

STUDYSHIPWITHKRATI

CHAPTERWISE MCQ

SERIES

BOOK 1 + BOOK 2

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(TERM-1)

FOR SESSION- 2021-22

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-1

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

1. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in which year?

- (i) 1950
- (ii) 1951
- (iii) 1953
- (iv) 1954

2. Which state was not created in 2000?

- (i) Jharkhand
- (ii) Chhattisgarh
- (iii) Uttaranchal
- (iv) Bihar

3. When India got Independence?

- (i) 1947
- (ii) 1949
- (iii) 1952
- (iv) 1962

4. What were the consequences of the Partition of India in 1947?

- (i) Transfer of Population
- (ii) Refugees Problem
- (iii) Problem of Minorities
- (iv) All of these

5. The "communal zones" exclude

- (i) Lahore
- (ii) Amritsar
- (iii) Kolkata
- (iv) Jammu & Kashmir

6. The states created in 1960 were

- (i) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (ii) Orissa and West Bengal
- (iii) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- (iv) Punjab and Haryana

7. The main reason for India's partition is:

- (i) Adamant attitude of Jinnah
- (ii) Communal riots and disorder
- (iii) Failure of the Interim Government
- (iv) All of these

8. The main reason for India's partition is:

- (i) Adamant attitude of Jinnah
- (ii) Communal riots and disorder
- (iii) Failure of the Interim Government
- (iv) All of these

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

- (i) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (iii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (iv) Rajagopalachari

10. The Cities that were divided into 'communal zones' during the partition violence were

- (i) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta.
- (ii) Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad.
- (iii) Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore.
- (iv) Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior.

11. What were the consequences of the Partition of India in 1947?

- (i) Transfer of Population
- (ii) Refugees Problem
- (iii) Problem of Minorities
- (iv) All of these

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

- (i) Partition of India was the outcome of the 'Two Nation Theory.'
- (ii) Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.
- (iii) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous.
- (iv) The scheme of partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border.

13. When Gujarat was carved out of Bombay?

- (i) 1950
- (ii) 1960
- (iii) 1970
- (iv) 1980

14. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in which year?

- (i) 1950
- (ii) 1951
- (iii) 1953
- (iv) 1954

15. When Meghalaya was carved out of Assam?

- (i) 1970
- (ii) 1971
- (iii) 1972
- (iv) 1973

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

- (i) 11th August, 1947
- (ii) 12th August, 1947
- (iii) 13th August, 1947
- (iv) 14th August, 1947

17. Name the original state from which Chattisgarh was carved out.

- (i) Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Jharkhand
- (iv) Madhya Pradesh

18. Amrita pritam was a prominent poet from

- (i) Punjab.
- (ii) Gujarat.
- (iii) Mumbai.
- (iv) Madras.

19. Which one of the following is a princely state of India initially resisted joining the Indian Union?

- (i) Baroda
- (ii) Hyderabad
- (iii) Mysore
- (iv) Gwalior

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

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi
- (ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (iv) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

21. The State Reorganization Commission was formed in 1953 to reconsider the demand for language-based state formation, which was led by –

- (a) Fazal Ali
- (b) KM Panikker
- (c) H. N. Kunjekar
- (d) M. C. Mahajana

22. Which of the following is not a Union Territory of India?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) Pondicherry
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Tripura

23. The State Reorganization Act of 1956 divides the whole country

- (a) Into 22 States and 9 Union Territories
- (b) Into 14 States and 6 Union Territories
- (c) Into 17 States and 7 Union Territories
- (d) Into 24 States and 4 Union Territories

24. According to which article of the constitution, a new state can be formed?

- (a) Article 1
- (b) Article 2
- (c) Article 3
- (d) Article 4

25. The state of Chhattisgarh was formed by breaking up which state?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

26. In which year did Sikkim become part of India?

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1990

27. Currently, in India

- (a) There are 27 States and 9 Union Territories
- (b) There are 27 States and 8 Union Territories
- (c) There are 28 States and 8 Union Territories
- (d) There are 28 States and 9 Union Territories

28. After the independence of India, states are reorganized on the basis of language –

- (a) In 1947
- (b) In 1951
- (c) In 1956
- (d) In 1966

29. Which constitutional amendments give Sikkim the status of a state of India?

- (a) 35
- (b) 36
- (c) 23rd
- (d) 39th

30. Which is the first Indian state to be created on the basis of language after a long movement?

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

ANSWER KEY

- 1) (iii) 1953
- 2) (iv) Bihar
- 3) (i) 1947
- 4) (iv) All of these
- 5) (iv) Jammu & Kashmir
- 6) (i) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- 7) (iv) All of these
- 8) (iv) All of these
- 9) (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 10) (i) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta.
- 11) (iv) All of these
- 12) (iv) The scheme of Partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border.
- 13) (ii) 1960
- 14) (iii) 1953
- 15) (iii) 1972
- 16) (i) 11th August, 1947
- 17) (iv) Madhya Pradesh
- 18) (i) Punjab.
- 19) (ii) Hyderabad
- 20) (ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- 21) (a) Fazal Ali
- 22) (d) Tripura

- 23) (b) Into 14 States and 6 Union Territories
- 24) (c) Article 3
- 25) (b) Madhya Pradesh
- 26) (a) 1975
- 27) (c) There are 28 States and 8 Union Territories
- 28) (c) In 1956
- 29) (b) 36
- 30) (a) Andhra Pradesh

STUDYSHIPWITHHKRATI

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER – 2

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

1. 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

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

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

3. 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

4. NITI AYOJ was established on

- a) 15th August 2015
- b) 26th January 2015
- c) 2nd October 2015

d) 1 st January 2015

5. District level Panchayats are known as

- (a) Panchayat Samiti
- (b) Gram Panchayat.
- (c) Zilla Parisad
- (d) None of these.

6. 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.

7. 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

8. The Planning Commission was established in the year

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1950.

d) 1965

9. The first plan started on

a) 1950

b) 1951

c) 1965

d) 1991

10. Planning Commission was scrapped on

a) 2015

b) 2014

c) 2017

d) 2012

11. Who among the following was the first chairman of Tripura State Planning Board

a) Sri Manik Sarkar

b) Sri Sudhir Majumder

c) Sri Nripen Chakraborty

d) Sri Biplab Kumar Deb

12. Panchayati Raj System is based on the vision of

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Rabindranath Tagore

(c) Rammohan Roy

(d) None of them.

13. Formation of NITI AYOOG was announced in

- a) 15th August 2015
- b) 15th August 2014
- c) 26th January 2015
- d) 26th January 2014

14. Local Self Government intends to improve

- (a) Economic condition
- (b) Social condition
- (c) Both economic and social condition
- (d) None of these.

15. Tripura State Planning Board was set up in

- a) 1972
- b) 1971
- c) 1978
- d) 1985

16. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian planning

- a) Development planning
- b) Indicative planning
- c) Democratic planning
- d) Centralized planning

17. Who amongst NITI Aayog

- a) The president
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Union Minister
- d) The Finance Minister

18. Who appoints the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog

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

19. Number of part-time members in NITI Aayog is

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) Not exceeding 2
- d) 2

20. A rolling plan refers to a plan which

- a) Does not change its target every year
- b) Changes its allocation every year
- c) Changes its allocation and target every year
- d) Changes only its target every year

21. Who amongst the following is the longest serving member of Tripura State Planning Board

- a) Sri Nripen Chakraborty
- b) Sri M.L. Debnath
- c) Sri Jiten Chowdhury
- d) Sri Sudhir Majumder

22. The concept of Participatory Development was introduced in

- a) 1980s
- b) 1970s
- c) 1950s
- d) 2000s

23. "GRAND INNOVATION CHALLENGE" was launched by

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) Planning Commission
- c) National Planning Committee
- d) Finance Commission

24. Full form of NITI Aayog is

- a) National Institute for Transforming India
- b) National Institution for transforming India
- c) National Institute for Transmitting India
- d) None of the above

25. Engagement of local people in development project refers to

- a) Economic Development
- b) Social Development
- c) Participatory Development
- d) Sustainable Development.

26. The entire process of can be completed in

- a) 4 stages
- b) 5 stages
- c) 2 stage
- d) 3 stages:

27. The form of Participation where the primary stakeholders participate in the discussion and analysis of pre-determined objectives is called

- a) Empowerment participation
- b) Participation by collaboration
- c) Participation by consultation
- d) Passive participation

28. The father of Indian planning is

- a) Jawahar lal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) M. Vishveshwariah

29. Panchayati Raj is a

- (a) Two tier system
- (b) Three tier system
- (c) Four tier system
- (d) None of the above.

30. Tripura State Planning Board was set up in

- a) 1972
- b) 1971
- c) 1978
- d) 1985

ANSWER KEY

- 1) (b) Liberalisation
- 2) (d) Socio-economic development
- 3) (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future
- 4) d) 1 st January 2015
- 5) (c) Zilla Parisad
- 6) (c) Prime Minister of India
- 7) (a) Kerala Model
- 8) c) 1950.
- 9) b) 1951
- 10) b) 2014
- 11) c) Sri Nripen Chakraborty
- 12) Mahatma Gandhi
- 13) b) 15th August 2014
- 14) (c) Both economic and social condition
- 15) c) 1978
- 16) d) Centralized planning
- 17) b) The Prime Minister
- 18) The Prime Minister
- 19) Not exceeding 2
- 20) Changes its allocation and target every year
- 21) b) Sri M.L. Debnath
- 22) b) 1970s
- 23) NITI Aayog
- 24) National Institution for transforming India
- 25) Participatory Development
- 26) 4 stages
- 27) Participation by collaboration
- 28) M. Vishveshwariah
- 29) Three tier system
- 30) 1978

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-3

India's Foreign Policy

1. 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

2. Apartheid is the practice of

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

3. 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.

4. In the Nehru cabinet who was apprehensive of the future attack from china?

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Jagjivan Ram

5. Who exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964?

- a) Motilal Nehru

- b) Sardar Patel
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. The basis of India's foreign policy is

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

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

- a) Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- b) Indira Gandhi.
- c) Rajiv Gandhi.
- d) V.P. Singh.

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

- (a) Malaysia
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Vietnam

(d)Singapore

11. When did India sign the Panchsheel agreement with China?

- (a) 29th April,1954
- (b) 30th Sept. 1961
- (c) 15th October,1955
- (d) 16th May,1956

12. Where was the first Summit of the NAM held?

- (a) Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- (b) Djakarta, Indonesia
- (c) Manila, Phillipines
- (d) Cairo, Egypt

13. In which year, the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama accompanied the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during official visit to India.

- (a) 1955
- (b) 1954
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1957

14. When did India & Pakistan sign Shimla Agreement to formalise the return of peace, after Bangladesh war,1971?

- (a) 3rd July 1972
- (b) 5th August 1972
- (c) 14th Sept.1972
- (d) 30th December 1972

15. "Broadly, non-alignment means not tying yourself off with military blocs....It means trying to view things, as far as possible, not from the military point of view, though that has to come in sometimes, but independently, and trying to maintain friendly relations with all countries". Who said?

- (a) V.K. Krishna Menon

- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

16. Who was the counter part of Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, when Tashkent Agreement, 1966 signed.

- (a) Liyakat Ali Khan
- (b) Captain Ayub Khan
- (c) General Yaya Khan
- (d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

17. Which of the following countries represented China in UN Security Council till October 1964?

- (a) Hongkong
- (b) Taiwan
- (c) Tibet
- (d) None of the above

18. The war with China (1962) alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the Northeast region? Which group of states represents the same .

- (a) Assam, Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Assam, Manipur & Mizoram
- (c) Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura
- (d) Nagaland, Manipur & Mizoram

19. The war with China (1962) alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the Northeast region? Which group of states represents the same .

- (a) Assam, Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Assam, Manipur & Mizoram
- (c) Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura
- (d) Nagaland, Manipur & Mizoram

20. Which time period in the diplomatic relationship between India and Bangladesh is considered as the age of mutual co-operation?

- (a) 1971-75
- (b) 1976-81
- (c) 1982 -2000
- (d) 2001 till date

21. In the Bangladesh War of independence (1971), the support for Pakistan came from which of the two global giants?

- (a) China & USSR
- (b) USSR & France
- (c) USA & China
- (d) Britain & USA

22. Identify:

India always considered this treaty as discriminatory and refused to sign on it.

- (a) Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT)
- (b) Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- (c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- (d) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)

23. When did the India's New Atomic Policy come into being?

- (a) August 18, 1999
- (b) Sept.30,2001
- (c) October 15,2003
- (d) July 4,2005

24. Which of the following countries is the second largest defence supplier to India after Russia?

- (a) France
- (b) USA
- (c) Israel
- (d) Germany

25. Why Britain attacked Egypt in 1956?

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

26. Which conference marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations?

- (a) Bandung Conference
- (b) Singapore Conference
- (c) Egyptian Conference
- (d) Malaysian Conference

27. When China annexed Tibet?

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

28. Expand NEFA.

- (a) North Eastern Far Agency
- (b) North Eastern Frontier Agency
- (c) North Eastern Fullest Agency
- (d) North Eastern Farther Agency

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

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Morarji Desai
- (d) Charan Singh

30. Bandung Conference was held in the year:

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1957

ANSWER KEY

1. (c) Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai
2. (b) racial discrimination.
3. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru.
4. (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
5. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
6. (d) U.S.A and USSR.
7. (c) Promotion of international peace and security.
8. (a) non alignment.
9. (c) Rajiv Gandhi.
- 10.(b) Indonesia
- 11.(a) 29th April,1954
- 12.(a) Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- 13.(c) 1956
- 14.(a) 3rd July 1972
- 15.(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- 16.(b) Captain Ayub Khan
- 17.(b) Taiwan
- 18.(c) Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura
- 19.(a) Assam, Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh
- 20.(c) 1982 -2000
- 21.(c) USA & China
- 22.(b) Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- 23.(a) August 18, 1999
- 24.(c) Israel

- 25.(a) over Suez Canal issue
- 26.(a) Bandung Conference
- 27.(c) 1950
- 28.(b) North Eastern Frontier Agency
- 29.(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 30.(b)

STUDYSHIPWITHKRATI

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER -1

COLD WAR AND NAM

1. Cuba was associated with which country?

- a) Soviet Union
- b) United States of America
- c) France
- d) Germany

2. Fidel Castro was the President of which country?

- a) Egypt
- b) America
- c) Cuba
- d) Soviet Russia

3. Nikita Khrushchev was the leader of which country?

- a) England
- b) France
- c) Cuba
- d) Soviet Union

4. When did the Cuban Missile Crisis Arise?

- a) 1962
- b) 1975
- c) 1970
- d) 1980

5. Between which countries was the cold war going on?

- a) America-England
- b) Soviet Union - England
- c) Soviet Union - Russia
- d) Soviet Union - America

6. When did the Second World War ended?

- a) 1946
- b) 1948
- c) 1945
- d) 1947

7. The countries included in the 'Allied Nations' were –

- a) America, Soviet Union, Britain and France
- b) America, Britain, France and Germany
- c) Britain, Italy, France and Germany
- d) None of the above

8. The countries included in the 'Axis Nation' were.

- a) Germany, Britain and Japan
- b) Germany, Italy and America
- c) Japan, Germany and Italy
- d) America, Britain and Japan

9. Which two superpowers emerged after the second world war?

- a) America- Russia
- b) America Soviet Union
- c) Germany France
- d) America - Germany

10. What was the reason for the cold war?

- a) US and Soviet Union vying to become superpowers
- b) America and Britain confrontation
- c) Friendship of Soviet Union and France
- d) None of the above

11. When was the North Atlantic Union Organization' (NATO) established:

- a) April 1949
- b) March 1951
- c) April 1950
- d) March 1952

12. When did the Warsaw Union' come into existence?

- a) 1950
- b) 1955
- c) 1952
- d) 1956

13. Gave the newly independent nations a chance to stay away from the two-polar world of factionalism.

- a) Southeast Asian Treary Organization
- b) Central treaty organization
- c) Non-Aligned Movement
- d) Warsaw Pac

14. Who played an important role of mediator between North and South Korea?

- a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) Nixem

- c) Nikita Khrushchev
- d) All the above

15. Who played an important role in the roots of NAM?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Gamal Abdul Nasir
- c) Josip broz Tito
- d) All the above

16. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a) In 1972, Khrushchev placed nuclear missiles in Cuba
- b) Cuban Missile Crisis was the High Point of Cold War.
- c) Atomic bombs were dropped on two US cities in August 1949.
- d) The Western Alliance was called NATO, the Eastern Alliance was called the "Warsaw Pact".

17. Which of the following statements about the Cold War is false?

- a) It was a competition between the United States, the Soviet Union, and their fellow countries.
- b) It was a war on ideologies between the superpowers.
- c) Cold war triggers arms race.
- d) America and Soviet Union were directly involved in the war.

18. Which of the following statements does not throw light on the objectives of the Non Aligned Movement?

- a) To enable countries liberated from colonialism to adopt independent policy,
- b) Refusal to join any military organization
- c) Neutrality policy adopted in global cases

d) Focusing on ending global economic inequality

19. Which of the following statements are incorrect about the contemporary world order?

a) There is an absence of world government which could regulate the state's behaviour,

b) The US is the predominant player in the world affairs.

c) Countries are using force against one another.

d) Country which violates international law can be severely punished by the UN.

20. Below are some statements describing the characteristics of military organizations formed by the superpowers, identify the incorrect statement.

a) Coalition member countries were required to provide space for the superpowers' military base in their territory

b) Member countries had to support the superpower at both ideology and strategy levels.

c) When a nation attacked one member country, it was considered an attack on all member countries.

d) The superpowers helped all the member countries to develop their nuclear weapons

21. Which among the following statements about Cold War is false?

a) It led to the outbreak of another world war

b) It was an ideological war between the two super powers.

c) It was a competition between the US and the Soviet alliances.

d) It triggered an arms race among countries of rival alliances

22 . Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era?

(a) Communism and Capitalism

- (b) Monarchism and Capitalism
- (c) Communalism and Capitalism
- (d) None of the above

23 Which organisation came into existence in April 1949?

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

24 The Warsaw pact was led by _

- (a) Japan
- (b) Britain
- (c) Italy
- (d) the Soviet Union

25 Which of the following countries was not a NATO member?

- (a) Germany
- (b) the Czech Republic
- (c) France
- (d) India

26. The Western Alliance was headed by

- (a) the United States
- (b) Brazil
- (c) the Soviet Union
- (d) Balkan countries

27. The island country that received both diplomatic and financial aid from the Soviet Union was

- (a) Japan
- (b) Cuba
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Norway

28 1971 war for liberation of Bangladesh was fought between which all countries?

- 1. India and Bangladesh
- 2. China and Pakistan
- 3. India and China
- 4. India and Pakistan

29 Which of the following was the world's first artificial satellite by Soviet Union?

- 1. Sputnik I
- 2. Explorer I
- 3. Vanguard I
- 4. Sputnik II

30 The USSR(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) had occupied _____ in order to suppress the Prague Spring of 1968.

- 1 Hungary
- 2 Japan
- 3 Czechoslovakia
- 4 Belgium

ANSWER KEY

1. **Soviet union**
2. **Cuba**
3. **Soviet union**
4. **1962**
5. **Soviet union and America**
6. **1945**
7. **America,soviet union,Britain and france.**
8. **Japan,germany and Italy**
9. **America –russia**
10. **Us and soviet vying to become superpowers**
11. **April 1949**
12. **1955**
13. **Non aligned movement**
14. **Pt.jawaharlal Nehru**
15. **All of the above**
16. **Atomic bombs were dropped on two us cities in aug 1949**
17. **America and Soviet Union were directly involved in the war.**
18. **Neutrality policy adopted in global cases**
19. **Country which violates international law can be severely punished by the UN.**
20. **The superpowers helped all the member countries to develop their nuclear weapons**

- 21. It led to the outbreak of another world war
- 22 (a) Communism and Capitalism
- 23 (c) NATO
- 24 (d) the Soviet Union
- 25 (d) India
- 26 (a) the United States
- 27 (b) Cuba
- 28 India and Pakistan
- 29 Sputnik I
- 30 Czechoslovakia

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER -2

THE END OF BIPOLARITY

1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in

- a) 1916
- b) 1919
- c) 1917
- d) 1920

2. Which party was dominant in the Soviet political system?

- a) Leninist Party
- b) Labour Party
- c) Communist Party
- d) None of these

3. Countries of Socialist bloc were called

- a) First world
- b) Second world
- c) Third world
- d) None of these

4. How many countries were included in the Soviet Union?

- a) 15
- b) 16
- c) 20
- d) 25

5. Who was the founder of Bolshevik Communist Party?

- a) Marx
- b) Stalin
- c) Lenin
- d) None

6. How many years Communist Party ruled on Soviet Union?

- a) 40 years
- b) 60 years

- c) 70 years
- d) None

7. Who was the last President of Soviet Union?

- a) Mikhail Gorbachev
- b) Stalin
- c) Khrushchev
- d) Lenin

8. Who started the policy of Perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness)?

- a) Boris Yeltsin
- b) Leonid Brezhnev
- c) Mikhail Gorbachev
- d) None of these

9. What was name of the model of transition in Russia, which was influenced by the World Bank and IMF?

- a) Shock therapy
- b) Shock economy
- c) Shock policy
- d) None of these

10. Define 'Shock Therapy'.

- a) Transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system.
- b) To help the member countries.
- c) To control the member countries.
- d) To deny from giving help.

11. What are the things required to shift towards the capitalist economy?

- a) Free Trade System
- b) Currency convertibility
- c) Foreign direct investment
- d) All of these

12. In which year 'Shock Therapy' was administered?

- a) In 1990
- b) In 1992

- c) In 1991
- d) In 1994

13. Name the two republics where violent secessionist movements took place.

- a) Chechnya Tajikistan
- b) Chechnya Dagestan
- c) None of these
- d) Tajikistan- Dagestan

14. In which year Russian Parliament declared its independence from Soviet Union?

- a) June 1990
- b) June 1992
- c) May 1992
- d) May 1990

15. Name the first Soviet Republic which declared its independence.

- a) Lithuania
- b) Dagestan
- c) Chechnya
- d) Latvia

16. Choose the wrong statement about the nature of Soviet economic system.

- a) Soviet economy was dominated by the communist ideology.
- b) State ownership was dominant form of ownership.
- c) People can own property.
- d) Entire assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

17. Which statement is not the result of the disintegration of Soviet Union?

- a) End of the ideological conflict between the USA and USSR.
- b) The formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
- c) The end of cold war confrontations.
- d) Crises in the Middle-East

18. Who gave the name of New World Order?

- a) George Bush
- b) Barak Obama
- c) Bill Clinton

d) Kennedy

19. Which military campaign was taken to liberate Kuwait from Iraq?

- a) Operation enduring freedom
- b) Computer war
- c) Operation desert storm
- d) All the above

20. Which of the the following was part of its global war against terrorism by America?

- a) Operation desert storm
- b) Operation enduring freedom
- c) Computer war
- d) Videogame war

21. By which operation did the US launch a cruise missile on Sudan and Afghanistan's al-Qaeda targets?

- a) Operation infinite reach
- b) Computer war
- c) Videogame war
- d) All of the above

22. By what name did the US attack Iraq on March 19, 2003?

- a) Operation Desert Storm
- b) Videogame war
- c) Operation Iraqi Freedom
- d) None of the above

23. If there is only one center of power in the international system, what is it called?

- a) Unipolar system
- b) Superpower
- c) Shock therapy
- d) Third World

24. Which countries are included in CIS:

- a) Belarus
- b) Russia
- c) Georgia

d) All the above

25. When was CIS founded?

- a) 1990
- b) 1992
- c) 1991
- d) 1998

26. When did the Arab revolution begin?

- a) 2008
- b) 2010
- c) 2009
- d) 2011

27. Hosni Mubarak was from which place?

- a) Egypt
- b) Iraq
- c) Russia
- d) Vietnam

28. The struggle against which was started in Tunisia?

- a) Corruption
- b) Poverty
- c) Unemployment
- d) All the above

29. Which of the following statements about Operation Iraqi Freedom is incorrect?

- a) More than 10 countries joined US-led coalition willing to attack Iraq
- b) Describing the cause of the attack on Iraq, it was said that this attack is being done to prevent Iraq from becoming a weapon of mass destruction.
- c) Prior to this action the permission of the United Nations was taken.
- d) US-led coalition did not face strong challenge from Iraq's army

30. In august 1990 which country attacked Kuwait?

- a) Israel
- b) Soviet union
- c) Iraq

d) USA

ANSWER KEY

1. 1917
2. Communist Party
3. b) Second world
4. 15
5. Lenin
6. 70 years
7. a) Mikhail Gorbachev
8. Mikhail Gorbachev
9. Shock therapy
10. Transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system.
11. d) All of these
12. a) In 1990
13. Chechnya Dagestan
14. a) June 1990
15. a) Lithuania
16. People can own property.
17. d) Crises in the Middle-East
18. George Bush
19. Operation desert storm
20. Operation enduring freedom
21. Operation infinite reach
22. Operation Iraqi Freedom

23. Unipolar system
24. All the above
25. 1991
26. 2010
27. Egypt
28. All the above
29. Describing the cause of the attack on Iraq, it was said that this attack is being done to prevent Iraq from becoming a weapon of mass destruction.
30. Iraq

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER -3

UNITED NATIONS AND ITS ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

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

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

3. Which among the following would give more weightage to India's proposal for a permanent member in the Security Council.

- (A) Nuclear Capability
- (B) It has been a member of the UN since its inception
- (C) India growing economic power and stable political system
- (D) All of the above

4. The U.N. agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology is:

- (A) The UN Committee on Disarmament
- (B) International Atomic Energy Agency
- (C) UN International Safeguard Committee
- (D) None of the above

5.WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisations:

- (A) General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
- (B) General Arrangement on Trade and Tariff
- (C) World Health Organisation
- (D) UN Development Programme

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

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1962

7.Who was the first woman President of the U.N. General Assembly?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (c) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
- (d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur

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

- (a) Russia
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) France

9.Who blocked the Second term for Boutros Ghali as Secretary-General?

- (a) USA
- (b) India

(C) France

(d) China

10. "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 Kimoon

(d) Dag Hammarskjold

11. The International Court of Justice popularly known as the

(a) World Court.

(b) Supreme Court.

(c) Criminal Court.

(d) Subordinate Courts.

12. Trygre Lie was the first Secretary General from

(a) Germany.

(b) Norway.

(c) France.

(d) Italy.

13. The two aspects of Human Rights are

(a) Social and legal aspects.

(b) Natural and legal aspects.

(c) Economic and political aspects.

(d) Economic and natural aspects.

14. 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.

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

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

16. The UN's most visible public figure and representative head is the

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

17. The United Nations was founded on

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

18. Kofi Annan created the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and

- (a) Diarrhea.
- (b) Dengue.
- (c) Malaria.

(d) Smallpox.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. Who among the following Secretary Generals was awarded posthumously Nobel Peace Prize?

(a) Dag Hammarskjold

(b) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

(c) Kofi A. Annan

(d) Ban Ki Moon

22. Who among the following was the first Asian to hold the office of Secretary General since 1971?

(a) U Thant

(b) Kofi A. Annan

(c) Ban Ki Moon

(d) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

23. When did India join the United Nations Organisation?

(a) October 15, 1945

(b) October 30, 1945

(c) Nov. 15, 1945

(d) October 24, 1945

24. Which among the following countries became the 51st nation, signed on UN Charter on October, 15, 1945?

(a) South Africa

(b) Poland

(c) Czechoslovakia

(d) Yugoslavia

25. Which group of countries signed the Tehran Conference Declaration in December 1943?

(a) Britain, US and USSR

(b) US, USSR and Germany

(c) Britain, China and USSR

(d) USSR, Britain and Germany

26. Which pair of leaders signed the Atlantic Charter (August, 1941)?

(a) The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston Churchill

(b) The USSR leader Joseph Stalin and The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt

(c) The British PM Winston Churchill & the USSR leader Joseph Stalin

(d) The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Chinese leader Maotse Tung

27. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell". Who said?

- (a) Dag Hammarskjold, the UN's 2nd Secretary General
- (b) Kurt Waldheim, the UN's 4th Secretary General
- (c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the UN's 6th Secretary General
- (d) Ban-Ki-Moon, the UN's 8th Secretary General

28. WTO is serving as the successor of which of the following organisations:

- (a) General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs
- (b) General Arrangement on Trade & Tariffs
- (c) World Health Organisation
- (d) UN Development Programme

29. Identify:-

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

- (a) The Committee on Disarmament
- (b) International Atomic Energy Agency
- (c) UN International Safeguard Committee
- (d) None of the above

30. Which among the following would give more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council?

- (a) Nuclear Capability
- (b) It has been a member of the UN since inception
- (c) It is located in Asia
- (d) India's growing economic power and stable political system

ANSWER KEY

- 1) (a) Fifteen judges
- 2) (c) Ten
- 3) (D) All of the above
- 4) International Atomic Energy Agency
- 5) General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
- 6) (a) 1945
- 7) (c) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
- 8) (b) India
- 9) (a) USA
- 10) (d) Dag Hammarskjold
- 11) (a) World Court.
- 12) (b) Norway.
- 13) (b) Natural and legal aspects.
- 14) (a) Amnesty International.
- 15) (c) 51.
- 16) (b) Secretary General.
- 17) (a) 24th October, 1945.
- 18) (c) Malaria.
- 19) (a) Nuclear energy.
- 20) (d) India's growing economic power and stable political system.
- 21) (a) Dag Hammarskjold

- 22) (c) Ban Ki Moon
- 23) (b) October 30,1945
- 24) (b) Poland
- 25) (a) Britain, US and USSR
- 26) (a) The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston Churchill
- 27) (a) Dag Hammarskjold, the UN's 2nd Secretary General
- 28) (a) General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs
- 29) (b) International Atomic Energy Agency
- 30) (d) India's growing economic power and stable political system