

- Q1.** Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries. **1 Mark**
A Afghanistan B India C Bangladesh D Nepal
- Q2.** In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between to bring normalcy in Punjab. **1 Mark**
A Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal. B Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal.
C Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal. D Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal.
- Q3.** Identify the political party which lays emphasis on the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. **1 Mark**
A Indian National Congress. B Bhartiya JanaSangh.
C Swatantra Party. D Communist Party of India.
- Q4.** Which one of the following countries is not included in 'South Asia'? **1 Mark**
A Bangladesh B China C Bhutan D Maldives
- Q5.** For Question number 12, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. **1 Mark**
Assertion (A): In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah.
Reason (R): The Commission was appointed to inquire into the reasons for declaring Emergency, by the Indira Gandhi Government.
A Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). B Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
C Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. D Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- Q6.** Which one of the following is the main cause of Globalisation? **1 Mark**
A The formation of United Nations. B The development of new technology.
C The establishment of the World Bank. D The rise of economy in India and China.
- Q7.** Which Prime Minister initiated new economic reforms in India? **1 Mark**
A Rajeev Gandhi B Manmohan Singh C V.P.Singh D H.D. Deve Gowda
- Q8.** Which one of the following was NOT a consequence of disintegration of the USSR? **1 Mark**
A Many new states emerged. B Russia emerged as a new superpower.
C Power relations in world politics changed. D The capitalist system emerged as the winner.
- Q9.** Arrange the following rulers of Pakistan in the chronological order as per the period of their rule: **1 Mark**
1. General Zia-ul-Haq
2. Benazir Bhutto
3. General Musharraf
4. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Choose the correct option.
A (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) B (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
C (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- Q10.** In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency? **1 Mark**
A Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. B Gujarat and Karnataka
C Orissa and Assam D Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- Q11.** Two statements are given below — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. **1 Mark**

Assertion (A): India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT.

Reason (R): These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.

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

B Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

C Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

D Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q12. Which one among the following objectives for the formation of ASEAN is incorrect?

1 Mark

A A forum of interaction among the ASEAN members.

B To create a defence policy to be followed by its members.

C To create a common market in the region.

D To stop territorial disputes.

Q13. Which of the following statements about the 'Arab Spring' are not correct?

1 Mark

1. It began in 2008.

2. The struggle was against terrorism and pollution.

3. It raised its voice against corruption and unemployment.

4. It was basically a demand for democracy.

Select the correct option:

A (ii) and (iv) only

B (iii) and (iv) only

C (i) and (ii) only

D (i) and (iii) only

Q14. Which one of the following organisations works to prevent international conflicts?

1 Mark

A United Nations Human Rights Commission.

B United Nations Security Council.

C ASEAN.

D Amnesty International.

Q15. Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog?

1 Mark

A The President

B The Vice President

C The Speaker of Lok Sabha

D The Prime Minister

Q16. Which two major crises were faced by India during the tenure of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

1 Mark

A Political and economic crisis

B War and food crisis

C War and communalism

D Failed monsoon and political crisis.

Q17. Which of the following are the common features for both, the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog?

1 Mark

1. Both are non-constitutional bodies.

2. Both have significant roles of states.

3. Both have the Prime Minister as chairperson.

4. Both have the power to allocate funds.

Choose the correct options:

A (ii) and (iv) only

B (ii) and (iii) only

C (i) and (iv) only

D (i) and (iii) only

Q18. Planning Commission was set up by _____.

1 Mark

A Constitution of India.

B President of India.

C A resolution of Government of India.

D The Constituent Assembly.

Q19. Which of these statements about the political decisions taken after independence related to development are correct?

1 Mark

1. Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social-economic justice.

2. It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.

3. Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.

4. It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.

Choose the correct option:

A (i), (ii) and (iii)

B (i), (ii) and (iv)

C (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D (i), (iii) and (iv)

Q20. Which one of the following statements, related to the Chinese invasion in 1962, is correct?

1 Mark

A A boundary dispute surfaced between India and China.

B Dalai Lama obtained political asylum in India after 1962.

C China took the boundary issue to the United Nations.

D China used atomic weapons during this war.

Q21. Which one of the following countries is not a founder-member of ASEAN ?

1 Mark

A Singapore

B Thailand

C Myanmar

D Indonesia

Q22. Who among the following was the first Prime Minister to start economic reforms in India?

1 Mark

- A** Indira Gandhi **B** Rajiv Gandhi **C** Manmohan Singh **D** Inder Kumar Gujral
- Q23.** Two statements are given below — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. **1 Mark**
- Assertion (A):** South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system.
- Reason (R):** Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.
- A** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). **B** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- C** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. **D** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- Q24.** Which among the following is a threat to non-traditional security? **1 Mark**
- A** War **B** Manufacturing of weapons
- C** Terrorism **D** Internal disturbances
- Q25.** Which one of the following is not a threat to global security? **1 Mark**
- A** Global warming **B** International terrorism **C** Epidemics **D** Rising prices
- Q26.** The foreign policy of a nation is affected by which factors? Choose the correct answer. **1 Mark**
- A** Cultural factors only **B** Domestic factors only
- C** Domestic and international factors **D** Economic factors only
- Q27.** From the following options, choose the set of States that belong to North-East India only. **1 Mark**
- A** Assam, Manipur, Chhattisgarh. **B** Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland.
- C** Jharkhand, Nagaland, Uttarakhand. **D** Manipur, Maharashtra, Mizoram.
- Q28.** Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the makers of the Soviet System? **1 Mark**
- A** Abolition of Private property. **B** Society based on the principle of equality.
- C** No opposition party to be allowed. **D** No state control over economy.
- Q29.** Which of the following resources is NOT a global common? **1 Mark**
- A** Antarctica **B** Ocean floor **C** Outer space **D** Forests
- Q30.** Arrange the following in chronological order: **1 Mark**
1. Establishment of SAARC.
 2. Establishment of European Union.
 3. Establishment of ASEAN.
 4. Privatisation of agriculture in China.
- Choose the correct option:
- A** (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) **B** (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) **C** (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) **D** (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- Q31.** Who advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' that led to the partition of British India? **1 Mark**
- A** Abdul Gaffar Khan **B** Muslim League **C** British Government **D** Congress Party
- Q32.** Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi? **1 Mark**
- A** Morarji Desai **B** Jayaprakash Narain **C** George Fernandes **D** Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- Q33.** Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following who headed the first Coalition Government in India. **1 Mark**
- A** Atal Bihari Vajpayee. **B** V.P. Singh. **C** Morarji Desai. **D** H.D. Deve Gowda
- Q34.** Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: **1 Mark**
- Five Year Plans were adopted by the Government of India as a policy of:
- A** Planned development **B** Mixed economy **C** Socialism **D** Industrialisation
- Q35.** Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975? **1 Mark**
- A** Bharatiya Jana Sangh **B** Communist Party of India (M)
- C** Bharatiya Lok Dal **D** Socialist Party
- Q36.** Who played the role of mediator in the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan? **1 Mark**
- A** UNO **B** USA **C** USSR **D** China
- Q37.** Identify the false statement from the following related to Lal Bahadur Shastri. **1 Mark**

- A** He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.
- C** He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident.
- B** He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years.
- D** He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.
- Q38.** The main objective of United Nations is to _____. **1 Mark**
- A** Prevent manufacture of war weapons.
- C** Prevent industrialisation.
- B** Prevent international conflicts.
- D** Prevent spread of refugees.
- Q39.** Choose the correct option to complete the sentence: Mikhail Gorbachev was _____. **1 Mark**
- A** General Secretary of the Communist Party of USSR.
- C** A leader of Western European countries.
- B** The founder of the Communist Party of Russia.
- D** A leader against reforms in the USSR.
- Q40.** Which one of the following ideas was not part of the early phases of India's development policy? **1 Mark**
- A** Liberalisation.
- C** Alleviation of rural poverty.
- B** Planning.
- D** Social justice.
- Q41.** Which one of the following was NOT an outcome of 'Shock Therapy'? **1 Mark**
- A** The old system of social welfare got destroyed.
- C** The value of the Russian currency, the 'Ruble' rose dramatically.
- B** Industries were put up for sale to the private sector.
- D** Russia started to import food grains.
- Q42.** Arrange the following in chronological order: **1 Mark**
1. Split in Congress Party.
 2. Imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi.
 3. Fifth General Elections.
 4. Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister.
- Choose the correct option:
- A** (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) **B** (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) **C** (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) **D** (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- Q43.** Which among the following statements about the objectives for the establishment of European Union is false? **1 Mark**
- A** To provide a common foreign policy.
- C** Establishment of a common market.
- B** Creation of a single currency.
- D** Cooperation on justice and home affairs.
- Q44.** Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China. **1 Mark**
1. Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.
 2. A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949.
 3. China claimed two areas within the Indian territory.
 4. After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved.
- Select the correct option:
- A** (ii) and (iv) only **B** (iii) and (iv) only **C** (i) and (ii) only **D** (i) and (iii) only
- Q45.** Two statements are given below — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. **1 Mark**
- Assertion (A):** There was a large-scale migration of refugees into India during the 1971 war with Pakistan.
- Reason (R):** Pakistan had planned the migration to disturb the Indian economy.
- A** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- C** Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- B** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- D** Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- Q46.** A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis is known as _____. **1 Mark**
- A** Confidence-Building Measures
- C** Alliance
- B** Arms Control
- D** Disarmament
- Q47.** Which one of the following coalitions formed the government at the Centre in 1989? **1 Mark**
- A** 1. NDA **B** 2. United Front **C** 3. National Front
- Q48.** Which one of the following developing countries is the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population? **1 Mark**
- A** Bhutan **B** Pakistan **C** Nepal **D** Sri Lanka
- Q49.** Which one of the following Princely States initially opposed joining the Indian Union? **1 Mark**
- A** Baroda **B** Hyderabad **C** Mysore **D** Gwalior

- Q50.** Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security? **1 Mark**
- A Attack by a neighbouring country. B Spread of any pandemic disease.
C Global warming. D Spread of terrorism.
- Q51.** Arrange the following in chronological order: **1 Mark**
1. Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.
2. Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time.
3. Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal.
4. Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister.
- Choose the correct option:
- A (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) B (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) C (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) D (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- Q52.** Gorbachev did not promise to reform which one of the following? **1 Mark**
- A To loosen the administrative system. B To catch up with the west.
C To reform the economy. D To maintain a strict control over the government.
- Q53.** Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation? **1 Mark**
- A Globalisation is westernisation. B Globalisation is industrialisation.
C Globalisation is economic growth. D Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.
- Q54.** Arrange the following in the chronological order: **1 Mark**
1. Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to Kashmir.
2. Sheikh Abdullah became Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
3. The Punjab Accord was signed by Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi.
4. Jammu and Kashmir was a Princely State.
- Choose the correct option.
- A (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) B (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) C (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) D (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- Q55.** Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time? **1 Mark**
- A Karpoori Thakur B B.P. Mandal C Indira Gandhi D Mayawati
- Q56.** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). **1 Mark**
- Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options.
- Assertion (A):** In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split.
Reason (R): Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi.
- A Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A). B Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A).
C (A) is true, but (R) is wrong. D (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.
- Q57.** Which one of the following statements is not an objective of BRICS? **1 Mark**
- A To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states. B Non-interference in the internal policies of member-states.
C To establish a more equitable and fair world. D To promote peace and security.
- Q58.** Which of the following statements about environment are correct? **1 Mark**
1. Environmental concerns are part of the global politics.
2. A conference on environment was held in Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992.
3. The UN has assigned the environmental programmes to UN Human Rights Commission.
4. The Earth Summit was organised by the United Nations.
- Choose the correct option.
- A (i), (iii), (iv) B (i), (ii), (iv) C (i), (ii), (iii) D (ii), (iii), (iv)
- Q59.** Which of the statements are FALSE about globalisation? **1 Mark**
- A Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic growth. B Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic disparity.
C Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenisation. D Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenisation.
- Q60.** Which among the following is NOT an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR? **1 Mark**
- A End of the ideological war between the US and USSR. B Birth of CIS.
C Change in the balance of power in the world order. D Crises in the Middle East.
- Q61.** Which of these statements about the 1967 elections is/ are correct? **1 Mark**
- A Congress won the Lok Sabha elections but lost the Assembly elections in many states. B Congress lost both Lok Sabha and Assembly elections.

- C** Congress lost majority in the Lok Sabha but formed a coalition government with the support of some other parties.
- D** Congress retained power at the Centre with an increased majority.
- Q62.** Which among the following statements that describe the nature of Soviet economy is wrong? **1 Mark**
- 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.
- Q63.** Which among the following statements about the Partition is incorrect? **1 Mark**
- A** Partition of India was the outcome of the “two-nation theory.”
- B** Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.
- C** East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous.
- D** The scheme of Partition included a plan for transfer of population across the border.
- Q64.** The UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology is: **1 Mark**
- A** The UN Committee on Disarmament.
- B** International Atomic Energy Agency.
- C** UN International Safeguard Committee.
- D** None of the above.
- Q65.** Arrange the following in chronological order: **1 Mark**
- A** Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- B** Fall of the Berlin Wall.
- C** Disintegration of the Soviet Union.
- D** Russian Revolution.
- E** All the above
- Q66.** Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of Emergency: **1 Mark**
- A** The call for ‘Total Revolution.’
- B** The Railway Strike of 1974..
- C** The Naxalite Movement.
- D** The Allahbad High Court verdict.
- E** The findings of the Shah Commission Report.
- Q67.** Who among the following adopted an ‘open door’ policy? **1 Mark**
- A** China.
- B** EU.
- C** Japan.
- D** USA.
- Q68.** Which among the following best explains the reason for growing concerns about the environment? **1 Mark**
- A** The developed countries are concerned about protecting nature.
- B** Protection of the environment is vital for indigenous people and natural habitats.
- C** The environmental degradation caused by human activities has become pervasive and has reached a dangerous level.
- D** None of the above.
- Q69.** Which among the following statements about South Asia is wrong? **1 Mark**
- A** All the countries in South Asia are democratic.
- B** Bangladesh and India have signed an agreement on river-water sharing.
- C** SAFTA was signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.
- D** The US and China play an influential role in South Asian politics.
- Q70.** Which of the statements are TRUE about globalisation? **1 Mark**
- A** Globalisation is only about movement of commodities.
- B** Globalisation does not involve a conflict of values.
- C** Services are an insignificant part of globalisation.
- D** Globalisation is about worldwide interconnectedness.
- Q71.** Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is incorrect? **1 Mark**
- 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.
- Q72.** WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisations: **1 Mark**
- A** General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.
- B** General Arrangement on Trade and Tariffs.
- C** World Health Organisation.
- D** UN Development Programme.
- Q73.** Which of the statements are TRUE about globalisation? **1 Mark**
- A** Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
- B** Globalisation began in 1991.
- C** Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
- D** Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
- Q74.** Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong? **1 Mark**
- A** It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies.
- B** It was an ideological war between the superpowers.

- C** It triggered off an arms race. **D** The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
- Q75.** Which of the statements are TRUE about the causes of globalisation? **1 Mark**
- A** Technology is an important cause of globalisation. **B** Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people.
- C** Globalisation originated in the US. **D** Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.
- Q76.** Which among the following would give more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council? **1 Mark**
- A** Nuclear capability. **B** It has been a member of the UN since its inception.
- C** It is located in Asia. **D** India's growing economic power and stable political system.
- Q77.** The idea of planning in India was drawn from: **1 Mark**
1. The Bombay plan.
 2. Experiences of the Soviet bloc countries.
 3. Gandhian vision of society.
 4. Demand by peasant organisations.
- A** b and d only. **B** d and c only. **C** a and b only. **D** All the above.
- Q78.** The 'ASEAN Way': **1 Mark**
- A** Reflects the life style of ASEAN members. **B** A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative.
- C** The defence policy followed by the ASEAN members. **D** The road that connects all the ASEAN members.
- Q79.** Which of the statements are TRUE about the impact of globalisation? **1 Mark**
- A** Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies. **B** Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies..
- C** The impact of globalisation has been confined to the political sphere. **D** Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.
- Q80.** Which among the following are TRUE about the global commons? **1 Mark**
- A** The Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, ocean floor and outer space are considered as part of the global commons. **B** The global commons are outside sovereign jurisdiction.
- C** The question of managing the global commons has reflected the North-South divide. **D** The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.