capitalism.

Reason (R): The collapse of communism resulted in shock therapy.

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

23) Assertion (A): Due to shock therapy the value of Russian Ruble declined.

Reason (R): Ruble is not the currency of USSR.

Answer: (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

24) Assertion (A): India's Relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy.

Reason (R): India maintained good Relations with all the post-communist countries.

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

25) Assertion (A): The Berlin wall was built in 1961.

Reason (R): Germany was the friend of allied countries.

Answer: (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

CASE BASED

The Berlin Wall symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world. Built in 1961 to separate East Berlin from West Berlin, this more than 150 kilometre long wall stood for 28 years and was finally broken by the people on 9 November 1989. This marked the unification of the two parts of Germany and the beginning of the end of the communist bloc.

- 26) Berlin wall symbolises the division between _____ and _____.
- a) Capitalism and secularism
 - b) Capitalism and Democracy
 - c) Capitalism and communism
 - d) Communism and socialism

Answer:- (c) Capitalism and Communism

- 27) Berlin wall was built in _____ year.
- a) 2020
 - b) 2021
 - c) 1961
 - d) 1999

Ans: (c) 1961

- 28) The Berlin Wall Separates _____.
- a) East Berlin from North Berlin.
 - b) East Berlin from North West Berlin
 - c) East Berlin from West Berlin
 - d) East Berlin from South Berlin

Answer:- c) East Berlin from West Berlin

- 29) The Berlin Wall stood for _____ years.
- a) 10
 - b) 21
 - c) 20
 - d) 28

Answer:- d) 28

- 30) The Berlin wall was broken on _____.
- a) 9th November 1989
 - b) 10th November 1989
 - c) 11th November 1989
 - d) 12th November 1989

Answer:- a) 9th November 1989

CASE BASED

After the Second World War, the east European countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the fascist forces came under the control of the USSR. The political and the economic systems of all these countries were modelled after the USSR. This group of countries was called the Second World or the 'socialist bloc'. The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, held them together. The USSR was the leader of the bloc.

31) The second world war ended in _____ year.

- a) 1942
- b) 1943
- c) 1944
- d) 1945

Answer:- d) 1945

32) USSR stands for _____

- a) Union of Soviet
- b) Soviet Republic
- c) Union of Soviet socialist Republic
- d) Union of Republic

Answer:- c) Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

33) After second world war, the East European countries came under the control of

- a) USA
- b) USSR
- c) UK
- d) France

Answer:- b) USSR

- 34) The military alliance of Warsaw was created by _____.
- a) USA
 - b) USSR
 - c) Britain
 - d) China

Answer:- b) USSR

- 35) The western Block was controlled by _____.
- a) China
 - b) USA
 - c) USSR
 - d) India

Answer:- b) USA

36. Arrange the following in the chronological order of occurrence

I Disintegration of U S S R

II Berlin wall collapse

III February Revolution

IV Gorbachev became the General Secretary of U S S R

A I,II,III and iv

B II,I,III and iv

C III, IV,II and I

D IV,III,II and I

Ans : C

37. Which among the following statements that describe the nature of Soviet economy is wrong?

- A Socialism was the dominant ideology
- B State ownership /control existed over the factors of production
- C People enjoyed economic freedom
- D Every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the state.

Ans : C

38. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of U S S R?

- I End of the ideological war between USA and USSR
- II Birth of CIS
- III change in the balance of power in the world
- IV Crisis in the Middle East

Select the correct answer using the four given above

- A IV only
- B II, I and III
- C III, II and IV
- D II and IV

Ans : A

39. Which among the following statements is false ?

- A Russian revolution was inspired by the ideals of socialism.
- B Lenin was the leader of Russian revolution.
- C The transition from socialism to capitalism is known as shock therapy
- D India was responsible for the disintegration of USSR.

Ans : D

40.The communist party was not accountable to the people,Ordinary people were exploited by rampant corruption.They were given no representation in the state machinery,

- I USSR started the five year plan
- II People were subjected to lot of difficulties
- II India adopted five year plan copying from USSR
- IV USA and USSR remained to be powerful after disintegration.

Read the following options mention which sentence is wrong ?

- A I only
- B I and II
- C I,II and III
- D IV only

Ans : D

41.Russia had good relationship with India because

- A India purchases its arms

- B India imports oil from India
- C India had very good cultural relations with it
- D All of the above

Ans ; D

42. Consider the following statements.

Find the wrong statement

- A Lenin was the leader of Bolshevik party
- B Stalin was not the immediate successor of Lenin
- C Gorbachev was blamed for the disintegration of USSR
- D Boris yelstin was the first elected president of Russia

Ans : B

43. The Berlin wall was toppled on-----

- A 9th November 1989
- B 8th November 1989
- C 7th November 1989
- D 6th November 1989

Ans : A

44. Soviet political system was based on ----ideology.

- A Mixed economy
- B Socialism and communism

C Capitalism

D Private sector

Ans : B

45. USSR stands for-----

A. Union of socialist Russia

B Union of soviet

C . Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

D United States Russia

Ans : C

UNITED NATIONS AND ITS ORGANISATIONS

Lesson-3

1. CASE-BASED QUESTIONS :

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War. The organization was set up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states. It tried to achieve what the League could not between the two world wars. The UN's objective is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states. It was founded with the hope that it would act to stop the conflicts between states escalating into war and, if war broke out, to limit the extent of hostilities. Furthermore, since conflicts often arose from the lack of social and economic development, the UN was intended to bring countries

together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world.

I. ----- was the founded as a successor to league of Nations.

- a. UNESCO
- b. The UN
- c. The USA
- d. The USSR

Ans--- B

II. The UN was established in the year

- a. 1942
- b.1946
- c.1945
- d.1940

Ans---C

III. The UN's objective is

- a. to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states.
- b. to start war
- c. to create war like situation
- d. to encourage conflicts

Ans----A

IV. How many states signed to set up the organization?

- a. 50
- b.45
- c.51
- d.52

Ans----C

V. How do often conflicts arise?

- a. lack of social and economic development
- b. lack of culture
- c. lack of knowledge
- d. lack of faith

Ans---A

2. CASE-BASED QUESTIONS:

IMF- The International Monetary Fund is an International organization that oversees these financial institutions and regulations that act at the International level. The IMF has 189 member countries (as on 12 April 2016) but they do not enjoy an equal say. The top ten countries have more than 52

percent of the votes. They are the G-8 members (The US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Canada and Russia), China and Saudi Arabia. The US alone has 16.54 per cent voting rights.

- I. What is IMF?
 - a. International Monetary Fund is an international organization that it oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level
 - b. Indian Making Form is an international organization that it oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.
 - c. International marking Fees is an international organization that it oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.
 - d. International Money Fund is a international organization that it oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.

Ans---A

- II. Write about the membership and voting procedure of the International Monetary Fund.
 - a. The IMF has 189 member countries, but they do not enjoy an equal say. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights.
 - b. The IMF has 189 member countries, but they are enjoying equal rights.
 - c. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights because it is the permanent member country in the Security Council.
 - d. None.

Ans--- A

III. Why has the US alone held 16.54 percent voting rights?

- a. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights because it is the poorest country. The US providing less amount for it's funding.
- b. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights because it is the richest member country of the organization. The US provides maximum for its funding.
- c. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights because it is the sole superpower in the world.
- d. The US alone has 16.54 percent voting rights because it is the permanent member country in the Security Council.

Ans---B

IV. Which are the following G-8 member countries?

- a. US, Japan, India, Russia, Nepal, Germany.
- b. US, Germany, Japan, France, UK, Italy, Canada, Russia, China and Saudi Arabia.
- c. US, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Singapore, Canada, China and Saudi Arabia.
- d. US, Japan, Netherlands, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Italy, Iraq.

Ans--- B

V. What is the voting percent of the top ten countries?

- a.65% b. 75% c.85% d.52%.

Ans--- D

3. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- 1. The UN Security Council have-----Permanent members and -----non-permanent members.
 - a. Ten permanent and fifteen non permanent member countries

- b. Ten permanent and ten non permanent member countries
- c. Ten permanent and five non permanent member countries
- d. Five permanent and ten non permanent countries

Ans---- D

2. The present Secretary General of the UN is.

- a. Ban Ki-moon
- b. Kofi A. Annan
- c. Antonio Guterres
- d. U Thant

Ans---D

3. The prime objective of UN is

- a. To maintain peace and security
- b. It is the major financial contributor of the world
- c. To encourage conflicts
- d. None

Ans---A

4. The total number of members represented in General assembly is

- a. 191
- b. 195
- c. 193
- d. 197

Ans--- C

5. The World Trade Organization (WTO) formed on 1st January

- a. 1994
- b. 1995
- c. 1996
- d. 1997

Ans--- B

6. Check which is not an agency of U.N.?

- a. International Committee of Red Cross
- b. UNDP
- c. IMF

d.ILO

Ans--- A

7. India became a member of the U.N. in:

a. 1945 b. 1947

c. 1950 d. 1962

Ans--- A

8. Which of the following organizations is meant for Children?

a. UNESCO b. UNICEF

c. UNHCR d. UNHRC

Ans --- B

9. The office of the UN General Assembly.

a. New York b. Washington DC

c. San Francisco d. Zurich

Ans--- A

10. Currently in 2016 UN peacekeeping operations are?

a.15 b.14 c.17 d.16

Ans--- D

11. Which of the following has veto power in the Security Council?

a. India b. Pakistan c. Brazil d. America

Ans--- D

12. The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell. Who made this statement?

- a. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Kofi Annan
- c. Ban Ki-moon
- d. Dag Hammarskjold

Ans---D

13. Expand IAEA?

- a. International Atomic Energy Act
- b. International Atomic Energy Accord
- c. International Atomic Energy Agency
- d. International Atomic Eastern Agency.

Ans--- C

14. The International Court of Justice popularly known as the

- a. Supreme Court
- b. World Court
- c. Criminal Court
- d. Subordinate Courts

Ans--- B

15. The largest international human rights organization in -----

- a. Russia
- b. Germany
- c. Canada
- d. US

Ans--- D

16. What is the full form of NGO?

- a. Non gazette office
- b. Non-Governmental Organization
- c. Nation governing organization
- d. None

Ans--- B

17. The more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council is

- a. Nuclear capability
- b. Located in Asia
- c. India's membership in the UN
- D. India's growing economic power and stable political system

Ans--- D

18. How many judges are there in the international Court of Justice?

- a. Fifteen judges b. Sixteen judges
- c. Seventeen judges d. Eighteen judges

Ans--- A

19. Which one of the following is not a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council?

- a. Russia b. India c. China d. France

Ans--- B

20. The highest functionary of the UN is called-----

- a. General Assembly b. Secretariat c. Security Council d. None

ANS--- B

21. Match the following:

A

B

- 1. Economic and Social Council a. Oversees the global financial system
- 2. International Court of Justice b. Reservation of international peace and security

3. International Atomic Energy Agency c. Looks into the economic and social welfare of the member countries

4. Security Council d. Safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology

5. UN High Commission for Refugees e. Resolves disputes between and among member countries

6. World Trade Organisation f. provide shelter and medical help during emergencies

7. International Monetary Fund g. Facilitates free trade among member countries

I. 1-b 2-c 3-d 4-f 5-e 6-a 7-g II. 1-c 2-e 3-d 4-b 5-f 6-g 7-a

III. 1-c 2-d 3-f 4-a 5-g 6-b 7-e IV. 1-f 2-g 3-a 4-d 5-c 6-b 7-e

ANS—II

22. Mark correct or wrong against each of the following statements below about the Veto power.

A. only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power

B. It is a kind of negative power

C. The Secretary General uses this power when not satisfied with any decision.

D. One veto can stall a Security Council resolution.

ANS—A- Correct B- Correct C- Wrong D- Correct

23. How many member countries are members of the UN?

A. 188 b. 190 c. 192 d. 193

ANS-- D

24. What is Amnesty International?

a. It is an NGO (Non governmental organization) at international forum b. it is an organization

c. it is a government organization d. none

ANS-- A

25. Correct and rewrite the following:

The UN Security Council has seven permanent members. A majority of the permanent members can “Veto” any decision of Security Council.

ANS—The UN Security Council has five permanent members .Any one out of these permanent members can “Veto” any decision of the Security Council.

26. Who has a right to vote in the U.N.?

a. Each member nation of U.N. countries b. only five permanent member

c. only non-permanent member countries d. none

ANS-- A

27. The UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology:

a. The UN Committee on Disarmament Agency b. International Atomic Energy

c. UN International Safeguard committee d. None

ANS—B

28. Which of the following oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level?

- a. WTO b. IAEA c. IMF d. WHO

ANS—C

29. Which of the following is suggestion for becoming a new member of the Security Council?

- a. A major economic power b. A major military power
c. A substantial contributor to the UN budget d. All of the above

ANS—D

30. Name any two member states of the European Union who are permanent members of the UN Security Council?

- a. India and Brazil b. Britain and France
c. Singapore and Malaysia d. Andaman and Lakshadweep

ANS—B

31. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:

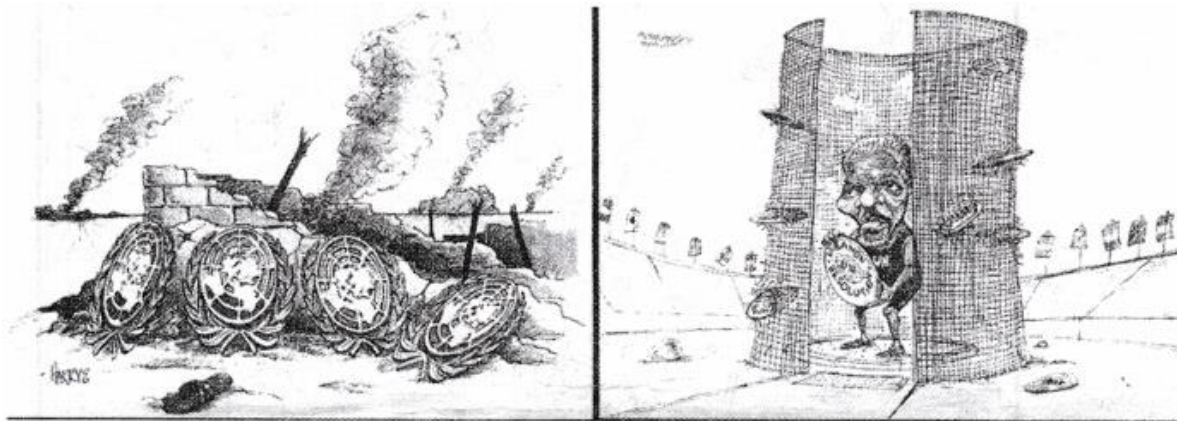


Q. What type of crisis does the picture show?

- a. The UN Secretary General
- b. Acceptance of responsibility of international organization
- c. Starvation, genocide, horror etc.
- d. None

ANS--- C

32. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



Q. What does the picture represent?

- a. A humanitarian war
- b. The movement of peace keeping forces
- c. It represents role of UN on attack on Lebanon by Israeli forces
- d. None

ANS--- C

33. Who is the person being commented in the above picture?

- a. The UN Secretary General

- b. The US President
- c. Russian leader
- d. None

ANS--- A

34. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



Q. What does this logo represents?

- a. Global progress
- b. Equity in the World
- c. It shows the globe (world Map) and encircled olive leaves represent peace
- d. Harmony amongst the people

ANS--- C

35. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



Q. What does the UN stand for?

- a. war
- b. conflict
- c. peace
- d. arms race

ANS--- C

36. The UN most visible public figure and representative head is the

- a. Chief Executive Officer
- b. Secretary General
- c. Administrative Officer
- d. Deputy General

ANS--- B

37. The two aspects of Human Rights are

- a. Social and Legal aspects
- b. Natural and Legal aspects
- c. Economic and political aspects
- d. None

ANS--- B

38. The original member nations that signed the charter of the United Nations back in 1945 were

- a. 58 b. 49 c.45 d. 51

ANS--- D

39. Where are the head quarters of WTO?

- a. New York b. Washington DC
c. Geneva (Switzerland) d. New Zealand

ANS--- C

40. The number of principal organs of UNO is -----

- a. 3 b4 c.5 d.6

ANS--- D

41. Which organ of United Nations has ceased to be operational?

- a. Trusteeship Council b. Secretariat
c. International Court of Justice d. Economic and Social Council

ANS--- A

42. Which of the following countries is not a member of the G-8 group?

- a. Germany b. France c. Italy d. Spain

ANS--- D

43. The head quarters of International Court of Justice are at

- a. Geneva b. Rome c. The Hague d. Vienna

ANS--- C

44. What is the purpose of ‘United Nations Conference on UNCTAD?’

- a. Promotes International Trade with a view to accelerate economic growth of developing countries
- b. Set rules for World Trade
- c. Promotes International Monetary cooperation and expansion of International Trade
- d. None of the above

ANS--- A

45. The term of office of the UN Secretary-General is

- a. Three years
- b. Four years
- c. Five years
- d. Six years

ANS--- C

46. Which of the following is Human Rights Organisation?

- a. The French Community
- b. The Arab League
- c. The organization of African Unity
- d. Amnesty international

ANS--- D

47. Which of the following organizations is meant for Children?

- a. UNESCO
- b. UNICEF
- c. UNHCR
- d. UNHRC

ANS--- B

48. Which of the following is a genuine contender for becoming a permanent member of Security Council?

- a. China
- b. France
- c. India
- d. Pakistan

ANS--- C

49. Currently in 2016 UN peacekeeping operations are?

- a. 17 b. 16 c. 15 d.14

ANS--- B

50. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

- a. Establishment of Human Rights Council
- b. Yalta Conference
- c. Atlantic Charter
- d. India joins the UN

- a. b, d, a, c b. c, b, d, a c. a, b, c, d d. b, c, d, a

ANS--- B

51. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:

- a. The WTO
- b. Amnesty International
- c. League of Nations
- d. World Bank

- a. c, d, a, b b. d, c, b, a
- c. d, c, b, a d. a, b, c, d

ANS--- A

4. ASSERTION AND REASON BASED (QUESTIONS) STATEMENTS:

I. Assertion - The World Bank was created during the Second World War in 1944.

Reason - The Soviet Union has collapsed.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans—B

II. Assertion- US and other western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.

Reason- The UN consists of many different structures and agencies.

In the context of the above two statement which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- A

III. Assertion- In the Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.

Reason—Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- A

IV. Assertion- We should keep in mind that the membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965.

Reason- UN General Assembly members now are developing countries.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- A

V. Assertion- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957.

Reason- IAEA teams did not inspect nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactors are not being used for military purposes.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- C

VI. Assertion- The biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council.

Reason - The organization was setup through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- B

VII. Assertion- UN Created for peaceful building Commission

Reason- To prevent World Wars.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- A

VIII. Assertion- World Trade Organisation is an international Organisation.

Reason- It sets the rules for global trade.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- A

IX. Assertion - Only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power.

Reason- One veto can stall a Security Council resolution.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- A

X. Assertion - Humanitarian policies are implemented by the main organs and specialized agencies spread across the globe.

Reason- The members of the General Assembly are automatically the members of all other principal organs and specialized agencies of the UN.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are false
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

Ans--- B

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDINGS

Lesson-4

1.Assertion and Reason Questions

The following questions consists of two statements – assertion (A) and Reason(R)

Answer these questions .Selecting the appropriate option given below

(A)Both (A)and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

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

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

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

1. Assertion (A): The partition of the country proved everyone's worst fears. There were serious questions about the future of India.

Reason (R): British government decided to give independence to India

2. Assertion (A): There were no single belt of uniform Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration one in the west and in the east.

Reason (R): Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to join with Pakistan.

3. Assertion (A): Writers, poets, and film makers in India and Pakistan have often used the phrase division of hearts to describe partition.

Reason (R): Muslim League put forward the Two Nation theory that British did not consist of one but two people.

4. Assertion (A): The ruler of Travancore decided to remain independent and Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day.

Reason (R): With the end of British rule in India, paramountcy of the British crown over princely rulers also came to an end.

5. Assertion (A): India was divided into 14 states and 6 union territories by the State Reorganisation Act 1956.

Reason (R): The creation of linguistic provinces has helped a lot in instilling the feelings of regionalism in the Indian public.

6. Assertion (A): Nehru, believing in secularism, supported the declaration of India as a secular state. A secularist state means that the state will not have any religion of its own and will treat all religions equally.

Reason (R): Nehru believed that a strong nation can be built by making India a secular state.

7. Assertion (A): The first deputy prime minister and home minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as an Iron Man of India.

Reason (R): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced key challenges of integration of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir.

8. Assertion (A): Partition of India was the outcome of the "two-nation theory".

Reason (R): Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.

9. Assertion (A): Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.

Reason (R): Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

10. Assertion (A): Nehru, the architect of India's nation-building, had clearly specified that India was not a mere geographical or historical entity. According to him, India had a unique capability to synthesise alien culture and this had been the secret of India's unity in diversity.

Reason (R): In the 21st century, the whole world has woken up to the facet of this diversity. Selfish and petty politicians have sown seeds of disintegration by using ethnic, lingual and cultural factionalism for narrow political gains.

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. B

Case based questions and answer the questions below.

Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled

Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinna's divisive "Two Nation theory", Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country. However, Sardar will always remain as an astounding leader who combined himself the features of a true 'Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist' - popularly characterized as NCR in Indian political history.

[1] In which form Sardar Patel is known as?

- [a] VCR
- [b] NCR
- [c] MCR
- [d] NRC

[2] Which state of India could not be unified due to some major leaders' short-sighted political decision?

- [a] Manipur
- [b] Junagarh
- [c] Hyderabad
- [d] Kashmir

[3] In which states, Sardar Patel had to face challenges to unite with Indian Union?

- [a] Hyderabad, Manipur, Goa
- [b] Hyderabad, Junagarh, Goa
- [c] Goa, Puducherry and Junagarh
- [d] Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir

[4] Sardar Patel was a _____

- [a] Nationalist
- [b] Changer
- [c] Realistic
- [d] All the above

{5} In the matter of which state India committed blunder mistake.

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) Hyderabad

(c) Manipur

(d) Goa

ANSWERS

1.b 2.d 3.d 4.d 5. a

2. Most important is that with linguistic states permission was given to 'doctrine of diversity'. When we say that India has opted democracy. There its broader meaning in Indian democracy. Democracy was chosen for recognising diversities and accepting them. Besides we also have to accept that in diversities, there might be conflicts in them. In other words, democracy in India is related to ideas, life methods and their multiplicity.

[1] With which democracy is aligned?

[a] In ideas and life method

[b] Politics and government

[c] Social and economic life

[d] None of the above

[2] What is meaning of choosing democracy?

[a] To recognise unity and accepting it

[b] To recognise diversity and not accepting it

[c] To recognise diversity and accepting it

[d] All of the above

[3] For linguistic states reorganisation , which principle was permitted?

[a] Unity

[b] Diversity

[c] Culture

[d] Civilisation

[4] In diversity there may be mutual____

[a] Protest

[b] Support

[c] War

[d] None of the above

{5} What is the meaning of will of the people.

{a} democracy

{b}autocracy

{c} monarchy

{d}none of the above

ANSWERS

1.A 2.C 3.C 4.B 5.A

Multiple choice questions

1. Which one of the following is a princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union.

(a) Baroda

(b) Hyderabad

(c) Mysore

(d) Gwalior

2. When Gujarat was carved out of Bombay.

(a) 1950

(b) 1960

(c) 1970

(D)1980

3. Amritapritam was a prominent poet from

(a) Punjab

(b)Gujarat

(c) Mumbai

(d) Punjab

4. The cities that were divided into “communal zones “during the partition violence were.

(a) Lahore, Amritsar, and Calcutta

(b) Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad

(c) Madras, Hyderabad, and Mysore

(d) Delhi, Mumbai, and Gwalior

5. The states created in 1960 were?

(a) Maharashtra and Gujarat

(b) Orissa and West Bengal

(c) Rajasthan and Gujarat

(d) Punjab and Haryana

6. The interim government formed under the cabinet mission plan was headed by

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Sardar Vallabha Patel

(d) Rajagopalachari

7. How many princely states existed at the time of Independence of India?

(a) 560

(b) 562

(c) 563

(d) 565

8. When Meghalaya was carved out of Assam?

(a) 1970

(b) 1971

(c) 1972

(d) 1973

9. Who is called "Iron man of India"?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Vallabhaipatel

(c) Rajendra Prasad

(d) Muhammad alijinnah

10. Correct and rewrite the statements:

(a) At the eve of gaining independence India was facing five main challenges.

11. -----played a prominent role in the integration of princely states in India.

12. -----was the first state created on the basis of language.

13. Punjab was divided into-----and -----on the basis of language.

14. Goa was a colony of -----

15. Match the principles with the instances:

(A) Mapping of boundaries on religious grounds (1) Pakistan and Bangladesh

(B) Mapping of boundaries on grounds of different languages (2) India and Pakistan

(C) Demarcating boundaries within a country
By geographical zones (3) Jharkhand and Chattisgarh

(D) Demarcating boundaries boundaries

Within a country on administrative
And political grounds
UK

(4) Himachal Pradesh and

ANSWERS

1.B 2. B 3.A 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.C 9.B.10.Three 11.Vallabhai Patel 12.andhra Pradesh
13.punjab and Haryana 14. Portugal 15.A-2, B-1.C-3,D-4

16. 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 the transfer of population across the border.

17. Match the principles with the instances:

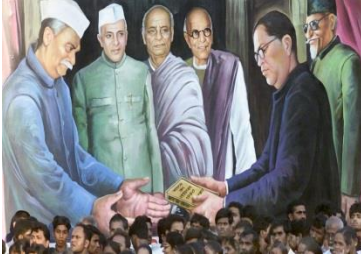
- (a) Mapping of boundaries of religious grounds 1. Pakistan and Bangladesh
- (b) Mapping of boundaries on grounds of a different language 2. India and Pakistan
- (c) Demarcating boundaries within a country by geographical zones 3. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (d) Demarcating within a country on administrative and political grounds 4. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

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



18. Identify the person in the picture :

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr.BabuRajendra Prasad
- (c) M. K. Gandhi
- (d) Sardarvallabhhaipatel



19. Identify the person extreme right in the above picture :

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr.BabuRajendra Prasad
- (c) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (d) Sardarvallabhhaipatel

20. Identify the person handing over the constitution to the President of constituent assembly in the above picture :

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr.BabuRajendra Prasad
- (c) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (d) Sardarvallabhhaipatel

21. Arrange the following the chronological order of occurrence.

- (a) Birth of Pakistan
- (b) Join of Hyderabad in Indian Union
- (c) Carving out of Arunachal Pradesh from Assam
- (d) Appointment of State Re-organisation commission

- i. a, b, d, c
- ii. d, a, c, b
- iii. d, b, a, c
- iv. a, b, d, c



22. Identify the person extreme right in the above picture :

- (a) Mount Batten
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) M. A. Jinnah
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

23. Which of the following statement is not false ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi wanted to become the Prime Minister of India
- (b) The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and the year of displacement
- (c) Mohammed Ali Jinnah : Wanted to remain with Indian Union
- (d) All are True

24. How many kinds of challenges that Independent India faced ?

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

25. Identify the wrongly matched :

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – Chairman of drafting committee
- (b) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad – First Education Minister
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – First Finance Minister
- (d) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad – First President of India

ANSWERS :16. d, 17. i, 18. d, 19. c, 20. a, 21. i, 22. c, 23. b, 24. c, 25.c

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Lesson-5

Q1. The state which has achieved nearly total literacy in India is

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Manipur

Answer (c) Kerala

Q2. 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 Prashad
- (d) None of these

Answer (b) Planning commission of India

Q3. The idea of Five Year Plan was adopted in India from

- (a) United States of America.
- (b) Japan.
- (c) United Soviet Socialist Republics.
- (d) Australia.

Answer (c) United Soviet Socialist Republics.

Q4. Which are the two models of development?

- (a) Capitalist and Socialist
- (b) Capitalist and Marxist
- (c) Capitalist and Gandhism
- (d) None of the above

Answer (a) Capitalist and Socialist

Q5. 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

Answer (b) Liberalisation

Q6. Tribals of Odisha fear their displacement due to the extraction of which mineral?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Uranium
- (d) Iron ore

Answer (d) Iron ore

Q7. 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 (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future

Q8. 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 (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.

Q9. Socialist model of development was related to

- (a) U.S.A.
- (b) Europe.
- (c) USSR.
- (d) Pakistan.

Answer (c) USSR.

Q10. Which of the following is not a contributory factor for development?

- (a) Abundance of national resources
- (b) Character of people
- (c) Frequent and free elections
- (d) Level of technology

Answer (b) Character of people

Q11. In India, planning was conceived as the main instrument of:

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

Answer (d) Socio-economic development

Q12. During 1965-67 which state faced a near famine situation?

- (a) Tamil Nadu.
- (c) Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) Bihar
- (d) Manipur.

Answer (c) Bihar

Q13. The idea of Five Year Plan was adopted in India from

- (a) the United States of America
- (b) Japan
- (c) United Soviet Socialist Republics
- (d) Australia

Answer (c) United Soviet Socialist Republics

Q14. How many plans have been completed so far in India?

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

Answer (a) Twelve

Q15. Which of the following is not a contributory factor for development?

- (a) Abundance of national resources
- (b) Character of people
- (c) Frequent and free elections
- (d) Level of technology

Answer (b) Character of people

Q16. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?

- (a) Planning
- (b) Liberalisation
- (c) Co-operative Farming
- (d) Self-sufficiency

Answer (b) Liberalisation

Q17. The Planning Commission in India was set up in:

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

Answer (d) 1950

Q18. What is the name of document that the government of India prepares that has a plan for all its income and expenditure?

- (a) Census Report
- (b) Statistical Abstract

- (c) Budget
- (d) Union Addresses

Answer (c) Budget

Q19. During 1965-67 which state faced a near-famine situation?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (d) Manipur

Answer (c) Bihar

Q20. 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 (c) Prime Minister of India

Q21. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?

- (a) Planning
- (b) Liberalisation
- (c) Co-operative Farming
- (d) Self-sufficiency

Answer (b) Liberalisation

Q22. What is the name of the document that the government of India prepares that has a plan for all its income and expenditure?

- (a) Census Report
- (b) Statistical Abstract
- (c) Budget
- (d) Union Addresses

Answer (c) Budget

Q23. Which are the two models of development?

- (a) Capitalist and Socialist
- (b) Capitalist and Marxist
- (c) Capitalist and Gandhism
- (d) None of the above

Answer (a) Capitalist and Socialist

Q24. What was the name given to the model of decentralised planning adopted by the southern state of India?

- (a) Kerala Model
- (b) Tamil Nadu Model
- (c) Andhra Pradesh Model
- (d) Karnataka Model

Answer (a) Kerala Model

Q25. 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 (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.

Q26. Which of the following is not a contributory factor for development?

(a) Abundance of national resources

(b) Character of people

(c) Frequent and free elections

(d) Level of technology

Answer (b) Character of people

Q27. During 1965-67 which state faced a near famine situation?

(a) Tamil Nadu.

(c) Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Bihar

(d) Manipur.

Answer (c) Bihar

Q28. Socialist model of development was related to

(a) U.S.A.

(b) Europe.

(c) USSR.

(d) Pakistan.

Answer (c) USSR.

Q29. Tribals of Odisha fear their displacement due to the extraction of which mineral?

(a) Copper

- (b) Zinc
- (c) Uranium
- (d) Iron ore

Answer (d) Iron ore

Q30. The state which has achieved nearly total literacy in India is

- (a) Tamil Nadu.
- (b) Andhra Pradesh.
- (c) Kerala.
- (d) Manipur.

Answer (c) Kerala.

Q31. The idea of Five Year Plan was adopted in India from

- (a) United States of America.
- (b) Japan.
- (c) United Soviet Socialist Republics.
- (d) Australia.

Answer (c) United Soviet Socialist Republics.

Q32. What was the name given to the model of decentralised planning adopted by southern state of India?

- (a) Kerala Model
- (b) Tamil Nadu Model
- (c) Andhra Pradesh Model
- (d) Karnataka Model

Answer (a) Kerala Model

Q33. What is the name of document that the government of India prepares that has a plan for all its income and expenditure?

- (a) Census Report
- (b) Statistical Abstract
- (c) Budget
- (d) Union Addresses

Answer (c) Budget

Q34. The Second Five Year Plan was launched in

- (a) 1955.
- (b) 1956.
- (c) 1957.
- (d) 1958.

Answer (b) 1956.

Q35. The principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth was the

- (a) People's attitude.
- (b) Status of Zamindars.
- (c) Pattern of land distribution.
- (d) Heath of farmers.

Answer (c) Pattern of land distribution.

Q36. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?

- (a) Planning
- (b) Liberalisation
- (c) Co-operative Farming

(d) Self-sufficiency

Answer (b) Liberalisation

Q37. 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 (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.

Q38. Which are the two models of development?

(a) Capitalist and Socialist

(b) Capitalist and Marxist

(c) Capitalist and Gandhism

(d) None of the above

Answer (a) Capitalist and Socialist

Q39. _____ was introduced to bring about revolutionary changes in agriculture.

(a) White Revolution

(b) Green Revolution

(c) Yellow Revolution

(d) Pink Revolution

Answer (b) Green Revolution

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about 2 and half million milk producers in Gujarat. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution. In 1970 the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organised cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme. It saw dairying as a path to development, for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies also increasing significantly.

40) In which place was Amul Dairy Co-operative movement-blasted?

- A) Anand, Gujarat
- B) Porbandar, Gujarat
- C) Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- D) Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Answer:- Anand, Gujarat

41) In which year was Operation Flood started?

- A) 1971
- B) 1972
- C) 1970
- D) 1973

Answer:- 1970

42) operation flood is related to _____

- A) Green Revolution
- B) White Revolution
- C) Russian Revolution
- D) French Revolution

Answer:- White Revolution

Assertion & Reason

The following questions consist of two statements-

Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

43) Assertion(A): The Green Revolution benefited all the sections of Indian society.

Reason (R): The rich peasants and the large landholders were the major beneficiaries of the process.

Answer:- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

44) Assertion (A): Land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country.

Reason (R): political Power remained in the hands of land-owning classes

Answer:-(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

45. Arrange the following in chronological order of their occurrence.

- I The first five year plan
- II The great economic depression of Europe
- III Partition of India
- IV The second five year plan

A I,II,III,IV

B IV,II,III,I

C I,IV,III,II

D II,III,I,IV

Ans D

47. The three major objectives of first five year plan were

- I Agriculture
- II Dams
- III Irrigation
- IV Education

Select the correct answer using the four given above

A I,II,III

B II,III,IV

C III,II,IV

D IV,III,I

Ans : A

48.The greatness of P.C.Mahalanobisic

I Scientist

II Statistician

III Architect of second five year plan

IV Governor of Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct answer

A I,II, III

B I ,II

C I only

D IV only

49. Which one of the following statements about Bombay plan is incorrect?

A.It was a blue print for Indias 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.

Ans : A

50. During Nehru era, parties and groups in the country believed that India should become friendly with block led by U S A.

I Because that bloc claimed to be pro democracy.

II. Dr Ambedkar also supported this idea. Some political parties opposed communism

III Some political parties opposed communism

IV. India joined Warsaw pact.

Select the correct answer choosing the four given above

A I,II,II

B I,II,IV

C I,III,IV

D I,II only

Ans : A

51. What considerations should be kept in mind to set up an industry ?

A Profit making

B Role of environmentalists

C Not to ask local people where it will be set up

D Approval of USA.

Ans : B

52. Consider these statements about White Revolution.

Find the Wrong statement

- A It is a revolution in the field of milk production
- B It is also known as operation flood
- C Amul diary is located in Gujarat
- D It is not helping the local villagers

Ans : D

53. Consider these statements about POSCO Plant.

Find the wrong statement

- A Odisha has one of the largest resources of untapped iron ore in the country
- B POSCO plant may displace local tribals
- C odisha villagers protested against this
- D Odisha is located to the north west of India

Ans : D

54. Who was he ?



A Jawaharlal Nehru

B Jagjivan Ram

C J.c.Kumarappa

D Charan singh

Ans : B

55.Green Revolution benefited only few states.

Identify correct option

A Punjab,Haryana,WesternUttarpradesh

B Andhra Pradesh,MadhyaPradesh,Uttar Pradesh

C Odisha West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh

D Kerala,Karnataka,Tamilnadu

Ans :A

1. Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down some provisions regarding:
 - A) Powers of Prime Minister.
 - B) Fundamental Rights.
 - C) Promotion of International peace and security.
 - D) Fundamental Duties.

ANS: - C

2. When was Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue?
 - A) In 1965
 - B) In 1956
 - C) In 1966
 - D) In 1955

ANS: - B

3. When was USSR invaded Hungary?
 - A) In 1976
 - B) In 1955
 - C) In 1956
 - D) In 1965

ANS: - C

4. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in:
 - A) In 1955
 - B) In 1956
 - C) In 1965
 - D) In 1954

ANS: - A

5. Which Conference marked the zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and Africa nations?
- A) Malaysian Conference
 - B) Egyptian Conference
 - C) Singapore Conference
 - D) Bandung Conference

ANS: D

6. The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in:
- A) September 1916
 - B) September 1960
 - C) September 1963
 - D) September 1961

ANS: D

7. Who was the Architect of Non-alignment Movement?
- A) Indira Gandhi
 - B) Atal Behari Vajpayee
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D) Mahatma Gandhi

ANS: C

8. After the Chinese revolution in 1949, which country was the first to recognize the Communist Government?
- A) India
 - B) Pakistan
 - C) Bangladesh
 - D) USSR

ANS: - A

9. In the Nehru cabinet who was apprehensive of the future attack from China?
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - C) Jaggivan Ram

D) C. Rajagopalachari

ANS: - B

10. The Panchsheel agreement was signed between India and:

A) Pakistan

B) China

C) Bangladesh

D) USA

ANS: - China

11. When was the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China?

A) On 29 April 1954

B) On 28 April 1955

C) On 30 April 1056

D) On 29 June 1954

ANS: - A

12. In _____, China took over control of Tibet.

A) 1951

B) 1950

C) 1952

D) 1949

ANS: - B

13. Who accompanied the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956?

A) Hua Guofeng

B) Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai

C) Li Peng

D) Zhao Ziyang

ANS: - B

14. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in:

- A) 1956
- B) 1959
- C) 1960
- D) 1958

ANS: - B

15. After Nehru, the first Prime Minister to visit China was:

- A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- B) Indira Gandhi
- C) Rajiv Gandhi
- D) V.P. Singh

ANS: - B

16. When was the Communist Party of India split into two, (CPIM & CPI):

- A) In 1965
- B) In 1964
- C) In 1963
- D) In 1966

ANS: - B

17. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed between by:

- A) Lal Bahadur Shastri & Imran Khan
- B) Nehru & Ayub Khan
- C) Indira Gandhi & Musharaf
- D) Vajpayee & Mushrid khan

ANS: -B

18. Expand NEFA

- A) North Eastern Far Agency
- B) North Eastern Frontier
- C) North Eastern Fullest Agency
- D) North Eastern Frontier Agency

ANS: - B

19. The Treaty assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack:

- A) Treaty of peace.
- B) Water Treaty
- C) Panchsheel Treaty
- D) Tashkent Agreement

ANS: - A

20. Which agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 3 July 1972?

- A) Water Treaty
- B) Treaty of Peace
- C) Tashkent Agreement
- D) Shimla Agreement

ANS: - D

21. First nuclear explosion undertaken by India in:

- A) May, 1947
- B) May, 1974
- C) May, 1975
- D) May, 1976

ANS: - B

22. Which among the following is not a principle of India's Nuclear Doctrine today?

- A) Not first use
- B) Credible Minimum deterrent
- C) Civilian Control
- D) First Use.

ANS: - D

23. The five permanent members of U Security Council are:

- A) Canada, China, France, USSR, AND USA
- B) Germany, China, USSR, UK and USA
- C) Japan, Germany, USSR, UK and USA
- D) China, France, USSR, UK and USA

ANS: - D

24. When did India and Israel establish full diplomatic relations in?

- A) In January 29, 1990
- B) In January 29, 1992
- C) In January 29, 1991
- D) In January 29, 1989

ANS: - B

25. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in:

- A) Domestic Politics.
- B) Foreign Politics
- C) Military dominance
- D) Financial world.

ANS: - D

26. India has developed self-sufficiency in _____ technology.

- A) Atomic
- B) Nuclear
- C) Electricity
- D) Scientific

ANS: - B

27. Five principles of peaceful co-existence are called _____.

- A) Panchsheel
- B) SAARC
- C) India's foreign policy
- D) Treaty Peace

ANS: - A

28. Sri Lanka is member of _____.

- A) UNESCO
- B) WHO
- C) G7
- D) SAARC

ANS: - D

29. Both domestic and international environment influence the _____ policy of nation.

- A) Nuclear
- B) Foreign
- C) Peaceful
- D) Deterrence

ANS: - B

30. Read the following passage and answer the questions that followed.

Under leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence. India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the

newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961. Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.

i) Under whose leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Indira Gandhi
- C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D) Vallabhbhai Patel

ANS: - C

ii) In which city the Afro-Asian conference held?

- A) Belgrade
- B) Indonesia
- C) Bandung
- D) Africa

ANS: - C

iii) Where was the first Summit of NAM held?

- A) Indonesia
- B) Bandung
- C) Belgrade
- D) Dutch

ANS: - C

iv) Who was the co-founder of NAM?

- A) Indira Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Vallabhbhai Patel
- D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

v) Which country made earnest efforts for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia?

- A) Pakistan
- B) India
- C) Dutch
- D) Belgrade

ANS:-B

31. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Another crucial development of this period was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So he pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. However, the nuclear arsenal kept rising. When Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964, the five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France, and China (Taiwan then represented China) – also the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council – tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes.

i) When was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India?

- A) May 1975
- B) May 1974
- C) May 1973
- D) May 1976

ANS: -B

ii) India was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for:

- A) Destruction
- B) To create fear among the countries
- C) Peaceful purpose
- D) To use in Dewali

ANS: - C

iii) Who are the five Permanent members in the Security Council?

- A) Canada, China, France, USSR, AND USA
- B) Germany, China, USSR, UK and USA
- C) Japan, Germany, USSR, UK and USA
- D) China, France, USSR, UK and USA

ANS: - D

iv)Expand NPT:

- A) National Thermal Power Corporation.
- B) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- C) Non-Nuclear Treaty
- D) Nuclear Power Team

ANS: - B

i) Who pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament?

- A) Gandhiji
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Subhash Chandra Bose

D) Indira Gandhi

ANS: -B

32. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world. Foreign policy is always dictated by ideas of national interest. In the period after 1990, Russia, though it continues to be an important friend of India, has lost its global pre-eminence. Therefore, India's foreign policy has shifted to a more pro-US strategy.

i) Which of the following nuclear treaties were rejected by India?

- A) NPT, CTBT
- B) Kyoto Protocol
- C) Panchsheel Agreement
- D) None of the above

ANS:- A

ii) When did India conduct series of nuclear tests?

- A) June 1998
- B) May 1998
- C) April 1998
- D) March 1998

ANS: -B

iii) Why India's foreign policy shifted to become more pro-US?

- A) Because Russia betrayed India
- B) Because Russia attacked India
- C) Because US derived more profit to India
- D) Because Russia lost its global pre-eminence

ANS: - D

iv) Which one of the following is India's stand for the use of nuclear weapon?

- A) No use of nuclear weapon at all
- B) No first use of nuclear weapon
- C) Use nuclear weapon in case of war
- D) None of the above

ANS: - B

v). In which year India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT.

- A) In 1996
- B) In 1995
- C) In 1994
- D) In 1993

ANS: - B

Assertion and Reason Questions

The following questions consists of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason(R)

Answer these questions by Selecting the appropriate option given below

(A)Both (A)and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

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

(C)(A) IS true but (R) is false

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

1.Assertion(A): The first UN General Assembly Resolution of 1946 called for elimination of atomic weapons and weapons of mass destruction.

Reason(R) In 1948 India called for elimination of all nuclear weapons and use of nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

2.Assertion(A): India opposes the NPT(1968) because the treaty is unequal.

Reason(R): In 1974 India had carried out underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes.

3. Assertion(A):In 1964 China conducted its nuclear test. In 1962 china had attacked India.

Reason(R): The decision to go ahead and manufacture the atomic bomb given by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1974.

4.Assertion(A): Non –alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.

Reason(R): The cold war has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan

5.Assertion(A): The Indo-Pak war of 1965 was the culmination of a series of disputes between India and Pakistan .Within the first year of independence both the countries witnessedtension over the issue of Kashmir and refugee exchange due to partition.

Reason(R):In 1965 Soviet Union started developing close relations with Pakistan. Despite the efforts of Shastri , Indian Prime Minister, Soviet union was not convinced.Using this opportunity ,on 5th August 1965 Pakistan stationed troops along the LOC.

6.Assertion(A):Since 1947, India has been following an independent foreign policy of non- alignment and this policy is in perfect accord with the policy of friendly relations with all the countries of the world.

Reason (R):The term ‘Panchsheel ‘ is related to the five moral principles of Lord Buddha.

Lord Buddha made the five principles obligatory for the life of an individual.In international life , the term Panchsheel was used in 1954 when India recognised the sovereignty of China over Tibet.

7.Assertion(A): Six –point proposal of sheikh mujib –ur Rehman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.

Reason(R): India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters in 1996.

8.Assertion(A): India was born in a very trying and international context.The world had witnessed a devastating war and was grappling with issues of reconstruction.

Reason (R): Many new countries were emerging as a result of the collapse of colonialism.

9. Assertion(A):The foreign policy of a nation reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors.

Reason(R): The noble ideals that inspired India’s struggle for freedom influenced the making of its foreign policy.

10.Assertion(A): In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over Suez canal issue, India led the world protest against Neo colonial invasion.

Reason (R): India took an independent stand on several international issues.

ANSWERS:

1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C, 5-A, 6-B, 7-B, 8-D, 9-A, 10-A.

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1. THE COLD WAR ERA (Material prepared by Mr Sunil KumarMahapatra P.G.T
POLITICAL SCIENCE K.V-1 S.V.N VSKP)
2. THE END OF BIPOLARITY (Material prepared by Mrs B.Sree Lakshmi PGT
HISTORY TIRUMALAGIRI)
3. UNITED NATIONS (Material prepared by Mrs S. Hyma T.G.T
KV.MALKAPURAM)

AND IT'S ORGANISATIONS

4. CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDIN (Material prepared by Mr K.Rama Rao P.G.T
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6. INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (Material prepared by Sunil KumarMahapatra
PGT POLITICAL SCIENCE KV-1SVN,
and Mr K.Rama Rao PGT HISTORY GOLCONDA)

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