



1. Which nation joined the European Union in 2004?
a) Poland b) France c) Germany d) Italy
2. ASEAN primarily focuses on improving relations between countries of which region?
a) South America b) Southeast Asia c) Africa d) Europe
3. Which country is recognized as a rising global power from Asia?
a) Japan b) China c) South Korea d) India

4. Assertion (A): The European Union promotes economic integration among member states.
Reason (R): ASEAN follows a similar economic integration model like the EU.
5. Assertion-Reason:
Assertion (A): India-China relations have been largely cooperative since the 1990s.
Reason (R): Both countries share a long-standing border conflict.
6. Arrange these events in order:
 - Formation of EU
 - ASEAN establishment
 - China's economic liberalization
 - India-China border talks
7. State two features of ASEAN.
8. Mention two effects of China's economic growth on global politics.
9. Assess the global impact of China's economic rise.
10. Compare the roles of EU and ASEAN as centers of power.

Chapter 3: Contemporary South Asia

1. Name two South Asian countries that are not members of SAARC.
 - a) Afghanistan, Bangladesh
 - b) Bhutan, Maldives
 - c) Myanmar, Afghanistan
 - d) Sri Lanka, Nepal
2. What form of government does Nepal have?
 - a) Democracy
 - b) Monarchy
 - c) Republic
 - d) Constitutional Monarchy
3. The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka mainly involved which groups?
 - a) Sinhalese and Tamils
 - b) Burmans and Rohingyas
 - c) Punjabis and Sikhs
 - d) Pashtuns and Hazaras
4. Assertion (A): India-Pakistan conflict has significantly impacted South Asian regional cooperation.
Reason (R): Pakistan is a member of SAARC but India is not.
5. Assertion (A): SAARC includes all South Asian countries except Afghanistan.
Reason (R): Afghanistan is geographically not part of South Asia.
6. Arrange these events in order:
 - Formation of SAARC
 - India-Pakistan talks
 - Nepal's monarchy abolition
 - Start of Sri Lanka civil war
7. What challenges did monarchy in Nepal present?
8. Mention two instances of foreign involvement in South Asian conflicts.
9. Discuss the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and India's response.
10. Analyze India-Pakistan bilateral relations since 2001.

Chapter 4: International Organizations

1. Which is not a principal organ of the United Nations?
 - a) Security Council
 - b) General Assembly
 - c) Human Rights Council
 - d) International Court of Justice
2. IMF stands for:
 - a) International Monetary Fund
 - b) International Mutual Federation
 - c) Indian Monetary Fund
 - d) International Market Forum
3. What does NGO stand for?
 - a) National Government Organization
 - b) Non-Governmental Organization
 - c) National Group Organization
 - d) Non-Government Operation

4. Assertion (A): UN reforms are necessary for better global governance.
Reason (R): The current permanent members of the Security Council reflect post-World War II power structure.
5. Assertion-Reason:
Assertion (A): India has been a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council several times.
Reason (R): India is a permanent member of the UN Security Council.
6. Arrange these events in order:
 - o Formation of UN
 - o India's first UNSC membership
 - o WTO establishment
 - o Major UN reform proposals
7. Why do we need international organizations?
8. Name two key UN agencies and their roles.
9. Critically analyze reforms proposed for the UN Security Council.
10. Evaluate India's candidature and role in the United Nations.

Chapter 5: Security in Contemporary World

1. Non-traditional security threats include:
 - a) Invasion by foreign armies
 - b) Terrorism
 - c) Cyber attacks
 - d) Both b and c
2. What is cooperative security?
 - a) Military alliances
 - b) Joint efforts to tackle security threats
 - c) Individual countries' defense policies
 - d) None of these
3. India's security strategy largely focuses on:
 - a) Nuclear disarmament
 - b) Combating terrorism
 - c) Space defense
 - d) Cyber warfare only
4. Assertion (A): Traditional security is mainly about protecting borders.
Reason (R): Non-traditional security focuses on issues like environmental degradation.
5. Assertion (A): India has faced non-traditional security threats in the last two decades.
Reason (R): Non-traditional threats do not affect national security.
Options as before
6. Arrange in order:
 - o Major terror attacks in India
 - o Introduction of cooperative security
 - o Adoption of nuclear policy
 - o Formation of National Security Council
7. Name two sources of security threats to India.
8. What is meant by non-traditional security?
9. Discuss traditional and non-traditional notions of security with examples.
10. Describe India's comprehensive security strategy.

Chapter 6: Environment and Natural Resources

1. The term "global commons" refers to:
 - a) Private land ownership
 - b) Environmental resources shared by all countries
 - c) National parks
 - d) Urban commons
2. Differentiated responsibilities mean:
 - a) Every country has the same role in environment protection
 - b) Responsibilities based on historical emissions and capacities
 - c) None have any responsibility
 - d) Countries ignore environmental duties

3. Indigenous people's rights are protected under which international instrument?
 - a) Paris Agreement
 - b) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - c) Kyoto Protocol
 - d) UN Charter
4. Assertion (A): Resource geopolitics affects India's environmental policies.
Reason (R): India depends on imports for key natural resources.
5. Assertion (A): India has played an active role in global environmental movements.
Reason (R): India is among the top emitters of greenhouse gases.
Options as before
6. Arrange in order:
 - o Kyoto Protocol
 - o Paris Agreement
 - o India's contribution to environmental summits
 - o Adoption of National Action Plan on Climate Change
7. What are differentiated responsibilities?
8. Name two global environmental concerns affecting India.
9. Explain India's contribution to global environmental movements.
10. the impact of resource geopolitics on India's environmental policies.

PART B – POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Chapter 1: Challenges of Nation Building

1. Which state was last to sign the Instrument of Accession?
 - a) Hyderabad
 - b) Gujarat
 - c) Manipur
 - d) Sikkim
2. In which year was the States Reorganisation Act passed?
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1956
 - c) 1962
 - d) 1967
3. Who was India's first Deputy Prime Minister?
 - a) B.R. Ambedkar
 - b) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - c) C. Rajagopalachari
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Assertion (A): Partition of India in 1947 created massive refugee crises.
Reason (R): Millions migrated across borders due to communal violence.
5. Assertion (A): Sikkim became a part of India in 1947.
Reason (R): Sikkim signed the Instrument of Accession immediately after independence.
6. Arrange in order:
 - o Partition of India
 - o Annexation of Hyderabad
 - o States Reorganisation Act
 - o Merger of Sikkim
7. List two consequences of partition for India.
8. Mention two challenges in integrating princely states.
9. Outline the process of integration of princely states.
10. Explain the linguistic reorganization of states in India.

Chapter 2: Era of One-Party Dominance

1. Which party became the main opposition after 1967?
 - a) Janata Party
 - b) Communist Party
 - c) BJP
 - d) Socialist Party
2. In which year did the Congress face significant internal factionalism?
 - a) 1952
 - b) 1967
 - c) 1971
 - d) 1980

3. Who was the leader of Congress when it dominated Indian politics (1952-67)?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - c) Indira Gandhi
 - d) Rajiv Gandhi
4. Assertion (A): Congress managed internal factions through accommodation and alliances.
Reason (R): The Congress was a monolithic party without any factions.
5. Assertion (A): The opposition parties gained prominence after 1967 elections.
Reason (R): The Congress lost its majority in several states.
6. Arrange in order:
 - o First general election after independence
 - o Congress dominance period
 - o Rise of opposition parties
 - o 1967 state election results
7. How did Congress manage internal factions?
8. Name two opposition parties emerging during this era.
9. Critically evaluate the reasons for Congress dominance.
10. Explain the impact of the opposition's emergence on Indian democracy.

Chapter 3: Politics of Planned Development

1. Who was the first chairman of the Planning Commission?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) P.C. Mahalanobis
 - d) Indira Gandhi
2. The first Five-Year Plan focused mainly on:
 - a) Heavy industries
 - b) Agriculture
 - c) IT sector
 - d) Defense
3. NITI Aayog replaced which institution?
 - a) Planning Commission
 - b) Finance Commission
 - c) Election Commission
 - d) UPSC
4. Assertion (A): Left and Right ideologies disagreed on economic planning priorities.
Reason (R): Left favored state control, Right favored market economy.
5. Assertion (A): Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015.
Reason (R): NITI Aayog focuses more on cooperative federalism.
6. Arrange in order:
 - o First Five-Year Plan
 - o Adoption of mixed economy model
 - o Establishment of NITI Aayog
 - o Economic reforms of 1991
7. Mention two major initiatives of the first Five-Year Plan.
8. Differentiate between Planning Commission and NITI Aayog.
9. Discuss the debate between Left and Right ideologies in economic planning.
10. Evaluate the impact of planned development on Indian society.

Chapter 4: India's External Relations

1. In which year did the first Indo-Pak war take place?
a) 1947 b) 1965 c) 1971 d) 1999
2. NAM stands for:
a) National Alliance of Ministers b) Non-Aligned Movement
c) National Army Movement d) Non-Aggression Mandate
3. Who was the architect of India's foreign policy post-independence?
a) Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Sardar Patel d) Indira Gandhi

4. Assertion (A): India followed a policy of non-alignment during the Cold War.
Reason (R): India avoided joining military alliances led by superpowers.
5. Assertion (A): Indo-China relations have remained hostile since 1962.
Reason (R): The border dispute remains unresolved.
6. Arrange in order:
 - Formation of NAM
 - Indo-China war 1962
 - Indo-Pak wars
 - India's nuclear tests
7. What is the significance of NAM for India?
8. Name two challenges India faced in its external relations.
9. Analyze Indo-China relations since 1962.
10. Discuss India's nuclear policy and its international impact.

Chapter 5: Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System

1. Who succeeded Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister?
 - a) Lal Bahadur Shastri b) Indira Gandhi
 - c) Morarji Desai d) Rajiv Gandhi
2. The split in Congress occurred in which year?
 - a) 1965 b) 1969 c) 1975 d) 1980
3. The fourth general election was held in:
 - a) 1967 b) 1971 c) 1977 d) 1984
4. Assertion (A): Indira Gandhi took measures to restore Congress dominance post-1969.
Reason (R): She weakened party factions and centralized power.
5. Assertion (A): Non-Congress parties united successfully during the fourth general elections.
Reason (R): The Congress was weakened by internal conflicts.
6. Arrange in order:
 - Congress split 1969
 - Fourth general election
 - Emergency
 - Restoration of Congress system
7. What was the outcome of the 1967 elections?
8. Name two steps taken by Indira Gandhi for Congress restoration.
9. Trace the reasons and effects of the Congress split.
10. Evaluate Indira Gandhi's role in restoring the Congress system.

Chapter 6: The Crisis of Democratic Order

1. In which year was the Emergency declared in India?
 - a) 1971 b) 1975 c) 1980 d) 1984
2. Name one state where major movements occurred leading to the Emergency.
 - a) Kerala b) Gujarat c) Punjab d) Rajasthan
3. Who was the Prime Minister when the Emergency was declared?
 - a) Lal Bahadur Shastri b) Indira Gandhi
 - c) Morarji Desai d) Rajiv Gandhi
4. Assertion (A): The Emergency was a suspension of democratic rights.
Reason (R): The government imposed censorship and arrested opposition leaders.
5. Assertion (A): The Emergency weakened the judiciary's independence.
Reason (R): The judiciary supported the government during the Emergency.

6. Arrange in order:

- Emergency declaration
- Gujarat and Bihar movements
- Janata government formation
- End of Emergency

7. Name two impacts of the Emergency on Indian democracy.

8. Mention two movements that challenged democratic order pre-Emergency.

9. Discuss the legacy and lessons of the Emergency.

10. Analyze the conflict between the executive and judiciary during the Emergency.