

## Class 12 Political Science

### MCQs

**1. The person who opposed neo-colonisation was**

- (a) Japan & China
- (b) USSR & U. K
- (c) U.S.A & USSR
- (d) U.S.A & U.K

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

- (a) Cuba
- (b) Norway
- (c) Thailand
- (d) Japan

**3. The event that took place in 1961 was:**

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

**4. The organization which came into existence in April 1949:**

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

**5. What is the full form of 'SEATO'?**

- (a) South Asian Team Organization
- (b) South Asian Treaty Organization
- (c) South Asian Trek Organization
- (d) South Asian Troop Organization

**6. Which one of the following is an agreement signed between the two superpowers starting in the 1960s?**

- (a) Warsaw Pact
- (b) Moscow Agreement
- (c) Limited Test Ban Treaty
- (d) Berlin pact

**7. Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the cold War era?**

- (a) Socialism & Capitalism
- (b) Communalism & Capitalism

- (c) Communism & Capitalism
- (d) Monarchism & Capitalism

**8. The rivalry between USA & USSR during the post-second World War period is known as:**

- (a) Militant war
- (b) Apartheid
- (c) Policy of deterrence
- (d) Cold War

**9. Which Country bombarded the cities of Hiroshima & Nagasaki?**

- (a) Germany
- (b) Japan
- (c) America
- (d) France

**10. The Western Alliance was headed by**

- (a) United States
- (b) Brazil
- (C) Soviet Union
- (d) Germany

**11. Which of the following countries was not a NATO member?**

- (a) Italy
- (b) Germany
- (c) India
- (d) Bulgaria

**12. NATO was created to**

- (a) Contain USSR
- (b) Unite Western powers against possible invasion by USSR
- (c) Prevent another World War
- (d) Root out Communism from the World.

**13. NAM was the result of the friendship between**

- (a) Josip Broz, Jawaharlal Nehru & Johnson
- (b) Josip Broz, Sukarno & Kwame Nkrumah
- (c) Josip Broz, Gamal Abdel & Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Josip Broz, Richard Nixon & Truman

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

- (a) Enabling newly decolonised countries to pursue independent policies.
- (b) No to joining any military alliances.

- (c) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues.
- (d) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities.

**15. The countries categorised as Least Developed Countries were the**

- (a) Countries with low economic development
- (b) Countries which were not dependent on richer countries for their sustainable development.
- (c) Their natural resources were being exploited by developed countries.
- (d) They could not participate in international economical institutions.

**16. Which of the reasons given above is not true?**

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

**16. Select the correct option:**

A para- military force of Nizam of Hyderabad was

- (a) Razakars
- (b) Gonds
- (c) Bhils
- (d) Santhals

**17. Assertion: The merger with the Indian State was an extension of democracy to the people of the Princely States.**

**Reason** Indian govt used force to extend democracy to some extent as this was mandatory to have a uniform base in the country.

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

**18. Assertion: Jawaharlal Nehru wanted India to be secular, to deal with Muslim minority in a civilised and dignified manner.**

**Reason** India's secular nature cherished it's long term goals and principles like socialism, equality, liberty and fraternity.

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

**19. Assertion By the mid-1970s NAM had become an economic pressure group and by late 1980s the NIEO initiative had faded**

**Reason** It was based on a recognition that decolonised States shared a historical affiliation and can become powerful force if United.

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

**20. Assertion The cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control.**

**Reason** Cuban Missile Crisis engaged both the Superpowers in the development of nuclear weapons to influence the world.

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

**21. The task of States Reorganisation Commission was**

- (a) to stop any single faith to become superior and inferior to those who practiced another religion.
- (b) to consider all citizens equal irrespective of religious affiliation.
- (c) to reorganize States on the basis of accommodation of their languages to prepare a uniform base for the nation.
- (d) to create 14 States and 6 union territories.

**22. British India was divided into \_\_\_ & \_\_\_.**

- (a) Hindu majority, Muslims
- (b) Indian provinces, Princely States.
- (c) India, Pakistan
- (d) Muslim league, The Congress party.

**23. The state which got divided on bilingual basis was:**

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bombay.

**24. The Government's approach towards the integration of States was based on:**

- i. to look after the interest of Hindus only
- ii. Willingness of Princely States
- iii. Flexible approach in dealing with the demands of a region.
- iv. Consolidation of territorial boundaries.

- A) i, ii & iii
- B) ii, iii & iv
- C) i, iii & iv
- D) i, ii & iii

25 .Read the above passage and answer the questions below:

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

(a) The interim government is referred to:

- i. Muslim League
- ii. Congress Party
- iii. Indian National Congress.
- iv. British government

(b) The interim government took a firm stand:

- i. Not to divide India into two parts
- ii. To allow princely states of India to adopt whatever suited them.
- iii. Not to have small sized division of India.
- iv. Not to allow princely states to join Pakistan.

(c) The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress as

- i. They wanted to separate from India.
- ii. They wanted to make their own government.
- iii. They wanted princely states to support them.
- iv. They wanted States to be free to take any course they liked.

d) Sardar Patel, India's home minister and Deputy Prime Minister:

- i. Stood against partition.

- ii. Played an important role in unifying rulers of princely states into India.
- iii. Played a crucial role in fighting for independence of India.
- iv. Played a historic role in negotiating with Jinnah.

**26. " Tomorrow we shall be free from slavery of the British domination. But at midnight India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be a day of rejoicing as well as of mourning". These famous words was spoken by:**

- i. Mahatma Gandhi
- ii. Jawaharlal Nehru
- iii. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- iv. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**27. India since independence had to integrate many princely states into India. Arrange the given below States in chronological order as per their formation of states in India.**

- (a) Formation of Nagaland
- (b) Formation of West Bengal.
- (c) Formation of Assam & Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

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

**28. Which was the biggest challenge before the newly independent India?**

- (a) Vast population
- (b) National integration
- (c) Unemployment
- (d) to solve territorial disputes.

**29. The the person in the centre of the cartoon is:**



- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



(c) Hyderabad and Gujarat.

**3. One state which was basically divided because a partition.**

(a) Junagarh

(b) Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Bengal.