

CUET (UG)



POLITICAL SCIENCE

As Per Latest NTA Pattern

CHAPTERWISE & TOPICWISE
QUESTION BANK
WITH NCERT CRUX (Short Notes)

WITH CUET PAST YEAR
SOLVED PAPER

HIGHLIGHTS

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2025
EXAMINATION

2nd Edition
CUET 2024 Solved Paper





Chapter-wise Number of Questions Analysis of NTA CUET Papers

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NTA CUET PAPER

(18TH MAY 2024)

Instructions

Attempt only 40 questions out of the given 50 questions. Each question carries 5 marks. One mark will be deducted for a wrong answer.

Full Marks: 200

(Time: 45 Minutes)

- Which of the following nations adopted an 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in 1978?
(a) South Korea (b) China
(c) USA (d) Japan
- In 1966, who made the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
(c) General Yahya Khan (d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- In which year was Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?
(a) 1982 (b) 1983
(c) 1984 (d) 1985
- Which of the following countries have **not** accepted Euro as the common currency?
(a) Denmark and Sweden
(b) Spain and Portugal
(c) Greece and Germany
(d) France and Austria
- The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994, is the organization that carries out the coordination of:
(a) Trade and Finance
(b) Friendship and Solidarity
(c) Security and Foreign Policy
(d) Investment and Labour
- Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007?
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Afghanistan (d) Bangladesh
- Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?
(a) Pakistan (b) China
(c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal
- At the Yalta Conference, the 'Big Three' decided to

organise a United Nations Conference on the proposed world organisation. The 'Big Three' stood for:

- (a) Roosevelt, Churchill and Khrushchev
(b) Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin
(c) Deng Xiaoping, Churchill and Stalin
(d) Kennedy, Attlee and Stalin
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in:
(a) 1951 (b) 1953
(c) 1955 (d) 1957
- Which of the following organization provides loans and grants to member countries for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development infrastructure, and environment protection?
(a) WTO (b) World Bank
(c) IMF (d) UNO
- What is the full form of START?
(a) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll
(b) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
(c) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics
(d) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax
- Which of the following is a threat to Global security?
(a) Human Rights (b) Arms Control
(c) Terrorism (d) Disarmament

13. Match List-I with List-II:

	List-I: (Indigenous People)		List-II: (Region)
A.	Mapuche	(i)	East of Panama Canal
B.	Kuna Tribe	(ii)	Bangladesh
C.	Indigenous people of Cordillera Region	(iii)	Chile
D.	Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	(iv)	Philippines

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Study the picture given below and answer the five questions that follow:



22. The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following?

- (a) League of Nations (b) Concert of Europe
- (c) Council of Europe (d) Hague Conference

23. Write the full form of UNDP.

- (a) United Nations Development Planning
- (b) United Nations Development Programme
- (c) United Nations Design Programme
- (d) United News Development Programme

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the five questions that follow.

In the North-East, regional aspirations reached a turning point in the 1980s. This region now consists of seven States, also referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'. The region has only 4 percent of the country's population but about twice as much share of its area. A small corridor of about 22 kilometers connects the region to the rest of the country. Otherwise, the region shares boundaries with China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh and serves as India's gateway to South-East Asia.

The region has witnessed a lot of change since 1947. Tripura, Manipur, and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were erstwhile Princely States which merged with India after Independence. The entire region of North-East has undergone considerable political reorganization. Nagaland State was created in 1963, followed by Manipur, Tripura, and Meghalaya in 1972, while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh became separate States only in 1987. The Partition of India in 1947 had reduced the North-East to a land-locked region as its entire economy and politics too remained insulated. At the same time, most States in this region lagged in developmental terms. The decades of the 1970s and 1980s saw changes as the region underwent major developments along with the rise of influx of migrants from neighboring States and countries.

The isolation of the region, its complex social character, and its backwardness compared to other parts of the country have all resulted in the complicated situation in the North-East. Its international border and weak communication between the rest of India and the region further added to the delicate nature of politics. The demand for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders' also marked a major shift since the 1970s and set the stage for some dramatic developments in the 1980s.

26. In which year was the State of Nagaland created?
 (a) 1961 (b) 1963
 (c) 1965 (d) 1967

27. Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States?
 (a) Manipur (b) Mizoram
 (c) Nagaland (d) Meghalaya

28. The North-East serves as a gateway to which of the regions mentioned below?
 (a) South-East Asia (b) South Asia
 (c) West Asia (d) Europe

29. Who among the following entered into Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947?
 (a) Maharaja of Manipur
 (b) Nizam of Hyderabad
 (c) Nawab of Junagadh
 (d) Maharaja of Kashmir

30. Which of the following Princely States were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India?
 (a) Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab
 (b) Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay
 (c) Assam, Goa, Tripura
 (d) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir

31. The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following party?
 (a) Janata Dal (b) Muslim League
 (c) Socialist Party (d) Swatantra Party

32. Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Sardar Patel
 (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 (d) Potti Sriramulu

33. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
A. S.A. Dange	(i) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
B. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(ii) Swatantra Party
C. Minoo Masani	(iii) Praja Socialist Party
D. Ashok Mehta	(iv) Communist Party of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)
 (b) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(iv)
 (c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)
 (d) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

34. Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of Independent Labour Party?
 (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
 (b) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
 (c) A.K. Gopalan
 (d) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

35. Who among the following was known as the 'Milkman of India'?
 (a) Arun Krishna (b) Mujibhai Patel
 (c) Verghese Kurien (d) M.S. Swaminathan

36. **Statement I:** The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries.
Statement II: A bulk of industries like electricity and railways steel could be developed by the private sector.
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
 (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
 (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

37. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of _____.
 (a) K.N. Raj (b) P.C. Mahalanobis
 (c) J.C. Kumarappa (d) P.C. Mahapatra

38. Which of the following treaty was rejected by India as discriminatory as it prevented only non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons?
 (a) Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty
 (b) Non-Proliferation Treaty
 (c) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
 (d) Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty

39. Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) held?
 (a) Bengaluru (b) Belgrade
 (c) Belgium (d) Belarus

40. The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries?
 (a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
 (c) China (d) Bangladesh

41. Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressman should resign from office to make way for younger party workers?
 (a) S. Nijalingappa (b) V.V. Giri
 (c) K. Kamaraj (d) Indira Gandhi

42. Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'?
 (a) Ram Manohar Lohia
 (b) C. Natarajan Annadurai
 (c) K. Kamaraj
 (d) Karpoori Thakur

43. The Mandal Commission was appointed by _____.
 (a) Indian National Congress Party
 (b) Bharatiya Janata Party
 (c) Janata Party
 (d) Samajwadi Party

44. In 1974, nationwide strike by all the employees of the Railways was led by which of the following leaders?

- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (b) Chaur Majumdar
- (c) George Fernandes
- (d) Indira Gandhi

45. Which of the following political party led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba?

- (a) Congress (b) Lok Dal
- (c) Akali Dal (d) CPI

46. Who among the following led the Anti-Brahmin movement, worked for the Justice Party, and also founded the Dravidar Kazhagam?

- (a) A.K. Gopalan
- (b) E.V. Ramasami Naicker
- (c) K. Kamraj
- (d) Potti Sriramulu

47. What does BAMCEF stand for?

- (a) Backward and Muslim Communities Employees' Federation
- (b) Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation
- (c) Backward and Minority Communities Employees' Federation
- (d) Backward and Majority Communities Employees' Federation

48. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Prime Minister)		List-II (Period)	
A.	H.D. Deve Gowda	(i)	May 2004-May 2014
B.	I.K. Gujral	(ii)	June 1996-April 1997
C.	V.P. Singh	(iii)	April 1997-March 1998
D.	Manmohan Singh	(iv)	December 1989-November 1990

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
- (b) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(iv)
- (c) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)
- (d) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

49. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?

- (a) Mayawati (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jagjivan Ram (d) Kanshi Ram

50. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as:

- (a) Current Therapy
- (b) Shock Therapy
- (c) Fiscal Therapy
- (d) Glasnost

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (b)	12. (c)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (c)	16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (c)
21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (b)	25. (c)	26. (b)	27. (d)	28. (a)	29. (b)	30. (d)
31. (b)	32. (c)	33. (a)	34. (d)	35. (c)	36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (b)
41. (c)	42. (a)	43. (c)	44. (c)	45. (c)	46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (a)	49. (d)	50. (b)

Explanations

1. (b) **China** adopted the 'Open Door' policy in 1978. This policy allowed foreign businesses to enter the country and invest in its economy. It helped China to grow economically and modernise its industries rapidly.

2. (b) **Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman** made the six-point proposal in 1966 for the autonomy of **East Pakistan** (now Bangladesh). His goal was to give more power to East Pakistan, especially in economic and political matters, which eventually led to the independence of Bangladesh.

3. (d) **Mikhail Gorbachev** became the General Secretary of the **Soviet Union** in 1985. He introduced reforms like **glasnost** (openness) and **perestroika** (restructuring).

4. (a) **Denmark and Sweden** have not accepted the **Euro** as their currency.

5. (c) **The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)**, set up in 1994, is responsible for coordinating security and foreign policy among Southeast Asian countries. It helps them work together on issues like defense and maintaining peace in the region.

6. (c) **Afghanistan** became a member of **SAARC** in **2007**. SAARC is an organization of South Asian countries that work together on economic and cultural development.
7. (b) **China** is not part of **South Asia**. South Asia includes countries like **India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka**, and the **Maldives**. China is in East Asia and has different geographical and political connections.
8. (b) The 'Big Three' at the **Yalta Conference** were **Roosevelt** (USA), **Churchill** (UK), and **Stalin** (Soviet Union).
9. (d) The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) was created in **1957**. Its role is to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ensure that countries don't use it to make weapons. It helps countries use nuclear energy safely.
10. (b) The **World Bank** provides loans and financial help to countries for projects related to education, health, infrastructure, and agriculture. Its goal is to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in developing countries.
11. (b) **START** stands for **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty**. This treaty between the **United States** and the **Soviet Union** was signed to reduce the number of nuclear weapons each country had, aiming to reduce the threat of nuclear war.
12. (c) **Terrorism** is one of the biggest threats to global security. It involves violent attacks that harm people, destroy property, and create fear in societies. Countries work together to fight terrorism by improving security and sharing intelligence.
13. (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
14. (c) The **Kyoto Protocol** was signed in **1997** to combat climate change. It set targets for industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, helping to slow down global warming and protect the environment.
15. (c) The **Energy Conservation Act** was passed in **2001**. It aims to promote energy efficiency in India by reducing energy waste.
16. (b) The **World Social Forum** is a platform where human rights activists, environmentalists, and other groups come together to discuss alternatives to neoliberal globalization. The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The fourth WSF meeting was held in Mumbai in 2004. The latest WSF meeting was held in Brazil in March 2018.
17. (c) **Globalization** is a **multi-dimensional phenomenon**, which means it affects many areas like the economy, culture, and politics. It connects different parts of the world through trade, communication, and technology, but not all countries benefit equally from it.
18. (d) **Ambedkar Jayanti** is celebrated on **April 14** to honor **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**, who played a major role in drafting the Indian Constitution. He was a leader who fought for the rights of the marginalized and promoted equality.
19. (c) UN
20. (c) **Dag Hammarskjold** was the second Secretary-General of the **United Nations**. He served from **1953** to **1961** and is remembered for his efforts to strengthen the UN and promote peacekeeping during global conflicts.
21. (c) **October 24** is celebrated as **United Nations Day** because it marks the anniversary of the founding of the **UN** in **1945**. The UN works to promote peace, security, and cooperation between countries around the world.
22. (a) The **League of Nations** was the predecessor of the **United Nations**. It was formed after World War I to maintain peace, but it failed to prevent another world war. After World War II, the UN was established to replace it.
23. (b) **UNDP** stands for **United Nations Development Programme**. It helps countries develop their economies, improve education and healthcare, and reduce poverty. It works to achieve sustainable development goals in many countries around the world.
24. (b) The North-East region of India is made up of seven states, often called the Seven Sisters. These states are **Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura**.
25. (c) The North-East region shares borders with **China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh**. This makes it an important part of India because it acts as a gateway to **South-East Asia** for trade and cultural exchange.
26. (b) **Nagaland** became a separate state in **1963** to recognize the unique identity of the **Naga people**. This decision helped address the demand for autonomy and gave the people of Nagaland more political control over their region.
27. (d) The **Khasi tribes** live in **Meghalaya**. They are known for their matrilineal society, where inheritance is passed through the mother's side. The Khasi people have a rich cultural heritage and follow traditional customs.
28. (a) The North-East region of India is a gateway to **South-East Asia**. This makes it a key region for trade and diplomatic relations with countries like **Myanmar, Thailand, and others**.
29. (b) Nizam of Hyderabad
30. (d) The princely states of **Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir** were reluctant to join India in **1947**. They either wanted to remain independent or join Pakistan, which led to conflicts and military interventions by India to integrate them.
31. (b) The **Muslim League** proposed the **two-nation theory**, which stated that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations. This theory led to the partition of India in **1947**, creating two independent countries: **India** and **Pakistan**.
32. (c) **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** was called "**Frontier Gandhi**" because of his non-violent resistance against British rule. He was a Pashtun leader from the **North-West Frontier Province** who worked closely with **Mahatma Gandhi** for India's independence.

3

Chapter

CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA

NCERT CRUX

What is South Asia

- The expression ‘South Asia’ usually includes the following countries: **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka**.
- **Afghanistan** and **Myanmar** are often included in discussions of the region as a whole. **China** is an important player but is not considered to be a part of the region.
- **South Asia** stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space.
- The various countries in **South Asia** do not have the same kind of political systems. Despite many problems and limitations, **Sri Lanka** and **India** have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.
- **Pakistan** and **Bangladesh** have experienced both civilian and military rulers, with **Bangladesh** remaining a democracy in the post-Cold War period. **Pakistan** began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments under **Benazir Bhutto** and **Nawaz Sharif** respectively. But it suffered a **military coup in 1999** and has been run by a military regime since then. Till **2006**, **Nepal was a constitutional monarchy** with the danger of the king taking over executive powers. In **2006 a successful popular uprising led to the restoration of democracy** and reduced the king to a nominal position.
- **Bhutan** is still a **monarchy** but the king has initiated plans for its transition to multi-party democracy. The **Maldives**, the other island nation, was a **Sultanate till 1968** when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government. In **June 2005**, the parliament of the **Maldives** voted unanimously to introduce a **multi-party system**. The **Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP)** dominates the political

affairs of the island. Democracy strengthened in the **Maldives** after the **2005** elections when some opposition parties were legalised.

- A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.

The Military and Democracy in Pakistan

- After **Pakistan** framed its first constitution, **General Ayub Khan** took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected. He gave up office after the popular dissatisfaction against his rule.
- **General Yahya Khan** took over the administration. During **Yahya's military rule**, **Pakistan** faced the **Bangladesh crisis**, and after a war with India in **1971**, **East Pakistan** broke away to emerge as an **independent country called Bangladesh**.
- After this, an **elected government** under the leadership of **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto** came to power in **Pakistan from 1971 to 1977**. The **Bhutto government** was removed by **General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977**.
- Again, an elected democratic government was established once again in **1988** under the leadership of **Benazir Bhutto**.
- This phase of elective democracy lasted till **1999** when the army stepped in again and General **Pervez Musharraf** removed Prime Minister **Nawaz Sharif**. In **2001**, **General Musharraf** got himself elected as the President.

- ❖ Several factors have contributed to **Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy**.
 - The **social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy** has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.
 - **Pakistan's conflict with India** has made the pro-military groups more powerful.
 - **The lack of genuine international support** for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance.

While democracy has not been fully successful in Pakistan, there has been a strong pro-democracy sentiment in the country. Pakistan has a courageous and relatively free press and a strong human rights movement.

Democracy in Bangladesh

- ❖ **Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.** It consisted of the partitioned areas of **Bengal** and **Assam** from **British India**.
- ❖ The people of this region resented the domination of western **Pakistan** and the imposition of the Urdu language. They began protests against the unfair treatment meted out to the **Bengali** culture and language. They also demanded fair representation in administration and a fair share in political power. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination.
- ❖ In the **1970** elections in the then **Pakistan**, the Awami League led by **Sheikh Mujib** won all the seats in **East Pakistan** and secured a majority in the proposed constituent assembly for the whole of **Pakistan**.
- ❖ But the government dominated by the **West Pakistani** leadership refused to convene the assembly. **Sheikh Mujib** was arrested.
- ❖ Under the military rule of **General Yahya Khan**, the **Pakistani army** tried to suppress the mass movement of the **Bengali people**. Thousands were killed by the **Pakistan army**. This led to a large scale migration into India, **creating a huge refugee problem** for India.
- ❖ This resulted in a war between **India and Pakistan** in **December 1971** that ended in the surrender of the **Pakistani forces** in **East Pakistan** and the formation of **Bangladesh** as an **independent country**.
- ❖ **Bangladesh** drafted its **constitution** declaring faith in **secularism, democracy and socialism**.

- ❖ **In 1975, Sheikh Mujib** got the **constitution amended** to shift from the **parliamentary to presidential form of government**. He also abolished all parties except his own, the **Awami League**.
- ❖ **Sheikh Mujib** was assassinated in a military uprising in **August 1975**. The new military ruler, **Zia-ur Rahman**, formed his own **Bangladesh National Party** and won elections in **1979**. He was assassinated and another military takeover followed under the leadership of **Lt Gen H. M. Ershad**.
- ❖ Mass public protests made **Ershad** step down in **1990**. Elections were held in **1991**. Since then representative democracy based on **multi-party elections** has been working in **Bangladesh**.

Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal

- ❖ **Nepal** was a **Hindu kingdom** in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.
- ❖ The **king**, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in **Nepal**.
- ❖ The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.
- ❖ During the nineties, the **Maoists of Nepal** were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal. They believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. This led to a violent **conflict between the Maoist guerrillas and the armed forces of the king**.
- ❖ For some time, there was a **triangular conflict** among the **monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists**.
- ❖ In **2002**, the **king** abolished the parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in **Nepal**.
- ❖ In **April 2006**, there were massive, country wide, pro-democracy protests.
- ❖ The struggling **pro-democracy** forces achieved their first major victory when the king was forced to restore the **House of Representatives** that had been **dissolved** in **April 2002**.
- ❖ The largely non-violent movement was led by the **Seven Party Alliance (SPA)**, the **Maoists** and social activists.
- ❖ In **2008**, **Nepal** became a **democratic republic** after abolishing the **monarchy**. In **2015**, it adopted a **new constitution**.

Important Dates

1947

India and Pakistan emerged as independent nations after the end of British rule

1948

Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) gains independence; Indo-Pak conflict over Kashmir

1954-55

Pakistan joins the Cold War military blocs SEATO and CENTO

1960

SEPTEMBER

India and Pakistan sign the Indus Waters Treaty

1962

Border conflict between India and China

1965

Indo-Pak War; UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission

1966

India and Pakistan sign the Tashkent Agreement; Six-point proposal of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan

1971

MARCH

Proclamation of Independence by leaders of Bangladesh (August) : Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship signed for 20 years (December) : Indo-Pak War, Liberation of Bangladesh

1972

JULY

India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement

1974

MAY

India conducts nuclear test

1976

Pakistan and Bangladesh establish diplomatic relations

1985

DECEMBER

South Asian leaders sign the SAARC Charter at the first summit of SAARC in Dhaka

1987

Indo-Sri Lanka Accord; Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) operation in Sri Lanka (1987-90)

1988

India sends troops to the Maldives to foil a coup attempt by mercenaries. India and Pakistan sign the agreement not to attack nuclear installations and facilities of each other

1998

MAY

India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests

1998

DECEMBER

India and Sri Lanka sign the Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

1999

FEBRUARY

Indian PM Vajpayee undertakes bus journey to Lahore to sign a Peace Declaration June-July: Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan

1988-91

Democracy restoration in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal

1996

DECEMBER

India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga Waters

2001

JULY

Vajpayee - Musharraf Agra Summit unsuccessful.

2004

JANUARY

SAFTA signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.

Important Personalities

She was a Pakistani politician who served as the 11th and 13th prime minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990 and from 1993 to 1996. She was the first woman to head a democratic government in a Muslim majority country

Benazir Bhutto

He is a Pakistani businessman and politician who served as the Prime Minister of Pakistan for three non-consecutive terms. Nawaz is the longest-serving prime minister of Pakistan.

Nawaz Sharif

After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected. He had to give up office when there was popular dissatisfaction against his rule.

General Ayub Khan

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was a Pakistani barrister and politician who served as the ninth Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1973 to 1977, his government drafted the Constitution of Pakistan in 1973, which is the current constitution of the country.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the President.

General Pervez Musharraf

Yahya Khan was a Pakistani army general, he served as the 5th Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army. During Yahya's military rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis, and after a war with India in 1971, East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh.

General Yahya Khan

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is widely known as Bangabandhu was a Bangladeshi politician, statesman and founding Father of Bangladesh who served as the first President and later as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh from April 1971 until his assassination in August 1975.

Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman

Ziaur Rahman was a Bangladesh Army officer and later turned politician who served as the President of Bangladesh from 1977 to 1981

Ziaur Rahman

Hussain Muhammad Ershad was a Bangladeshi Army Chief and politician who served as the President of Bangladesh from 1983 to 1990

Lt Gen H. M. Ershad

Atal Bihari Vajpayee was an Indian politician and diplomat who served three terms as the prime minister of India.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Important Terms

Constitutional Monarchy	A constitutional monarchy, parliamentary monarchy, or democratic monarchy is a form of monarchy in which the monarch exercises their authority in accordance with a constitution and is not alone in deciding.
Representative Democracy	In a representative democracy the people are the source of authority and they elect individuals to represent their interests in its institutions. The formation and function of the government is based on majority rule.
Global Islamic Terrorism	Islamic terrorism refers to terrorist acts with religious motivations carried out by fundamentalist militant Islamists and Islamic extremists.
Maoists	They believed in armed insurrection against the ruling authority and the ruling elite.
Military Rule	A military dictatorship is a dictatorship in which the military exerts complete or substantial control over political authority, and the dictator is often a high-ranked military officer.
Secession	Secession is the withdrawal of a group from a larger entity, especially a political entity, but also from any organization, union or military alliance.
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam(LTTE)	The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Eelam' or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka. The LTTE controls the northeastern parts of Sri Lanka.
Ethnic Conflict	Ethnic conflict is broadly defined as political or social conflict involving one or more groups that are identified by some markers of ethnic identity for eg; ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka between Sinhalas and Tamils.
Indus Waters Treaty	India and Pakistan have had problems over the sharing of river waters. Until 1960, they were locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of the Indus basin. Eventually, in 1960, with the help of the World Bank. This treaty gave the waters of the western rivers—the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab—to Pakistan and those of the eastern rivers—the Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej—to India.
Naxalite	Naxalites are a group of far-left radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology. Their origin can be traced to the splitting in 1967 of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist).
SAARC	The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It began in 1985.
SAFTA	SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs to 20 percent by 2007


TOPIC-WISE QUESTIONS
What is South Asia

1. Which of the following is true about the South Asia?
 - (a) The expression 'South Asia' usually includes the following countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
 - (b) The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south, west and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region.
 - (c) The geographical diversity of this region is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the sub-continent
 - (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following is not considered to be a part of the South Asian region?
 - (a) Myanmar
 - (b) Afghanistan
 - (c) China
 - (d) None of the above
3. Which one of the following statement is not correct?
 - A. Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers.
 - B. Pakistan began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively.
 - C. Till 2005, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers.
 - D. Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.
 - (a) A
 - (b) B
 - (c) C
 - (d) D
4. Which of the following is true about Bhutan?
 - A. Bhutan is presently not a monarchy.
 - B. India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government.
 - C. India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan and remains the Himalayan kingdom's biggest source of development aid.
 - D. The efforts made by the Bhutanese monarch to weed out the guerrillas and militants from northeastern India that operate in his country have been helpful to India.
 - (a) A, B and C
 - (b) B, C and D
 - (c) C, D and A
 - (d) A, B and D

5. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the democracy in Maldives?
 - A. The Maldives was a Sultanate till 1960.
 - B. It was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.
 - C. In June 2005, the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi-party system.
 - D. The Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island. Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalized.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

6. Which of the following is not true about India and Pakistan relations?
 - A. In 1947, India and Pakistan emerged as independent nations after the end of British rule.
 - B. In 1960 September, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Waters Treaty.
 - C. In 1966, India and Pakistan signed the Tashkent Agreement.
 - D. In 1970 July, India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

7. Which of the following country is a South Asian country?

- (a) Japan
- (b) USA
- (c) China
- (d) Pakistan

The Military and The Democracy in Pakistan

8. Which of the following is true about the rule of General Ayub Khan in Pakistan?
 - (a) After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country
 - (b) He got himself elected after the takeover of power.
 - (c) He had to give up office when there was popular dissatisfaction against his rule.
 - (d) All of the above
9. Which of the following is true about the rule of general Yahya Khan in Pakistan?
 - (a) General Yahya Khan took over the military rule in Pakistan after General Ayub Khan.
 - (b) During Yahya's military rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis.

Peace and Cooperation

66. Expand SAFTA.

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

67. 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

68. Choose the wrong statement:

- (a) Six point proposal of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rehman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.
- (b) India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests in 1998.
- (c) SAFTA signed at the 7th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.
- (d) India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters in 1996.

Rank Booster

Match The Column MCQs

1. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	The first country in south Asia to liberalise its economy	(i)	Nepal
B.	The country which witnessed a triangular conflict among the monarchist, the democrats and the maoists	(ii)	Pakistan
C.	A constitutional monarchy with a multi party democracy	(iii)	Sri Lanka
D.	A country which has experienced both military and civilian rulers.	(iv)	Bhutan

- (a) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)
- (b) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)
- (c) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)
- (d) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

2. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	June 2005	(i)	Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan
B.	1988-91	(ii)	Agra Summit
C.	2001 July	(iii)	Multi-party system in Maldives
D.	1947 to 1971	(iv)	Democracy restoration in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal

(a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

(c) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)

(d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

3. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	1991	(i)	Sri Lanka became independent
B.	1948	(ii)	Representative democracy based on multi-party was established in Bangladesh
C.	Inter-Services Intelligence	(iii)	Demarcation Line between India and Pakistan
D.	Sir Creek-Line	(iv)	Spy agency of Pakistan

(a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

(c) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)

(d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

4. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Bangladesh and Nepal	(i)	1985
B.	Rohingyas migration	(ii)	Myanmar
C.	India and Bhutan	(iii)	Dispute over Himalayan river waters.

D.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	(iv)	Big hydroelectric projects and the Himalayan kingdom's biggest source of development aid.
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- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
- (b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
- (c) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)
- (d) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)

5. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	1971 August	(i)	India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests
B.	1998 May	(ii)	Indo-Sri Lanka Accord; Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) operation in Sri Lanka
C.	Desiya Murpokku Dravidar Kazhagam	(iii)	Agra Summit
D.	Vajpayee Musharraf	(iv)	Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship signed for 20 years

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
- (b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)
- (c) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)
- (d) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)

Assertion & Reason MCQs

Directions: These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are True and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (b) If both Assertion and Reason are True but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) If Assertion is True but the Reason is False.
- (d) Assertion is False but Reason is True.

6. **Assertion (A):** India and Pakistan fought a war between 1947-48.

Reason (R): This war resulted in the division of the province into Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir divided by the Line of Control.

(CUET 2022 M.B)

7. **Assertion (A):** India and Pakistan also have had problems over the sharing of river waters.

Reason (R): Until 1960, they were locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of the Indus basin.

8. **Assertion (A):** Bangladeshi governments have felt that the Indian government behaves like a regional bully over the sharing of river waters, encouraging rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Reason (R): Bangladeshi government feels that rebellion in Chittagong Hill Tracts is rising because Indian Government is trying to extract its natural gas and being unfair in trade.

9. **Assertion (A):** Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallels in the world.

Reason (R): Citizens of the two countries can travel and work in the other country with visas and passports.

10. **Assertion (A):** The difficulties in the relationship between the governments of India and Sri Lanka are mostly over ethnic conflict in the island nation.

Reason (R): Indian leaders and citizens find it impossible to remain neutral when Tamils are politically unhappy and are being killed.

11. **Assertion (A):** Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers, with Bangladesh remaining a democracy in the post-Cold War period.

Reason (R): Pakistan began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively.

12. **Assertion (A):** The Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island.

Reason (R): Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalized.

13. **Assertion (A):** The Bhutto government was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.

Reason (R): General Zia faced a pro-democracy movement from 1982 onwards and an elected democratic government was established once again in 1988 under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto.

14. **Assertion (A):** Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

Reason (R): It consisted of the partitioned areas of Bengal and Assam from British India.

15. **Assertion (A):** Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism.

Reason (R): In 1975 Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government.

16. **Assertion (A):** The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only.

Reason (R): The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism.

Statement Based MCQs

Directions: These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Statement-I and Statement-II. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.
- (c) Statement-I is correct & Statement-II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect & Statement-II is correct.

17. **Statement-I:** Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers.

Statement-II: Bangladesh remained a democracy in the post-Cold War period.

18. **Statement-I:** The Maldives was a Sultanate till 1968.

Statement-II: After 1968, Maldives was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.

19. **Statement-I:** Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship was signed for 20 years.

Statement-II: The Bhutto government was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.

20. **Statement-I:** Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1951 to 1971.

Statement-II: It consisted of the partitioned areas of Bengal and Assam from British India.

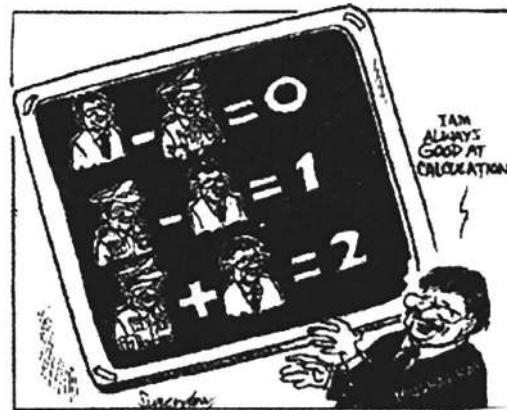
21. **Statement-I:** In 1998, India conducted nuclear explosion in Pokaran.

Statement-II: The Indian government also believes that Pakistan had aided the pro-Khalistani militants with arms and ammunitions during the period 1985-1995.

Case Based Questions

Case Based-I

Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow:



22. What does the above picture represent?

- (a) Role of Pakistan's ruler Parvez Musharraf as a teacher
- (b) Dual role of Pakistan's ruler Pervez Musharraf as the President of the country and as the army General.
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) None of the above

Case Based-II

Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow:



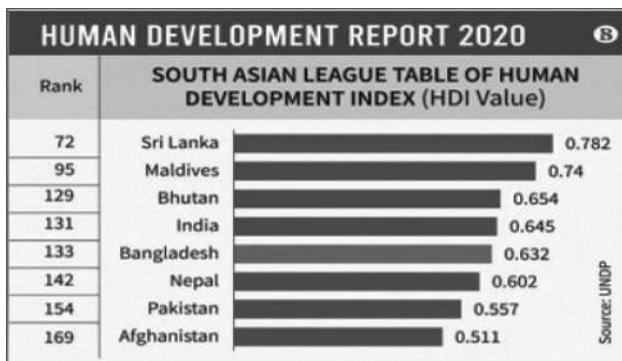
23. What does the above picture represent?

- (a) Sri Lankan presidents meeting with Sinhalese and LTTE.
- (b) The dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance Sinhala hardliners or the Lion and Tamil militants or the Tiger while negotiating peace.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Case Based-III

Read the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source: Human Development Report, 2006



Case Based-III

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers, with Bangladesh remaining a democracy in the post-Cold War period. Pakistan began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively. But it suffered a military coup in 1999 and has been run by a military regime since then. Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers. In 2006 a successful popular uprising led to the restoration of democracy and reduced the king to a nominal position. From the experience of Bangladesh and Nepal, we can say that democracy is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia. Similar changes are taking place in the two smallest countries of the region. Bhutan is still a monarchy but the king has initiated plans for its transition to multi-party democracy. The Maldives, the other island nation, was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government. In June 2005, the

Answer Key

Topic-Wise Questions

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (b)	19. (b)	20. (b)
21. (b)	22. (d)	23. (d)	24. (a)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (a)	28. (c)	29. (a)	30. (d)
31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (a)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (c)	37. (c)	38. (d)	39. (a)	40. (d)
41. (c)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (c)	47. (c)	48. (b)	49. (b)	50. (b)
51. (c)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (b)	55. (b)	56. (d)	57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (b)	60. (a)
61. (d)	62. (c)	63. (b)	64. (a)	65. (b)	66. (a)	67. (b)	68. (c)		

Rank Booster

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (a)
11. (a)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (a)	15. (a)	16. (a)	17. (a)	18. (a)	19. (a)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (b)
31. (b)	32. (c)	33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (c)	36. (b)	37. (a)	38. (a)	39. (d)	

Explanations

Topic-Wise Questions

1. (d) The expression 'South Asia' usually includes the following countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south, west and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the sub-continent.
2. (c) China is an important player in the South Asian Region, but it is not considered to be a part of the region.
3. (c) Till 2005, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers- is incorrect. Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers. In 2006 a successful popular uprising led to the restoration of democracy and reduced the king to a nominal position.
4. (b) Bhutan is still a monarchy but the king has initiated plans for its transition to multi-party democracy. India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government. The efforts made by the Bhutanese monarch to weed out the guerrillas and militants

from northeastern India that operate in his country have been helpful to India. India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan and remains the Himalayan kingdom's biggest source of development aid.

5. (a) The Maldives was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government. In June 2005, the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi-party system. The Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island. Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalized.
6. (d) In 1970 July, India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement is incorrect. In 1972 July, India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement. The Simla Agreement, also spelled Shimla Agreement, was a peace treaty signed between India and Pakistan on 2 July 1972 in Shimla, the capital city of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh between Indira Gandhi (Prime Minister of India) and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (President of Pakistan).
7. (d) Pakistan is a South Asian country.

CUET NTA MOCK TEST PAPER

Instructions

Attempt only 40 questions out of the given 50 questions. Each question carries 5 marks. One mark will be deducted for a wrong answer.

Full Marks: 200

(Time: 45 Minutes)

- Identify the three main challenges faced after independence by India achieving
 - Achieving integration of the territory of India post partition of the country given the diversities in our society.
 - Focusing the development of NE states
 - Developing democratic practices in accordance with the constitution
 - Promoting the marine life of the southern region
 - Establishing the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

(a) A, B and C only (b) B, C and D only
(c) C, A and E only (d) D, E and A only

- During the second world war, the axis powers comprised of:
 - USA, Britain, Germany and France
 - Germany, Italy and Japan
 - India, Yugoslavia, Egypt
 - USSR, USA, France and UK
- The former soviet republic which witnessed a civil war for 10 years till 2001, is
 - Azerbaijan (b) Tajikistan
 - Uzbekistan (d) Kyrgyzstan
- The US response to the 9/11 attack was launching of:
 - Operation Enduring Freedom
 - Operation Desert storm
 - Operation Infinite reach
 - Operation Iraqi freedom

- Which of the following north east state was formed in 1963?
 - Manipur (b) Nagaland
 - Meghalaya (d) Mizoram
- Which of the following pair of states were created in 1987
 - Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram
 - Mizoram and Tripura
 - Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland
 - Nagaland and Tripura
- After the disintegration of the Russia and India share which of the following vision of world order:
 - Unipolar (b) Bipolar
 - Multipolar (d) Comprehensive
- The reforms like 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' were introduced in the soviet Union by
 - Nikita Khrushchev
 - Joseph Stalin
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Leonid Brezhnev
- Which of the following does not act as a constraint to the hegemonic power of the US.
 - Its institutional architecture
 - The open nature of the American society
 - Influence of Regional Organisation such as SAARC or ASEAN.
 - Support of NATO members
 - The sanctions from the United Nations
- (a) C and E only (b) A and B only
(c) B and E only (d) C and D only

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (d)
11. (d)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (a)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (c)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (b)	28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (b)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (c)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (a)	37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (d)	40. (b)
41. (b)	42. (d)	43. (d)	44. (d)	45. (c)	46. (d)	47. (b)	48. (a)	49. (c)	50. (c)

Explanations

1. (c) The three main challenges of Nation builing India faced just after the Independence are:
 - A. Achieving integration of the territory of India post partition of the country given the diversities in our society.
 - B. Developing democratic practices in accordance with the constitution
 - C. Establishing the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities
2. (b) Axis power in Second World War, were made by Italy, Germany and Japan. Italy and Germany wanted to be most powerful country in Europe and Japan wanted to become most powerful country in Asia so to achieve their goal these three countries came together and signed Rome - Berlin - Tokyo axis.
3. (b) In Tajikistan, a Central Asian country, civil war went on for ten years till 2001. It also witnessed sectarian violence.
4. (a) In reaction to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks (9/11 attacks) on the United States, the War in Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom) started in October 2001.
5. (b) Nagaland became the 16th state of India on 1 December 1963. It is home to a rich variety of natural, cultural and environmental resources.
6. (a) On 21st February 1987, two new States of North East region-Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh came into being as the 23rd and 24th states of the Indian Union respectively.
7. (c) After the disintegration of the USSR, Russia and India share the vision of a Multipolar world order.
8. (c) Mikhail Gorbachev
9. (a) Influence of Regional Organisation such as SAARC or ASEAN and the sanctions from the United Nations cannot act as a constraint to the hegemonic power of the US.
10. (d) Association of South East Asian Nations
11. (d) A water-sharing treaty between India and Pakistan was signed in 1960 and is known as the Indus Waters Treaty. The World Bank served as the facilitator. It is one of the most effective water-sharing agreements to date and a significant treaty.
12. (a) P.C. Mahalanobis's model of the second five-year plan focused on Rapid industrialization and strengthening the public sector.
13. (a) The Soviet Union started an invasion of Afghanistan, its southern neighbour in Central Asia, on Christmas Eve 1979.
14. (a) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
15. (a) India has dispute with Pakistan over the demarcation of Sir Creek Island.
16. (c) India conducted its Nuclear tests in Pokhran in May 1974.
17. (a) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)
18. (c) The Sinhala nationalists believed that because Sri Lanka is solely owned by the Sinhala people, no concessions should be offered to the Tamils because Sinhalas were in majority in the country. India sent IPKF in Sri Lanka to help Sri Lankan government to normalise the situation in Sri Lanka but it could not achieve its objective so it was pulled back in 1989.
19. (b) United Nations Children's Fund is not a principal Organ of the United Nations. Principal Organs of the United Nations are:
 - (i) General Assembly,
 - (ii) Security Council,
 - (iii) Secretariat,
 - (iv) Economic and Social Council,
 - (v) International Court of Justice.

4

Test

MODEL TEST PAPER

Instructions

All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 5 marks. One mark will be deducted for a wrong answer.

Full Marks: 250

(Time: 60 Minutes)

1. Match the following (Principles with the instances)

List-I		List-II	
A.	Mapping of boundaries of religious grounds	(i)	Pakistan and Bangladesh
B.	Mapping of boundaries on grounds of a different language	(ii)	India and Pakistan
C.	Demarcating boundaries within a country by geographical zones	(iii)	Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
D.	Demarcating within a country on administrative and political grounds	(iv)	Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

(a) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(iii)
(b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)
(c) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)
(d) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i)

2. What is the meaning of will of the people.
(a) democracy (b) autocracy
(c) monarchy (d) none of the above

3. For linguistic states reorganisation, which principle was permitted?
(a) Unity (b) Diversity
(c) Culture (d) Civilisation

4. The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja of Manipur into signing a Merger Agreement in
(a) September, 1949 (b) October, 1949
(c) June, 1949 (d) May, 1949

5. Which one of the following was the largest princely states?

(a) Hyderabad (b) Junagarh
(c) Meghalaya (d) Manipur

6. When did the Students' Movements start in Gujarat?

(a) 1974 (b) 1970
(c) 1980 (d) 1988

7. Who succeeded Morarji Desai?

(a) Ram Manohar Lohia
(b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

8. In the elections held immediately after Emergency, the Congress could win only _____

(a) 154 (b) 156
(c) 158 (d) 160

9. During emergency, the relations of government and judiciary were:

(a) tensed
(b) cordial
(c) completely hostile
(d) there was no problem at all

10. Arrange the following in chronological order:

A. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
B. Fall of the Berlin Wall
C. Disintegration of the Soviet Union
D. Russian Revolution.
(a) A, B, C, D (b) D, A, B, C
(c) C, D, A, B (d) B, D, C, A

42. What is LTBT?
 (a) Limited test Ballistic Treaty
 (b) Last Test Ban Treaty
 (c) Limited Test Ban Treaty
 (d) None of the above

43. NPT came into force in
 (a) 5 September 1970
 (b) 5 March 1970
 (c) 5 May 1970
 (d) 5 June 1970

44. Which of the following countries decided to limit or eliminate certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons?
 (a) USA (b) USSR
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

45. Starting in the _____, the two sides signed three significant agreements within a decade.
 (a) 1970s (b) 1960s
 (c) 1950s (d) 1980s

46. How many states were there in Orissa?
 (a) 24 (b) 25
 (c) 26 (d) 27

47. _____ region of Gujarat had 14 big states, 119 small states and numerous other different administrations.
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Saurashtra
 (c) Eastern (d) Western

48. The Muslim League opposed the _____ and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked.
 (a) Labour party
 (b) Conservative party
 (c) Indian National Congress
 (d) None of the above

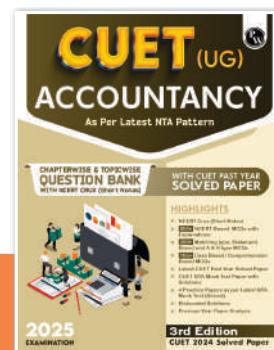
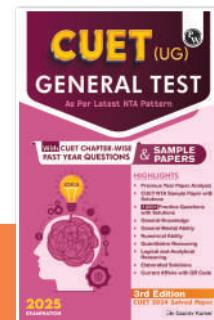
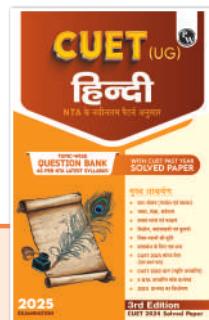
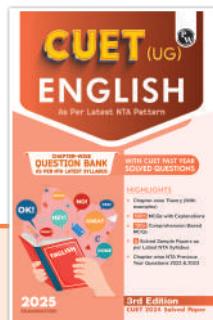
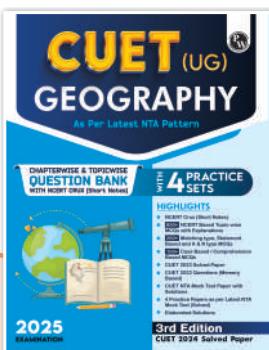
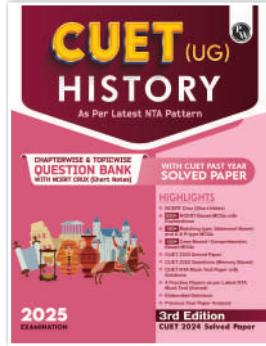
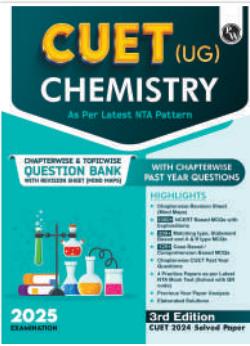
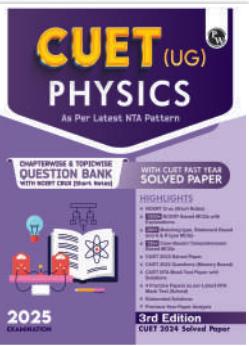
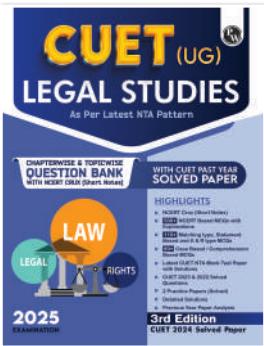
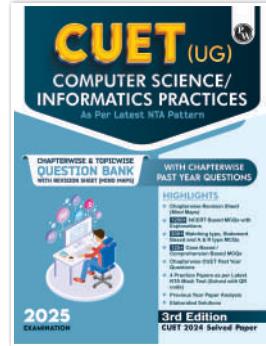
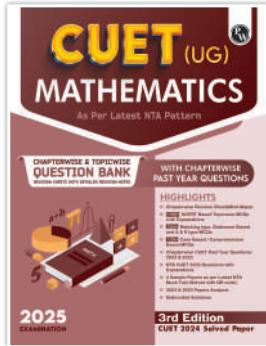
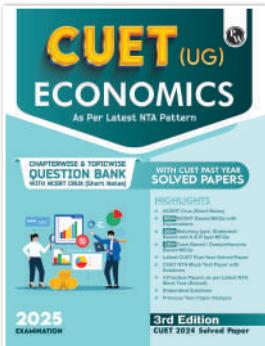
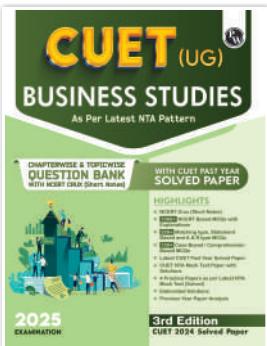
49. Read the following statement and choose the correct option:
 A. The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes.
 B. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked.
 (a) A is correct B is incorrect.
 (b) A is incorrect B is correct
 (c) Both A and B are correct.
 (d) Neither A nor B is correct

50. **Assertion:** Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence.
Reason: He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.
 (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true and R is false
 (d) A is false R is true.


Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (a)	10. (b)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (d)	16. (b)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (a)	20. (a)
21. (d)	22. (c)	23. (c)	24. (a)	25. (d)	26. (b)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (c)
31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (c)	34. (b)	35. (a)	36. (b)	37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (b)	40. (b)
41. (b)	42. (c)	43. (b)	44. (c)	45. (b)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (c)	49. (c)	50. (a)

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