

Class: 12

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO \_\_\_\_\_

STREAM \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.) The most severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of:  
(a) Bulgaria (b) Greece (c) Yugoslavia (d) Macedonia
- 2.) The Berlin wall fall in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) November 1989 (b) December 1989 (c) January 1990 (d) February 1990
- 3.) When did the Soviet Union collapse?  
(a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1991 (d) 1992
- 4.) The Chechens are  
(a) Bhuddhist group. (b) Christain ethnic group.  
(c) Jewish ethnic group. (d) Muslim ethnic group.
- 5.) What type of economy was proposed by Shock therapy?  
(a) Communist (b) Liberal Communist  
(c) Socialist (d) Capitalist
- 6.) Arab Spring began with\_\_\_\_  
(a) Russian Revolution (b) Tunisian Revolution  
(c) Egyptian Revolution (d) Syrian Revolution
- 7.) The Socialist Movement was inspired by the ideas of:  
(a) Democracy (b) Socialism (c) Communalism (d) Dictatorship
- 8.) Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in:  
(a) 1955 (b) 1965 (c) 1975 (d) 1985
- 9.) In Soviet system, who used to control the economy?  
(a) Businessmen (b) State (c) People (d) None of the above
- 10.) ASEAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Alliance of Southeast Asian Nations. (b) Alliance of Southern Asian Nations  
(c) Association of South West Asian Nations (d) Association of South East Asian Nations
- 11.) WTO stands for \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) World Trade Organisation. (b) World Territorial Organisation.  
(c) War Trust Organisation. (d) World Trade Organ.
- 12.) In which year ASEAN was established?  
(a) 1967 (b) 1965 (c) 1962 (d) 1960
- 13.) Where was the SAARC established?  
(a) Delhi (b) Kathmandu (c) Lahore (d) Dhaka
- 14.) During which Five Year Plan, Soviet Union helped India in setting up industries?  
(a) Second (b) Fifth (c) First (d) None of the above
- 15.) What was "Marshall Plan"?  
(a) to revive European economy (b) to provide Europe with military assistance  
(c) to unite Europe and US (d) all of the above
- 16.) Which one of the following is not the member of SAARC?  
(a) Afghanistan (b) Bangladesh (c) US (d) Bhutan
- 17.) The major landmark in the Indo-China relations was  
(a) Indira Gandhi's visit to China. (b) A.B. Vajpayee's visit to China.  
(c) Hu Jintao's visit to India (d) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China.

**18.) In which year OEEC was established?**

- (a) 1946                      (b) 1947                      (c) 1948                      (d) 1949

**19.) The South Asian leaders signed the SAARC Charter on:**

- (a) 7th November 1985.                      (b) 8th December 1985.  
(c) 9th January 1987.                      (d) 5th December, 1988.

**20.) Expand SAFTA.**

- (a) South Asian Free Trade                      (b) South Asian Free Tax  
(c) South Asian Free Tactics                      (d) South Asian Free Toll

**21.) When India conducted nuclear explosion in Pokaran?**

- (a) 1996                      (b) 1997                      (c) 1998                      (d) 1999

**22.) Expand LTTE.**

- (a) Liberation Tactics of Tamil Eelam                      (b) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam  
(c) Liberation Tier of Tamil Eelam                      (d) Liberation Team of Tamil Eelam

**23.) In East Pakistan the popular struggle against West Pakistan domination was led by**

- (a) Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman.                      (b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed.  
(c) General Yahya Khan.                      (d) Sheikh Mujib Ali Rahman.

**24.) The Seven Party Alliance is a coalition of**

- (a) Maoist parties only.                      (b) Monarchical forces.  
(c) Nepali political parties.                      (d) Non-governmental organisations in Nepal.

**25.) Maoist means**

- (a) Terrorist groups.                      (b) Freedom fighters.  
(c) A secret society                      (d) Communists who believe in the ideology of Mao.

**26.) Which party in Maldives dominates the politics?**

- (a) Communist Party                      (b) Liberal Democratic Party  
(c) The Maldivian Democratic Party                      (d) None of the above

**27.) Who dominated the politics in Sri Lanka after 1948?**

- (a) Forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community.  
(b) People of 28.) Tamil Sri Lanka  
(c) LTTE  
(d) There was no one party or community dominance at all

**28.) Nepal there was violent conflict between the armed forces of the King and**

- (a) Maoist guerrillas.                      (b) Political activists.  
(c) People's representatives.                      (d) Armed military forces.

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

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

**30.) The UNs most visible public figure and representative head is the**

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

**31.) The United Nations was founded on**

- (a) 24th October, 1945.                      (b) 30th October, 1945.  
(c) 26th June, 1945.                      (d) 26th January, 1942.

**32.) The main objectives of International Atomic Energy Agency are to promote the peaceful use of**

- (a) Nuclear energy. (b) Global trade.  
(c) Military power. (d) Veto power.

**33. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?**

- (a) Fifteen judges (b) Sixteen judges (c) Seventeen judges (d) Eighteen judges

**34. How many non-permanent members does the UN Security Council have?**

- (a) Eight (b) Nine (c) Ten (d) Eleven

**35. When was World Trade Organisation was set up?**

- (a) 1993 (b) 1994 (c) 1995 (d) 1996

**36. The international organisation that works for the protection of human rights all over the world is**

- (a) Amnesty International. (b) International Monetary Fund.  
(c) World Trade Organisation. (d) International Court.

**37. The total number of members represented in General assembly is**

- (a) 191 (b) 193 (c) 195 (d) 197

**38. Which of the following organisations is meant for Children?**

- (a) UNESCO (b) UNICEF (c) UNHCR (d) UNHRC

**39. India first tested nuclear device in-**

- (a) 1962. (b) 1970. (c) 1974. (d) 1998.

**40. The Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty was signed in**

- (a) 1969. (b) 1970. (c) 1971. (d) 1972.

**41. Al-Qaeda attacked America on which date?**

- (a) 11th September, 2001 (b) 11th September, 2002  
(c) 11th October, 2001 (d) 11th October, 2002

**42. \_\_\_\_ refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.**

- (a) Terrorism (b) Global security (c) Human security (d) None of the above

**43. When was Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed?**

- (a) 1966 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969

**44. Expand START.**

- (a) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll (b) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty  
(c) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics (d) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax

**45. Poverty in South Asia has led to**

- (a) Illiteracy (b) Population Explosion (c) Migration (d) Terrorism

**46. Biological weapons Convention was held in-**

- (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1972 b (d) 1973

**47. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in which year?**

- (a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1953 (d) 1954

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

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru. (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. (d) Rajagopalachari.

**49. The states created in 1960 were\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Maharashtra and Gujarat. (b) Orissa and West Bengal.  
(c) Rajasthan and Gujarat. (d) Punjab and Haryana

**50. Mohammed Ali Jinnah addressed the constituent assembly of Pakistan in Karachi on:**

(a) 11th August, 1947      (b) 12th August, 1947      (c) 13th August, 1947      (d) 14th August, 1947

**51. Which one of the following leaders played a vital role in the integration of princely states with India?**

(a) Mahatma Gandhi      (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru      (d) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

**52. How many princely states existed at the time of independence of India?**

(a) 560      (b) 562      (c) 563      (d) 565

**53. When Meghalaya was carved out of Assam?**

(a) 1970      (b) 1971      (c) 1972      (d) 1973

**54. Which one of the following princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union?**

(a) Baroda      (b) Hyderabad      (c) Mysore      (d) Gwalior

**55. What was India's partition plan called?**

(a) Gandhi Plan      (b) Nehru Plan.      (c) Mountbatten Plan      (d) Jinnah Plan

**56. The First General Elections in India were held in the year**

(a) 1951.      (b) 1952.      (c) 1953.      (d) 1954.

**57. The socialists advocated ideology of**

(a) Democratic Socialism.      (b) Socialism.      (c) Communalism.      (d) Hindutva.

**58. The party that won the second largest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first General elections was the**

(a) Praja Socialist Party.      (b) Bhartiya Jana Sangh.  
(c) Communist Party of India.      (d) Bhartiya Janta party.

**59. How were the boundaries of the state decided?**

(a) on the basis of locality      (b) on the basis of linguistic principle  
(c) on the basis of area      (d) non of the above

**60. The first three Lok Sabha elections of 1952, 1957 and 1962 were dominated by the Congress Party under the leadership of:**

(a) Mahatma Gandhi      (b) Indira Gandhi  
(c) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee      (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

**61. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?**

(a) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee      (b) Sukumar Sen  
(c) Rajagopalachari      (d) Balraj Madhok.

**66. Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?**

(a) Mahatma Gandhi      (b) Indira Gandhi      (c) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee      (d) Sukumar Sen

**63. The Indian leader who is the first recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award is**

(a) Balraj Madhok.      (b) Rajagopalachari.      (c) B.R. Ambedkar.      (d) K.M. Munshi.

**64. Institutional Revolutionary Party exercised power in:**

(a) Mexico      (b) Finland      (c) Cairo      (d) Brazil

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

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

**66. Socialist model of development was related to**

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

**67 The state which has achieved nearly total literacy in India is**

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

**68. 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

**69. The Second Five Year Plan was launched in**

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

**70. 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.

**71. Which are the two models of development?**

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

**72. \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced to bring about revolutionary changes in agriculture.**

(a) White Revolution (b) Green Revolution (c) Yellow Revolution (d) Pink Revolution

**73. 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

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

(a) Hua Guofeng (b) Zhao Ziyang (c) Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai (d) Li Peng

**75. Apartheid is the practice of**

(a) religious discrimination. (b) racial discrimination. (c) linguistic differences. (d) human behaviour.

**76. India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947 under the leadership of**

(a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar (b) Dr. Radha Krishnan. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) Rajendra Prasad.

**77. After second World War, the world was divided into the blocks of**

(a) U.S.A and U.K. (b) USSR and China. (c) Japan and Korea. (d) U.S.A and USSR.

**78. 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.

**79. The basis of India's foreign policy is**

(a) non alignment. (b) promoting US bloc. (c) promoting USSR bloc (d) aligning with China.

**80. For the early freedom of which country India made earnest effort by convening international conference?**

(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia (c) Vietnam (d) Singapore

**81. Why Britain attacked Egypt in 1956?**

(a) over Suez Canal issue (b) over Suzhou Canal issue  
(c) over Panama Canal issue (d) over Bruges Canal issue

**82. When China annexed Tibet?**

(a) 1930 (b) 1940 (c) 1950 (d) 1960

**83. The socialist leader who gave the strategy 'non-Congressism' was**

(a) Giani Zail Singh. (b) V.V. Giri. (c) Ram Manohar Lohia. (d) V.P. Singh.

**84. The Indian leader who gave the slogan "Garibi hatao" was**

(a) Lal Bahadur shastri. (b) Indira Gandhi. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) B.R. Ambedkar.

**85. The policy initiatives of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government did not include**

(a) abolition of privy purse. (b) nationalisation of banks. (c) nuclear tests. (d) ban on nuclear tests.

**86. Lal Bahadur Shastri's famous slogan was**

(a) Garibi Hatao. (b) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan. (c) Aya Ram, Gaya Ram. (d) Indira Hatao.

**87. The slogan of 'garibi hatao' was used before the**

(a) 1952 elections. (b) 1967 elections. (c) 1971 elections. (d) 1977 elections.

**88. Shastri was the country's Prime Minister from \_\_\_\_.**

(a) 1962 to 1965 (b) 1964 to 1966 (c) 1962 to 1967 (d) 1964 to 1969

**89. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open \_\_\_\_.**

(a) Presidential Election, 1969. (b) Parliamentary Election, 1969.

(c) State Election, 1969. (d) None of the above

**90. The "state of emergency" was declared on**

(a) 13th May, 1971. (b) 23rd May, 1972. (c) 25th June, 1975. (d) 11th March, 1975.

**91. The Prime Minister of India during 1977-79 was**

(a) Indira Gandhi. (b) Charan Singh. (c) Chandra Shekhar. (d) Morarji Desai

**92. Mandal Commission was set up for the issue of**

(a) reservation of other backward classes. (b) temple conflict.

(c) welfare of women. (d) child labour.

**93. The Bihar movement was led by**

(a) Charu Majumdar. (b) J. P. Narayan. (c) Morarji Desai. (d) C. Natarajan.

**94. Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of Emergency.**

(a) The call for 'Total Revolution' (b) The Railway Strike of 1974

(c) The Naxalite Movement (d) The Allahabad High Court Verdict

**95. Through which Article of the Constitution, government declared emergency in 1975?**

(a) Article 350 (b) Article 351 (c) Article 352 (d) Article 354

**96. Railway strike of 1974 was called by \_\_\_\_\_ led by George Fernandes.**

(a) National Coordination Committee (b) National Coordination Corporation

(c) National Coordination Call (d) National Coordination Association

**97. In which state Nay Nirman Movement was started?**

(a) Gujarat (b) Punjab (c) Bihar (d) Haryana

**98. How were the boundaries of the states decided?**

(a) On the basis of locality (b) On the basis of linguistic principle.

(c) (d)

**99. What kind of an alliance was the warsaw poet**

(a) military alliance (b) Economic alliance

(c) National Government (d) None of the options

**100. The example of global common is**

(a) Gasoline pumps. (b) Giant oil refineries. (c) The ocean floor. (d) Chain of hotels.

**101. According to Kyoto Protocol, the major nations abide to reduce concentration of green house gases was by**

(a) 2008. (b) 2010. (c) 2012. (d) 2018.

- 102. Progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is:**
- (a) The tragedy of global commons. (b) Sustainable development.  
(c) Development without Destruction. (d) The politics of the developed nations.
- 103. Smog is a combination of**
- (a) Air and water vapours. (b) Water and smoke. (c) Fire and water. (d) Smoke and fog.
- 104. The multinational company Western Mining Corporation (WMC) belongs to**
- (a) USA. (b) Australia. (c) UK. (d) New Zealand.
- 105. The Constitution of India provides for the safeguard of cultural and educational rights of minorities under fundamental rights of Article**
- (a) 20. (b) 23. (c) 28. (d) 29.
- 106. WWF stands for**
- (a) World Wild Foundation. (b) World Wildlife Federation.  
(c) World Wide Wildlife. (d) World Wildlife Fund.
- 107. The Government of India refers indigenous people as**
- (a) Scheduled tribes. (b) Refugee people. (c) Prisoners of war. (d) Outclass people.
- 108. The animal that is the symbol of the World Wide wildlife Fund is:**
- (a) Tiger. (b) Panda. (c) Hornbill. (d) White Bear.
- 109. Main cause of extinction of species from tropics is**
- (a) Soil erosion. (b) Pollution. (c) Deforestation. (d) Afforestation.
- 110. What was the other name for the 1987 Brundtland Report?**
- (a) Our Common Present (b) Our Common Future  
(c) Our Common Past (d) None of the above
- 111. Expand UNFCCC?**
- (a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(b) United Nations Framework Counter on Climate Change  
(c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Call  
(d) United Nations Fast Convention on Climate Change
- 112. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in:**
- (a) July 2002. (b) August 2002. (c) September 2002. (d) October 2002.
- 113. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in:**
- (a) 1973 (b) 1974 (c) 1975 (d) 1976
- 114. World Environment Day is celebrated each year on:**
- (a) 5 March (b) 5 June (c) 5 January (d) 7 June
- 115. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in:**
- (a) July 2002 (b) August 2002. (c) September 2002. (d) October 2002.
- 116. Which among the following are True about the Global Commons?**
- (a) The earth's atmosphere, Antarctica ocean floor and outer space are considered as part of the global commons.  
(b) The global commons arc outside the sovereign jurisdiction.  
(c) The question of managing the global commons reflected the North-South divide.

(d) The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global common than the countries of the South.

**117. Natural Forests -**

- (a) help stabilize the climate (b) moderate water supplies  
(c) harbour a majority of the planet's bio diversity on the Land (d) All of the above

**118. Earth Summit was attended by:**

- (a) 170 states (b) 59 states. (c) 191 states (d) 184 states.

**119. Depletion of the amount of ozone poses a real danger to**

- (a) Ecosystems. (b) human health.  
(c) Ecosystems and human health. (d) none of the above

**120. The earth summit was held in -**

- (a) May 1991 (b) June 1991 (c) May 1992 (d) June 1992

**121. The Earth Summit was held at:**

- (a) London (b) New York (c) New Delhi (d) Rio-de-Janeiro

**122. Which of the following is a primary cause of ozone layer depletion?**

- (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)  
(c) Methane (d) Nitrogen oxides

**123. Which of the following is the key goal of the Paris Agreement.**

- (a) To eliminate all carbon emissions by 2030  
(b) To prevent sea level rise  
(c) To limit global temperature rise to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels  
(d) To protect endangered species

**124. Which of the following conferences is considered a landmark in international efforts to address environmental issues?**

- (a) The Stockholm Conference (b) The Paris Conference  
(c) The New York Conference (d) The Kyoto Conference

**125. Globalization has led to the flow of ideas across**

- (a) National boundaries. (b) State. (c) Political parties (d) Different planets.

**126. With the globalisation of markets, the tastes and preferences of consumers world-wide are**

- (a) Becoming similar to the tastes and preferences of American consumers.  
(b) Being encouraged by multinational organizations to become increasingly similar.  
(c) So different that they can be ignored by international organizations.  
(d) Converging upon a global norm.

**127. According to the rightist view in India, globalisation tends to**

- (a) Benefits the weaker section of the society. (b) Divides the State into rich and poor.  
(c) Weakens the State. (d) Reduces political party competition.

**128. The seventh WSF meeting was held in:**

- (a) Delhi, January 2007. (b) Nairobi, January 2007.  
(c) Islamabad, January 2007. (d) New York, January 2007

**129. Which of the following is available in India due to globalisation?**

- (a) Foreign TV channels. (b) Coca Cola and Pepsi.  
(c) Sansui brand of electronics. (d) All of the above

**130. India implemented the New Economic Policy in the year**

- (a) 1980. (b) 1981. (c) 1990. (d) 1991.

**131. This type of globalisation refers to global markets and the flow of capital, technology & goods is**

- (a) Political globalisation. (b) Cultural globalisation.  
(c) Economic globalisation. (d) Opposing globalisation.

**132. During the colonial period, India became an**

- (a) importer of primary goods and raw materials.

- (b) exporter of finished goods and also raw materials.
- (c) exporter of primary goods and importer of raw materials.
- (d) exporter of primary goods and raw materials.

**133. Liberalisation means:**

- (a) integration among economies. (b) reduced government controls and restrictions.
- (c) policy of planned disinvestments. (d) competitive market.

**134. In 1986-87, the overall fiscal deficit of India touched an all time high of**

- (a) 5% of GDP. (b) 7% of GDP. (c) 9% of GDP. (d) 10% of GDP.

**135. Which of the statements are true about the impact of globalisation?**

- (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.

**136. Which of the statements are true about globalisation?**

- (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.

**137. Which of the statements are true about globalisation?**

- (a) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
- (b) Globalisation began in 1991.
- (c) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
- (d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.

**138. Which of the statements are true about the causes of globalisation?**

- (a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation.
- (b) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.
- (c) Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people.
- (d) Globalisation originated in the US.

**139. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as ?**

- (a) Globalization (b) Liberalisation (c) Regeneration (d) Expansion

**140. The fourth WSF meeting was held in -**

- (a) Brazil (b) India (c) China (d) Bangladesh

**141. The main agenda of the World Social Forum is:**

- (a) opposition to terrorism (b) opposition to neo-liberal globalization
- (b) opposition to colonialism (d) opposition to communism.

**142. The wake of globalization was first felt in the 1990s in India when the finance minister, economic liberalization plan. initiated the**

- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh (b) V.P. Singh (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) Rajiv Gandhi

**143. What is one of the universal criticism given by the critics to globalization?**

- (a) The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.
- (b) The economic depression would start in 21st century.
- (c) It would lead the concentration of the global wealth to one country.
- (d) None of the above

**144. Which two states were created in 1966?**

- (a) Delhi and Haryana (b) Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- (c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

**145. The first democratic election to Sikkim assembly in 1974 was swept by the**

- (a) Sikkim Congress. (b) Indian National Congress
- (c) Janta Party. (d) Communist Party of India (CPI).

146. Which students group led the anti-foreigner movement in Assam?  
 (a) All Assam Workers' Union (b) All Assam Students' Union  
 (c) All Assam Official' Union (d) All Assam Women' Union
147. Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed at the conference of Akali Dal in  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974
148. The interim government formed under the cabinet mission plan was headed by  
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Rajagopalachari  
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
149. What was the anther name of Rajiv Gandhi -Longowal Accord?  
 (a) Maharashtra Accord (b) Punjab Accord  
 (c) Uttar Pradesh Accord (d) Kerala Accord
150. When were the doors of disputed Babri Mosque's locked?  
 (a) 1980s (b) 1960s (c) 1950s (d) 1940
151. During the period between 1953 and 1974, lo of influence on the politics of Kashmir was exercised by the  
 (a) Congress (b) Bhartiya Janata Party (c) Communist Party of India (d) Akali Dal
152. When Meghalaya was carved out of Assam?  
 (a) 1972 (b) 1971 (c) 1970 (d) 1973
153. Master Tara Singh was a leader of  
 (a) AIADMK (b) MDMK (c) SGPC (d) PDP
154. How many princely states existed at the time of independence of India?  
 (a) 560 (b) 562 (c) 563 (d) 565
155. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in which year?  
 (a) 1953 (b) 1951 (c) 1950 (d) 1954
156. The "communal zones" exclude  
 (a) Lahore (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) Kolkata (d) Amritsar
157. What was the code name of the operation carried out against the militants that made Golden Temple their headquarters?  
 (a) Operation Rising Star (b) Operation Morning Star  
 (c) Operation Blue Star (d) Operation Shining Star
158. Dravida Kazhagam (DK) was formed under the leadership of .....
- (a) EV Ramasami Periyar (b) C N Annadurai (c) K Veeramani (d) None of these
159. A\_\_\_approach was adopted by India to address the issue of diversity.  
 (a) Monarchical (b) Dictatorial (c) Secular (d) Democratic
160. Jammu and Kashmir had special status under which article of the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) Article 225 (b) Article 366 (c) Article 370 (d) Article 371
161. Which period in India can be seen as a period of rising regional aspirations for autonomy?  
 (a) 1970s (b) 1980s (c) 1960s (d) 1990s
162. Who among the members of INC became the first Chief Minister of the state of J&K?  
 (a) Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq (b) Sheikh Abdullah (c) Farooq Abdullah (d) None of the above
163. Which of the following were the issues India had to cope immediately after independence?  
 (a) Partition and displacement (b) Integration of princely states  
 (c) Reorganisation of states (d) All of these
164. Punjab Accord was signed in  
 (a) 1982 (b) 1980  
 (c) 1984 (d) 1985
165. Which of the following can be considered as the role of congress in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir?  
 (a) The Congress gained direct control over the government in state.

- (b) National Conference remained iconic power with the active support of Congress.  
 (c) Congress party also made attempts to have agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and Government of India.  
 (d) All of the above
- 166. The ..... was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs.**  
 (a) Khalistan (b) Punjabi Suba (c) Akali Dal (d) None of these
- 167. What among the following were the main characteristics of DK?**  
 (a) Opposed the Brahmins' dominance (b) Affirmed regional pride  
 (c) Against the cultural dominance of the North. (d) All of the above
- 168. What among the following is an issue around which the politics of North-east revolved around?**  
 (a) Demands for autonomy (b) Movements for secession (c) Opposition to outsiders (d) All of these
- 169. Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by Hindu ruler**  
 (a) Jai Singh. (b) Hari Singh. (c) Rawal Singh. (d) Sangram Singh
- 170. Aspirations refers to when different regions demand autonomy outside the framework of Indian Union.**  
 (a) Regional (b) Local (c) Religious (d) Linguistic
- 171. In which year Independent India first use referendum procedure?**  
 (a) 1967 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) 1978
- 172. Which of the following North-Eastern States were erstwhile princely states which merged with India after independence?**  
 (a) Tripura (b) Manipur (c) Khasi Hills of Meghalaya (d) All of these
- 173. Which of the following statement(s) can be considered as the political aspirations of the people Assam?**  
 (a) Secession from India (b) Opposition to Brahmins dominance  
 (c) Anti-foreigners movement (To detect and dep outsiders (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 174. On which day, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill was passed by the NDA government in Rajya Sabha?**  
 (a) 1st August, 2018 (b) 5th August, 2019 (c) 6th August, 2019 (d) 9th August, 2019
- 175. Fought a guerilla war against the Indian army and got support from the Pakistani Government.**  
 (a) Kashmiris (b) Akali dal (c) Mizos (d) None of these
- 176. Which Prime Minister initiated a discussion with moderate Akali leaders in 1984?**  
 (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) Harchand Singh Longowal (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- 177. Choose the wrong statement from the given options**  
 (a) To protect Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh had to see India's support.  
 (b) In the year 2009 the state witnessed higher voter turnout.  
 (c) Congress Party greatly influenced the politics of the state in the initial years.  
 (d) Jammu and Kashmir got divided into two Union Territories in 2019.
- 178. Which movement used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its end?**  
 (a) Akali movement (b) Dravidian movement (c) Secessionist movement (d) J&K movement
- 179. Which political party was joined by B.P. Mandal in 1977?**  
 (a) Bahujan Samaj Party. (b) Rashtriya Swamsewak Sangh. (c) Congress Party. (d) Janata Party.
- 180. The reason for 2002 Gujarat riots is**  
 (a) earthquake relief was not provided by the Centre  
 (b) A bogey of a train returning from Ayodhya carrying Karsevaks was set on fire. .  
 (c) demolition of babri masjid.  
 (d) state emergency.

- 181. The single largest party in the 1996 parliamentary elections was**  
 (a) Bhartiya Janta Party. (b) Janta Dal. (c) CPI. N (d) Congress.
- 182. Who headed the central government in India after 1998 parliamentary elections?**  
 (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee. (b) P.V. Narsimha Rao. (c) H. D. Deve Gowda. (d) I. K. Gujral.
- 183. Which party pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising the Hindus?**  
 (a) Bhartiya Janata Party. (b) Congress. (c) Communist Party of India. (d) Bahujan Samaj Party.
- 184. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented in the year**  
 (a) 1990. (b) 1991. (c) 1992. (d) 1993.
- 185. In February and March 2002, large scale violence against Muslims took place in**  
 (a) Rajasthan. (b) Gujarat. (c) Punjab. (d) Uttar Pradesh.
- 186. The General Elections of 2004 resulted in**  
 (a) dominance of Congress. (b) coalition government.  
 (c) convincing victory of BJP. (d) emergence of Akali Dal.
- 187. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in the year**  
 (a) 1989. (b) 1990. (c) 1991. (d) 1992.
- 188. The political developments after the 1990s reveals the emergence of**  
 (a) coalition government. (b) consolidation of BJP.  
 (c) congress dominance. (d) regional politics.
- 189. Who was the chairperson of Mandal Commission?**  
 (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal. (b) Nandeshwari Prasad Mandal.  
 (c) Chandeshwari Prasad Mandal. (d) None of the Above
- 190. Which alliance formed the government at the centre in 1989?**  
 (a) National Front (b) United Front.. (c) Super Front.. (d) Real Front
- 191. Choose the correct term for coming together of two or more political parties to form government.**  
 (a) United Government (b) Coalition Government  
 (c) National Government (d) None of the above
- 192. Elections in \_\_\_\_ led an era of coalitions with the defeat of Congress Party**  
 (a) 1988 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 1991
- 193. What is Hindutva?**  
 (a) Sab Bhai (b) Hinduism (c) Hindu Dharam (d) Ek Rajya
- 194. Who was in power in 1992 in India?**  
 (a) V.P Singh (b) Shri Chandra shekhar (c) PV Narasimha Rao (d) Indira gandhi
- 195. Who established the Mandal commission in 1979?**  
 (a) Morarji Desai (b) VP Singh (c) Narasimha Rao (d) Not Established in 1979
- 196. When was the Babri Masjid demolished?**  
 (a) 2nd Oct 1992 (b) 5th Jan 1992 (c) 6th Dec 1992 (d) 15th July 1992
- 197. H. D. Deve Gowda was the President of Party.**  
 (a) Janata Dal (b) Bharitya (c) Congress (d) NDA
- 198. Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following who headed the first Coalition Government in India.**  
 (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) V.P. Singh (c) Morarji Desai (d) H.D. Deve Gowda
- 199. BJP led coalition of 2014 was also called as...**  
 (a) Majority Coalition (b) Surplus Majority Coalition  
 (c) Clear Majority Coalition (d) Democratic Coalition
- 200. The Congress party had won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha elections in:**  
 (a) 1984 (b) 1987 (c) 1989 (d) 1992

**12TH CLASS POL SCI MCQ ANSWER KEY**

1	C	26	C	51	B	76	B	101	C	126	A	151	A	176	B
2	A	27	A	52	D	77	C	102	C	127	D	152	A	177	B
3	C	28	A	53	C	78	D	103	B	128	C	153	C	178	B
4	D	29	B	54	B	79	C	104	D	129	B	154	D	179	D
5	D	30	B	55	C	80	A	105	B	130	D	155	A	180	B
6	B	31	A	56	B	81	B	106	D	131	D	156	B	181	A
7	B	32	A	57	A	82	A	107	D	132	C	157	C	182	A
8	D	33	A	58	C	83	C	108	A	133	D	158	A	183	A
9	B	34	C	59	B	84	C	109	B	134	B	159	D	184	A
10	D	35	C	60	C	85	B	110	C	135	C	160	C	185	B
11	A	36	A	61	D	86	D	111	B	136	A	161	B	186	B
12	A	37	B	62	B	87	B	112	A	137	D	162	A	187	C
13	D	38	B	63	C	88	C	113	B	138	D	163	D	188	A
14	A	39	C	64	B	89	B	114	C	139	A	164	D	189	A
15	A	40	D	65	A	90	A	115	B	140	B	165	D	190	A
16	C	41	A	66	B	91	C	116	B	141	B	166	C	191	B
17	D	42	A	67	C	92	D	117	A	142	B	167	D	192	B
18	C	43	C	68	C	93	A	118	D	143	A	168	D	193	B
19	B	44	B	69	C	94	B	119	A	144	A	169	B	194	C
20	A	45	C	70	B	95	C	120	C	145	C	170	A	195	A
21	C	46	C	71	C	96	A	121	D	146	A	171	A	196	C
22	B	47	C	72	A	97	A	122	D	147	B	172	D	197	A
23	A	48	B	73	B	98	A	123	B	148	C	173	D	198	C
24	C	49	A	74	B	99	A	124	B	149	D	174	B	199	C
25	D	50	A	75	C	100	B	125	A	150	D	175	C	200	A