**Q1) What was the policy of perestroika initiated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s?**

a) A policy of political repression

b) A policy of economic restructuring

c) A policy of military expansion

d) A policy of religious tolerance

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Perestroika was a policy of economic restructuring initiated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s. The policy aimed to revive the Soviet economy and make it more efficient by introducing market-oriented reforms. It allowed greater autonomy to enterprises, encouraged foreign investment and promoted private entrepreneurship. The policy also aimed to decentralize the economy and reduce the central planning system. The introduction of perestroika was a significant factor in the disintegration of the Soviet Union, as it led to the loosening of state control over the economy and weakened the Soviet government's ability to enforce its policies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q2) What was the impact of glasnost on Soviet society?**

a) It led to greater political repression

b) It led to increased censorship of the media

c) It allowed greater political openness and freedom of speech

d) It led to greater state control over the economy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Glasnost was a policy of political openness initiated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s. The policy aimed to increase transparency in government and reduce censorship of the media. It allowed for greater political freedom and encouraged citizens to express their opinions openly. The policy also led to the release of political prisoners and allowed for greater pluralism in Soviet society. The introduction of glasnost was a significant factor in the disintegration of the Soviet Union, as it undermined the traditional Soviet control over the media and encouraged greater political dissent.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q3) What was the significance of the 1991 coup attempt in the Soviet Union?**

a) It led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union

b) It strengthened the power of the Soviet government

c) It led to the formation of a new Communist government

d) It had no impact on the Soviet Union

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The 1991 coup attempt in the Soviet Union was an unsuccessful attempt by Communist hardliners to overthrow Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and seize control of the government. The coup attempt led to widespread protests and resistance from citizens, and ultimately failed. However, the coup attempt weakened the Soviet government and undermined its legitimacy. This, coupled with economic and political pressures, led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union later that year.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q4) What was the role of Boris Yeltsin in the disintegration of the Soviet Union?**

a) He supported the continuation of the Soviet Union

b) He played a minor role in the disintegration of the Soviet Union

c) He played a major role in the disintegration of the Soviet Union

d) He was not involved in the disintegration of the Soviet Union

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Boris Yeltsin was a prominent figure in the disintegration of the Soviet Union. He was the first democratically elected president of Russia and played a major role in the political changes that occurred in the country during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Yeltsin was a strong advocate of democracy and free-market capitalism, and he opposed the Communist Party's monopoly on power. He was a vocal critic of the Soviet government and played a key role in the dissolution of the Soviet Union, particularly in the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q5) What is the main cause of the Middle East Crisis?**

a) Religious conflict

b) Political instability

c) Economic inequality

d) Environmental degradation

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Middle East Crisis is mainly caused by political instability in the region. The region has experienced a series of conflicts and tensions due to factors such as authoritarian rule, ethnic and religious differences, and foreign intervention. These conflicts have resulted in numerous humanitarian crises, including displacement, human rights abuses, and economic hardship. The instability in the region has also contributed to the rise of extremist groups, which have further destabilized the region and posed a threat to global security.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q6) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PKdYi4qFNMgnefkw558yOYcQxxPw9EEB/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**What was the US' main objective in the War in Afghanistan?**

a) To capture Osama bin Laden

b) To establish a democracy in Afghanistan

c) To gain control of Afghanistan's natural resources

d) To expand its military presence in the Middle East

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The US' main objective in the War in Afghanistan was to capture Osama bin Laden, the leader of the terrorist group al-Qaeda, which was responsible for the 9/11 attacks in the US. The US also aimed to dismantle al-Qaeda and prevent future terrorist attacks. The war was part of the US' larger campaign against terrorism, which included military interventions in Iraq and other countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q7) What is the significance of the Taliban in the Middle East Crisis?**

a) The Taliban is a major political party in the region

b) The Taliban is a leading force in the fight against terrorism

c) The Taliban is a terrorist group that has caused significant instability in the region

d) The Taliban is a peacekeeping force in the region

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Taliban is a militant group that emerged in Afghanistan in the 1990s. The group gained control of the country and imposed a strict form of Islamic law that violated human rights and oppressed women. The Taliban has been responsible for numerous terrorist attacks in the region and has supported other terrorist groups, including al-Qaeda. The group's activities have contributed to the instability in the region and posed a threat to global security.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q8) What was the US' main strategy in the War in Afghanistan?**

a) To win the hearts and minds of the Afghan people

b) To use military force to defeat the Taliban and other terrorist groups

c) To negotiate a peace agreement with the Taliban

d) To withdraw US troops from Afghanistan

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The US' main strategy in the War in Afghanistan was to use military force to defeat the Taliban and other terrorist groups. The US and its allies launched a massive military campaign against the Taliban and their supporters, including al-Qaeda. The campaign involved airstrikes, ground operations, and the deployment of troops to Afghanistan. The US also worked to build a coalition of international partners to support its efforts in the region.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q9) What is the significance of the Middle East Crisis for global security?**

a) It has led to the proliferation of nuclear weapons

b) It has contributed to the rise of extremist groups

c) It has led to the spread of communicable diseases

d) It has caused global economic instability

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Middle East Crisis has contributed to the rise of extremist groups, including terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda and ISIS. These groups have launched numerous attacks in the region and beyond, posing a threat to global security. The crisis has also led to the displacement of millions of people, creating humanitarian challenges that require international cooperation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q10) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CQXy6pCjl2XrOkDYKNi5qVyBum9MGoKo/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**What was the main reason for the United States to lead a coalition against Iraq in the Gulf War?**

a) Oil resources

b) Iraq's nuclear program

c) Humanitarian concerns

d) Terrorism

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One of the main reasons for the United States to lead a coalition against Iraq in the Gulf War was to protect its oil interests in the Middle East. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait threatened the oil supply and stability of the region, which was crucial for the global economy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q11) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KJCS703jTyfm6DCy4eHh7xEPRxEcPbjU/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which international organization played a key role in authorizing the use of force against Iraq in the Gulf War?**

a) International Monetary Fund

b) World Bank

c) International Atomic Energy Agency

d) United Nations

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The United Nations played a key role in authorizing the use of force against Iraq in the Gulf War. The Security Council passed a resolution demanding Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and authorizing the use of all necessary means to enforce it. A coalition of countries, led by the United States, carried out a military operation to expel Iraq from Kuwait.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q12) How did the Gulf War impact the global balance of power?**

a) It strengthened the United States' dominance

b) It weakened the United States' influence

c) It strengthened the Soviet Union's influence

d) It led to the emergence of a multipolar world order

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Gulf War reinforced the United States' dominance in global politics and security. The successful military operation, which was supported by a coalition of countries, showcased the United States' military capabilities and leadership. The collapse of the Soviet Union shortly after the Gulf War further cemented the United States' status as the sole superpower in the world.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q13) What was the impact of the Gulf War on Iraq's economy?**

a) The war had no impact on Iraq's economy

b) The war led to the growth of Iraq's economy

c) The war devastated Iraq's economy

d) The war led to the stagnation of Iraq's economy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Gulf War had a significant impact on Iraq's economy, leading to its devastation. During the war, Iraq's infrastructure, including its oil fields, was heavily damaged, which had a severe impact on the country's economy. Additionally, the UN imposed economic sanctions on Iraq, which further crippled its economy. The sanctions led to a decline in oil exports, which were Iraq's primary source of revenue. The sanctions also made it difficult for Iraq to import goods, leading to shortages of essential goods, including food and medicine. The economic sanctions remained in place until 2003 when the United States led an invasion of Iraq, which led to the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q14) What is the primary objective of a democratic government?**

a) To maintain law and order

b) To protect the interests of the ruling class

c) To promote the welfare of all citizens

d) To promote economic growth and development

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The primary objective of a democratic government is to promote the welfare of all citizens. This includes ensuring that all citizens have access to basic necessities such as food, water, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q15) What is the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the context of democratization?**

a) It promotes the concept of minority rights

b) It emphasizes the importance of free and fair elections

c) It sets out a common standard of human rights

d) It promotes the role of civil society organizations in democratic processes

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights sets out a common standard of human rights that should be protected and promoted by all governments. The declaration includes civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that are essential for the realization of human dignity and the full development of human potential. It is significant in the context of democratization as it promotes the idea that a democratic system of government should ensure the protection of human rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q16) What is the role of civil society organizations in a democratic system of government?**

a) To support the ruling party

b) To provide welfare services to citizens

c) To hold the government accountable

d) To promote economic growth and development

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The role of civil society organizations in a democratic system of government is to hold the government accountable for its actions and policies. Civil society organizations, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions, and advocacy groups, represent the interests of various segments of society and act as a check on the power of the government. They help to ensure that government policies are in the best interests of all citizens and that the government is held accountable for its actions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q17) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/17PnqKYXnN1dVPvN0Z6OMXkvo9vMUjKU3/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which country was not affected by the Arab Spring?**

a) Tunisia

b) Egypt

c) Syria

d) Saudi Arabia

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: While the Arab Spring had a significant impact on several countries in the Middle East and North Africa, Saudi Arabia was not affected to the same extent. While there were some small protests, they were quickly suppressed by the government, and there was no significant change in the country's political system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q18) What was the main demand of the protestors during the Arab Spring?**

a) The removal of authoritarian regimes

b) The establishment of Islamic rule

c) The establishment of a communist government

d) The expansion of economic opportunities

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The main demand of the protestors during the Arab Spring was the removal of authoritarian regimes in their respective countries. The protestors sought greater political freedom, more transparent and accountable government, and an end to corruption and nepotism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q19) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bKaA2T8rQ5bwpbF-4OhWYR1yRmeXMs-t/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following countries experienced a civil war as a result of the Arab Spring?**

a) Tunisia

b) Egypt

c) Libya

d) Yemen

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Libya experienced a civil war as a result of the Arab Spring. The war began in 2011 when rebel forces attempted to overthrow the government of Muammar Gaddafi, who had been in power for over 40 years. The war eventually led to Gaddafi's ouster and the establishment of a new government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q20) What was the role of social media in the Arab Spring?**

a) It was the primary tool used by protestors to organize and mobilize

b) It was used by the government to track and monitor protestors

c) It had no role in the Arab Spring

d) It was used by foreign powers to interfere in the affairs of Arab countries

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Social media played a significant role in the Arab Spring, as it was the primary tool used by protestors to organize and mobilize. Social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook were used to spread information about protests and to coordinate the actions of protestors. The use of social media allowed protestors to bypass government-controlled media and communicate directly with one another, which helped to mobilize large numbers of people in a short period of time.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q21) What is the main challenge to democratic politics in developing countries?**

a) Lack of resources

b) Corruption

c) External interference

d) Lack of education

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Corruption is the main challenge to democratic politics in developing countries. Corruption can undermine democratic institutions and processes by weakening the rule of law, distorting the allocation of resources, and eroding public trust in government. It can also impede economic development by discouraging foreign investment and creating barriers to trade. In order for democratic politics to be successful in developing countries, efforts must be made to address corruption and promote transparency and accountability in government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q22) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OrqdG_qjKrEOq9-40esE4lJKzVrBQLVj/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following treaties established the European Union?**

a) Treaty of Rome

b) Treaty of Paris

c) Treaty of Lisbon

d) Treaty of Maastricht

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Treaty of Maastricht, signed in 1992, established the European Union by creating a single market and common foreign and security policies. It also created the European Monetary Union and introduced the Euro as a common currency.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q23) Which of the following institutions of the European Union is responsible for proposing legislation?**

a) European Council

b) European Parliament

c) European Commission

d) Council of the European Union

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union and is responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, and upholding the EU treaties. The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union also have roles in the legislative process.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q24) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s23CND0-DL_OrDGcltj8srli5F-_AKSA/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following countries is not a member of ASEAN?**

a) Vietnam

b) Philippines

c) Cambodia

d) Australia

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten member states in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. Australia is not a member of ASEAN.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q25) Which of the following agreements established the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)?**

a) ASEAN Charter

b) Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia

c) ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea

d) ASEAN Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) is an agreement established by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1992. AFTA is a free trade agreement among the member countries of ASEAN that aims to increase trade and investment flows in the region by reducing and eventually eliminating tariffs on goods traded between member countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q26) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GjxNQg15uJz1YoFFlIBgWV6orYBU1C6j/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?**

a) India

b) Pakistan

c) Sri Lanka

d) Afghanistan

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising eight member states in South Asia, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. However, Afghanistan's membership was suspended in 2021.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q27)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EW72-DbAQ_Qn3vx610Js3zWWnL6b7ZAI/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following is the headquarters of SAARC?**

a) New Delhi, India

b) Islamabad, Pakistan

c) Kathmandu, Nepal

d) Colombo, Sri Lanka

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a regional intergovernmental organization that promotes cooperation and development among its member countries in South Asia. The organization was founded in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 1985, with seven founding members including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined the organization as its eighth member in 2007. The headquarters of SAARC is located in Kathmandu, Nepal. It was established in 1985 with the aim of promoting regional cooperation and development among member countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q28) When was BRICS established as an association of countries?**

a) 1992

b) 2001

c) 2006

d) 2010

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: BRICS is an acronym for an association of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. BRICS was established as an association of countries in 2010, with the first summit held in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The grouping aims to enhance economic, political, and cultural cooperation among its member countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q29)** **Answer the following question with reference to the Audio**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WatlF8z12Z8zH4G7jy-KTAMISg_kbCmT/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is the theme of the 2021 BRICS summit?**

a) BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth

b) BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future

c) BRICS: Stronger Together in a Time of Crisis

d) BRICS: Cooperation for a Sustainable Future

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The theme of the 2021 BRICS summit, held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth." The summit focused on strengthening cooperation among member countries in various areas, including trade, investment, technology, and climate change.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q30) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A2xDcAJ6lRLqYfx39jQkzMXQAsDzbMRD/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following is the largest country in the world by land area?**

a) China

b) United States

c) Russia

d) Brazil

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Russia is the largest country in the world by land area, covering approximately 17.1 million square kilometers. It is located in Northern Eurasia and spans eleven time zones. The largest country in the world by land area is Russia. Russia is located in northern Eurasia and covers an area of approximately 17.1 million square kilometers (6.6 million square miles), which is roughly one-eighth of the world's land area. Russia spans across two continents, Europe and Asia, and borders 14 countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, and North Korea.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q31) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OuUyqB1dauelLYm7TCG-LdMvPURtNTnw/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following political systems was dominant in Russia during the Soviet era?**

a) Capitalism

b) Democracy

c) Communism

d) Monarchy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: During the Soviet era, which lasted from the 1917 Russian Revolution until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the dominant political system in Russia was communism. The Soviet Union was a one-party state, with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union exercising complete control over all aspects of society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q32)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FTTPZveXKajBSK9bpCdbAXekJHvonytB/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following political parties has been in power in China since 1949?**

a) Communist Party of China

b) Nationalist Party of China

c) Democratic Party of China

d) Republican Party of China

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Communist Party of China (CPC) is the ruling political party of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and has been in power since 1949. The CPC is a Marxist-Leninist party that adheres to the ideology of communism and socialism with Chinese characteristics. The CPC is a single-party state, meaning that the party exercises complete control over all aspects of society. It is the only legal political party in China, and other political parties are not allowed to operate or contest elections. The CPC's centralized structure gives it enormous power and control over the country's political and economic systems.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q33) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m3V0z95EBRAP4RS9-CCwDEaTJzQVXQ8k/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following Chinese leaders initiated the economic reforms in the 1980s that led to China's rapid economic growth?**

a) Mao Zedong

b) Deng Xiaoping

c) Xi Jinping

d) Jiang Zemin

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Deng Xiaoping, who served as China's leader from 1978 to 1992, initiated the economic reforms in the 1980s that led to China's rapid economic growth. These reforms included allowing private enterprise, opening up to foreign investment, and adopting market-oriented policies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q34)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Cma0_Xp4d5HdWZWplbmmmuHJT9wMpwh7/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following religions is the most widely practiced in Israel?**

a) Judaism

b) Christianity

c) Islam

d) Hinduism

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Judaism is the most widely practiced religion in Israel. It is the state religion, and a majority of the population identifies as Jewish. The most widely practiced religion in Israel is Judaism. Israel is considered the historic homeland of the Jewish people and is often referred to as the "Jewish State". Judaism is an Abrahamic religion that is based on the belief in one God and the teachings of the Hebrew Bible, also known as the Tanakh.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q35) Which of the following wars resulted in Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip?**

a) Six-Day War

b) Yom Kippur War

c) Lebanon War

d) Gulf War

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Six-Day War, which took place in June 1967, resulted in Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula. The occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has been a source of ongoing conflict between Israelis and Palestinians.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q36) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XKgeSWQ1Yb1Z9FnKC0AA-9eYelqaSOEB/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?**

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of independent India. He served as Prime Minister from 1947 until his death in 1964. The first Prime Minister of independent India was Jawaharlal Nehru, who served in this capacity from 1947 to 1964. Nehru was a key figure in the Indian independence movement and played an instrumental role in the negotiations with the British government for India's independence.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q37) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vN32XsRF1ky1umab1QRNXrODukraYoT8/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following political parties is currently in power in India?**

a) Indian National Congress

b) Bharatiya Janata Party

c) Communist Party of India (Marxist

d) All India Trinamool Congress

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is one of the two major political parties in India and is currently in power at the centre. The party was founded in 1980 and is the political wing of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), a Hindu nationalist organization. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is currently in power in India. The party won a majority of seats in the 2014 and 2019 general elections and forms the government at the centre.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q38) Which of the following events led to Japan's surrender in World War II?**

a) The bombing of Pearl Harbour

b) The Battle of Okinawa

c) The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

d) The invasion of mainland Japan

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States in August 1945 led to Japan's surrender in World War II. The bombings caused widespread destruction and loss of life, and prompted Japan to accept the terms of surrender imposed by the Allied Powers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q39) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VNUGzr5Dk_AyJC74V1HvFwIuH90Tx7m9/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following is a traditional Japanese art form that involves folding paper into decorative shapes?**

a) Origami

b) Calligraphy

c) Ikebana

d) Sumo

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Origami is the traditional Japanese art of paper folding, which involves folding a single sheet of paper into a variety of different shapes and figures, without the use of scissors or glue. The word "origami" comes from the Japanese words "ori" (to fold) and "kami" (paper).

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q40) Which of the following is the capital of South Korea?**

a) Busan

b) Incheon

c) Seoul

d) Daegu

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Seoul is the capital and largest city of South Korea. It is a global city with a rich history, culture, and economy. The capital of South Korea is Seoul. It is located in the northwestern part of the country and is the largest city in South Korea. Seoul has a rich history that dates back over 2,000 years. It was first established as the capital of the Baekje kingdom in 18 BC and has since been the capital of various Korean dynasties, including the Joseon dynasty.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q41)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MBLZWu2NVXNCzA8uGXA3VMx1VQKa-q4y/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the first female president of South Korea?**

a) Park Geun-hye

b) Kim Dae-jung

c) Roh Moo-hyun

d) Lee Myung-bak

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Park Geun-hye was born on February 2, 1952, in Daegu, South Korea. Her father was Park Chung-hee, who served as the President of South Korea from 1961 to 1979. Park Geun-hye entered politics in 1998, when she was elected to the National Assembly as a member of the Grand National Party, which later became the Saenuri Party. Park Geun-hye was the first female president of South Korea. She served as the President from 2013 to 2017 before being impeached and removed from office over a corruption scandal.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q42) What is the name of the conflict between India and Pakistan over the region of Kashmir?**

a) Indo-Pakistani War

b) Siachen Conflict

c) Kargil War

d) Kashmir Conflict

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Kashmir Conflict is a long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan over the region of Kashmir. The conflict dates back to the partition of India in 1947 and has resulted in multiple wars and military standoffs between the two countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q43) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12ccucV7liR1t-NX5sAT6F1cdUk_oxiwN/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following political parties is currently in power in Pakistan?**

a) Pakistan Muslim League (N)

b) Pakistan Peoples Party

c) Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf

d) Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) is the current ruling party in Pakistan. It was founded in 1996 by Imran Khan, who is currently the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The political party currently in power in Pakistan is Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), which is led by Prime Minister Imran Khan. PTI won the general elections in 2018 and formed a government at the federal level as well as in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q44) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Fz1gvUYXX9YiHBl87JmBR4tVpcaXIC9x/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the founder of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)?**

a) Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda)

b) Baburam Bhattarai

c) Mohan Baidya (Kiran)

d) Pushpa Lal Shrestha

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Pushpa Kamal Dahal, popularly known as Prachanda, was the founder of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). He played a leading role in Nepal's Maoist insurgency and later became the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q45) What is the name of the agreement that ended the Nepalese Civil War in 2006?**

a) Comprehensive Peace Agreement

b) Interim Constitution of Nepal

c) Kathmandu Declaration

d) Girija Prasad Koirala Accords

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed between the Nepalese government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) in 2006, ending the Nepalese Civil War. The agreement provided for the integration of Maoist rebels into the Nepalese army and the formation of a transitional government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q46) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z1dQMoYvZFGUqUh4BXGNug8P1skFbsgo/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who is the current Prime Minister of Nepal?**

a) Sher Bahadur Deuba

b) K P Sharma Oli

c) Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda)

d) Baburam Bhattarai

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: As of my knowledge cutoff date of September 2021, the current Prime Minister of Nepal was Sher Bahadur Deuba.Sher Bahadur Deuba is the current Prime Minister of Nepal. He has served as the Prime Minister of Nepal four times, including his current tenure.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q47) What is the name of the political party founded by Baburam Bhattarai?**

a) Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

b) Nepali Congress

c) Unified Marxist-Leninist Party

d) Naya Shakti Party

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Baburam Bhattarai, a former Prime Minister of Nepal, founded the Naya Shakti Party in 2015. The party aims to promote socialist democracy and economic development in Nepal. However, the party has not been very successful in national elections so far.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q48) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZtEXfi1ohL6bgjJni-AakpTIzavJap0S/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who led the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971?**

a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

b) Ziaur Rahman

c) Tajuddin Ahmad

d) General Yahya Khan

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the founder of the Awami League and the leader of the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. He later became the first President of Bangladesh. The liberation war of Bangladesh, also known as the Bangladesh Liberation War, was a revolutionary movement led by the Bengali nationalist forces against the Pakistani military and government in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1971. The war lasted for nine months and ended with the creation of the independent nation of Bangladesh.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q49) Which political party won the general elections in Bangladesh in 2018?**

a) Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)

b) Awami League

c) Jatiya Party

d) Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The general elections in Bangladesh were held on December 30, 2018, and the Awami League, led by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, won a third consecutive term in office. The party secured a landslide victory, winning 288 out of 300 seats in the parliament. The main opposition party, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), boycotted the elections, alleging that they were not free and fair. The elections were also marred by violence and allegations of irregularities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q50) Who is the current President of Bangladesh?**

a) Sheikh Hasina

b) Abdul Hamid

c) Khaleda Zia

d) Zillur Rahman

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Abdul Hamid is the current President of Bangladesh. He has been in office since 2013, and this is his second term as President. Abdul Hamid was born on January 1, 1944, in the Kishoreganj district of Bangladesh. He graduated from the Government Nazimuddin College in Dhaka and later earned a law degree from the University of Dhaka.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q51) What is the name of the tribunal set up by the Bangladeshi government to investigate war crimes committed during the 1971 liberation war?**

a) International Criminal Tribunal for Bangladesh (ICTB)

b) Bangladesh War Crimes Tribunal

c) National Tribunal of Bangladesh

d) People's Tribunal of Bangladesh

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Bangladesh War Crimes Tribunal, officially known as the International Crimes Tribunal (ICT), is a domestic court set up by the Bangladeshi government to investigate war crimes committed during the 1971 liberation war. The tribunal has been criticized by some human rights groups for not meeting international standards of due process and for alleged political bias.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q52) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-R1_CFhhzNeT_vgJAAgt2Ah5xqc-MVGP/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the founder of the Bangladesh Awami League?**

a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

b) Ziaur Rahman

c) Khaleda Zia

d) Hussain Muhammad Ershad

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the founder of the Bangladesh Awami League, the political party that played a leading role in the struggle for Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan in 1971. Rahman later became the first President of Bangladesh.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q53) What was the name of the military operation launched by the Pakistani army in Bangladesh in 1971?**

a) Operation Desert Storm

b) Operation Searchlight

c) Operation Enduring Freedom

d) Operation Iraqi Freedom

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Operation Searchlight was a military operation launched by the Pakistani army in Bangladesh in 1971, aimed at suppressing the Bengali nationalist movement. The operation resulted in widespread violence and human rights abuses, and is considered one of the deadliest episodes of the Bangladesh Liberation War.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q54) What was the cause of the civil war in Sri Lanka?**

a) Ethnic conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils

b) Political rivalry between the ruling parties

c) Religious differences between the Buddhists and Muslims

d) Economic inequality and poverty

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The civil war in Sri Lanka was a result of the long-standing ethnic conflict between the majority Sinhalese community and the minority Tamil community. The Tamils, who are predominantly Hindu, have been seeking greater political autonomy and rights in Sri Lanka, which is predominantly Buddhist and has a Sinhalese majority.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q55) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cPZolA5A9wsrL9_Y1DoCG4Rel2m9PbWd/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**What was the name of the militant organization that fought for Tamil separatism in Sri Lanka?**

a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

b) Sri Lankan National Liberation Front (SLNLF)

c) United National Party (UNP)

d) Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP)

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a militant organization that fought for Tamil separatism in Sri Lanka. The group was founded in 1976 and led by Velupillai Prabhakaran. The LTTE was responsible for several high-profile attacks in Sri Lanka, including the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1991.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q56) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y-74a_tTMCh2IYsinkJtASnLEgud9SbE/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**What was the name of the agreement signed between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil militants in 1987?**

a) Colombo Accord

b) New Delhi Accord

c) Oslo Accord

d) Geneva Accord

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Colombo Accord was an agreement signed between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil militants in 1987. The accord was brokered by India and aimed at resolving the long-standing conflict between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. The accord provided for the devolution of power to the provinces and the establishment of a provincial council system in Sri Lanka.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q57) What was the name of the militant group that fought for Tamil separatism in Sri Lanka?**

a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

b) Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP)

c) United National Party (UNP)

d) Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP)

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a militant organization that fought for the establishment of a separate Tamil state in Sri Lanka. The group was responsible for a number of violent attacks, including suicide bombings and political assassinations, and was officially designated as a terrorist organization by several countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q58) Which of the following events led to the democratization of Maldives in 2008?**

a) A coup by the military

b) A people's uprising

c) A peace agreement with neighboring countries

d) A constitutional amendment

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The democratization of Maldives in 2008 was a result of a people's uprising against the authoritarian rule of President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. The protests were led by the opposition parties and civil society groups, and the international community also played a role in pressuring the government to hold free and fair elections. Eventually, the government agreed to hold multi-party elections, and Mohamed Nasheed of the Maldivian Democratic Party was elected as the President.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q59) Which of the following is a major source of conflict in Maldives?**

a) Ethnic tensions

b) Religious differences

c) Territorial disputes

d) Economic inequality

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Maldives is a small island nation with a limited economy, and economic inequality is a major source of conflict. The tourism industry, which is the main source of income, is controlled by a few powerful elites, and the benefits of economic growth have not been distributed equally. This has led to protests and political unrest, as people demand greater economic opportunities and a more equitable distribution of resources.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q60) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RMlhgAXH5JsniODLU-ILqWoVPTAf_VCc/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**What is the role of the Maldives in regional cooperation in South Asia?**

a) It is a member of SAARC

b) It is a member of BIMSTEC

c) It is a member of ASEAN

d) It is not a member of any regional organization

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Maldives is a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which is a regional organization comprising eight South Asian countries. The organization aims to promote regional cooperation in various areas, including trade, culture, and security. However, SAARC has been ineffective in addressing regional conflicts and promoting economic integration, and its activities have been hampered by political tensions between member countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q61) Which of the following is a key challenge to democracy in Maldives?**

a) Religious extremism

b) Military intervention

c) Corruption

d) Lack of media freedom

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Corruption is a major challenge to democracy in Maldives, as it undermines the legitimacy of democratic institutions and processes. The Maldives has been ranked poorly in international indices of corruption, and there have been numerous allegations of corruption and embezzlement of public funds by government officials. This has eroded public trust in the government and contributed to political instability. The government needs to take strong measures to tackle corruption and promote transparency and accountability in the governance system to strengthen democracy in the country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q62) The principal organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security is:**

a) International Court of Justice

b) Secretariat

c) Trusteeship Council

d) Security Council

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Security Council is the principal organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and it may take enforcement measures, including the use of force, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q63) The principal organ of the United Nations responsible for overseeing the work of the UN system and promoting international cooperation on economic and social issues is:**

a) General Assembly

b) Secretariat

c) Trusteeship Council

d) Economic and Social Council

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the principal organ of the United Nations responsible for overseeing the work of the UN system and promoting international cooperation on economic and social issues. It is responsible for promoting international economic and social cooperation and development, as well as coordination among the specialized agencies of the United Nation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q64) Which of the following statements is true about UNESCO?**

a) It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

b) Its headquarters is located in Paris, France.

c) Its mission is to promote education, science, and culture.

d) All of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is a specialized agency of the United Nations with its headquarters located in Paris, France. Its mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development, and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q65) Which of the following is NOT a program or initiative of UNESCO?**

a) World Heritage Centre

b) International Literacy Day

c) International Monetary Fund

d) Memory of the World Programme

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The International Monetary Fund is not a program or initiative of UNESCO. The other options are all programs or initiatives of UNESCO. The World Heritage Centre works to protect and preserve cultural and natural heritage sites around the world. International Literacy Day is an annual event that promotes the importance of literacy, while the Memory of the World Programme aims to preserve and provide access to valuable documentary heritage.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q66) How is the Director-General of UNESCO appointed?**

a) By the United Nations Secretary-General

b) By the Executive Board of UNESCO

c) By the General Assembly of the United Nations

d) By the International Court of Justice

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Director-General of UNESCO is appointed by the Executive Board of UNESCO, with the approval of the General Conference. The Director-General serves a term of four years and is eligible for reappointment for one additional term.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q67) Which of the following statements is true about the World Heritage List maintained by UNESCO?**

a) It includes both cultural and natural heritage sites.

b) Countries can nominate sites to be added to the list.

c) Once a site is added to the list, it cannot be removed.

d) All of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The World Heritage List maintained by UNESCO includes both cultural and natural heritage sites that are considered to be of outstanding universal value. Countries can nominate sites to be added to the list, and the World Heritage Committee evaluates the nominations based on certain criteria before deciding whether to add them to the list. Sites can also be removed from the list if their value is deemed to be in danger.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q68) What is the main focus of UNICEF's work?**

a) Providing emergency relief in conflict zones

b) Promoting children's education

c) Advocating for children's rights and protection

d) Promoting global health initiatives

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: UNICEF's main focus is on improving the lives of children in developing countries, where they face a range of challenges including poverty, malnutrition, lack of access to education, poor healthcare, and exploitation. The organization's work is guided by the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q69) What is UNICEF's role in the United Nations system?**

a) It is one of the six principal organs of the UN

b) It is a specialized agency of the UN

c) It is an autonomous body within the UN system

d) It is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: UNICEF is a specialized agency of the United Nations system, along with other organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). It was established in 1946 and became a permanent part of the UN system in 1953.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q70) How is UNICEF funded?**

a) Through donations from member states and private individuals

b) Through the regular budget of the United Nations

c) Through profits from UNICEF-branded merchandise

d) Through contributions from private corporations

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: UNICEF is funded through voluntary contributions from member states and private individuals. UNICEF is funded through voluntary contributions from member states and private individuals. These contributions are used to support UNICEF's programs and initiatives for children around the world.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q71) What is the primary goal of the World Health Organization (WHO)?**

a) To promote global peace and security

b) To protect the environment and wildlife

c) To improve the health and well-being of all people

d) To regulate international trade and commerce

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The primary goal of the World Health Organization (WHO) is to promote the highest possible level of health for all people worldwide. This includes providing leadership in global health, setting health research agendas, and promoting policies and strategies for improving health outcomes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q72) Which of the following is a priority area for the World Health Organization (WHO)?**

a) Nuclear disarmament

b) Education reform

c) Food security

d) Non-communicable diseases

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes, are a major priority for the World Health Organization (WHO). NCDs account for 70% of deaths worldwide, and the WHO is working to prevent and control these diseases through a variety of strategies, including promoting healthy lifestyles, improving access to essential medicines, and strengthening health systems.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q73) What is the role of the World Health Organization (WHO) in global health emergencies?**

a) To provide funding for emergency response efforts

b) To coordinate international response efforts

c) To provide direct medical care to affected populations

d) To conduct research on the causes of global health emergencies

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The World Health Organization (WHO) plays a critical role in coordinating international response efforts during global health emergencies, such as disease outbreaks or natural disasters. The WHO works closely with national and regional health authorities, other UN agencies, and other partners to ensure a coordinated and effective response to these emergencies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q74) What is the main aim of the International Labour Organization (ILO)?**

a) To promote international trade

b) To protect the rights of workers

c) To advocate for gender equality

d) To regulate the international financial system

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The ILO is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose primary objective is to promote social justice and decent working conditions globally. It aims to ensure that workers enjoy their fundamental rights to work with dignity, safety, and equality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q75) Which convention of the ILO deals with forced labour?**

a) Convention No. 138

b) Convention No. 29

c) Convention No. 182

d) Convention No. 105

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Convention No. 29, also known as the Forced Labour Convention, was adopted by the ILO in 1930. It aims to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all forms, except in specific circumstances such as national emergencies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q76) What is the International Labour Organization's stance on child labour?**

a) It is acceptable under certain circumstances

b) It is permissible for children over 12 years of age

c) It is a violation of human rights

d) It is not regulated by the ILO

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: ILO is committed to eliminating child labour in all its forms. It considers child labour a violation of human rights and a barrier to sustainable development. The organization promotes policies and programs that aim to eradicate child labour and ensure access to education and other opportunities for children.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q77) What is the composition of the International Labour Conference (ILC)?**

a) Representatives from governments, workers, and employers

b) Elected officials from member states

c) ILO staff members

d) Members of civil society organizations

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The International Labour Conference is the ILO's highest decision-making body, and it is composed of representatives from governments, workers, and employers from each member state. The ILC meets annually to discuss and adopt international labour standards, to promote social dialogue, and to develop policies and programs aimed at advancing social justice and decent work for all.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q78) How many permanent members does the United Nations Security Council have?**

a) 5

b) 10

c) 15

d) 20

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The United Nations Security Council has five permanent members, also known as the P5. They are the United States, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom. The United Nations Security Council has 5 permanent members, commonly referred to as the P5, who hold veto power over any substantive resolution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q79) Which of the following is not a criterion for the expansion of the Security Council?**

a) Geographic distribution

b) Economic power

c) Military capabilities

d) Population size

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The United Nations Security Council is the primary international body responsible for maintaining global peace and security. The Security Council is composed of 15 members, including five permanent members with veto power (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. The criteria for the expansion of the Security Council include geographic distribution, population size, military capabilities, and contributions to the United Nations. Economic power is not considered a criterion.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q80) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uSRqr03J359Z5GCQw5OaIGvkWfRCwnv1/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which country is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?**

a) Germany

b) China

c) France

d) Russia

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Germany is not a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The five permanent members of the Security Council, also known as the P5, are the United States, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom. These five countries were granted permanent membership in the Security Council by the United Nations Charter, which was adopted in 1945.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q81) What is the meaning of security in contemporary world?**

a) Security means protection from external threats.

b) Security means protection from internal threats.

c) Security means protection from both external and internal threats.

d) Security means protection from economic threats.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Security in contemporary world refers to the protection of individuals, communities, states, and the world as a whole from a wide range of threats. These threats can be external, such as military attacks or terrorism, or internal, such as political instability or economic crises.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q82) What are the different types of security?**

a) Military, economic, and environmental

b) Military, political, and social

c) Political, economic, and social

d) Military, environmental, and social

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The three types of security are political, economic, and social. Political security refers to protection from internal and external threats to the state's sovereignty, such as terrorism or war. Economic security refers to the protection of a state's economy from external and internal threats, such as economic sanctions or financial crises. Social security refers to the protection of individuals and groups from social and economic deprivation and discrimination, such as poverty and inequality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q83) What is the meaning of security?**

a) The state of being free from danger or threat

b) The state of having control over one's life

c) The state of being financially secure

d) The state of having social status

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Security refers to the state of being safe, free from harm, or danger. It is a fundamental human need and a prerequisite for a peaceful and stable society. The term "security" can have different meanings depending on the context in which it is used. In general, security refers to measures or conditions taken to protect something from harm, damage, or danger.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q84) What are the three levels of security?**

a) Military, economic, and political

b) Individual, national, and global

c) Social, economic, and environmental

d) Physical, digital, and social

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The three levels of security are individual, national, and global. Individual security focuses on the safety and well-being of individuals, national security focuses on protecting a nation's sovereignty and interests, and global security focuses on ensuring peace and stability in the international system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q85) Which of the following is an example of traditional security threats?**

a) Terrorism

b) Cybercrime

c) Climate change

d) Economic inequality

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Traditional security threats refer to threats to a state's physical security, such as military aggression, terrorism, and war. Traditional security threats refer to threats that arise from traditional forms of warfare, such as armed conflict between nation-states, use of military force, and terrorist attacks.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q86) Which of the following is an example of non-traditional security threats?**

a) Nuclear weapons

b) Military aggression

c) Climate change

d) Territorial disputes

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Germany is not a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The five permanent members of the Security Council, also known as the P5, are the United States, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom. These five countries were granted permanent membership in the Security Council by the United Nations Charter, which was adopted in 1945.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q87) Which of the following is a type of human security?**

a) Economic security

b) Military security

c) Political security

d) Environmental security

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Human security refers to the security of individuals and communities, and includes aspects such as economic security, food security, health security, and personal security. Human security is a broad concept that refers to the protection and well-being of individuals and communities. It encompasses a range of different types of security, including economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q88) Which of the following is an example of cyber security threats?**

a) Natural disasters

b) Military aggression

c) Hacking and phishing

d) Environmental degradation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Cyber security threats refer to threats to a state's digital security, such as hacking, phishing, and cyber terrorism. Cyber security threats refer to the different types of attacks, hacks, and breaches that target digital systems, networks, and devices.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q89) What is the role of international organizations in maintaining global security?**

a) To promote economic growth and development

b) To prevent the spread of infectious diseases

c) To maintain peace and security in the international system

d) To promote cultural exchange and understanding

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: International organizations such as the United Nations and NATO play a crucial role in maintaining global security by preventing conflicts, promoting disarmament, and providing humanitarian assistance. The UN plays a key role in preventing conflicts through its peacekeeping missions, which are deployed to areas of conflict to help stabilize the situation and create conditions for peace.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q90) Which of the following is an example of state terrorism?**

a) Bombing of a civilian marketplace by a terrorist organization

b) Use of chemical weapons by a government against its own citizens

c) Cyber-attacks on government websites by a hacker group

d) Kidnapping of tourists by a separatist group

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Chemical weapons are designed to cause harm and destruction on a large scale. The use of chemical weapons can cause significant harm to both individuals and communities, as well as the environment. They are indiscriminate, and their effects can be long-lasting, impacting not only the immediate victims but also future generations. Use of chemical weapons by a government against its own citizens is an example of state terrorism, where the government is using violence against its own citizens to control or intimidate them.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q91) Which of the following is a characteristic of non-state terrorism?**

a) Use of violence by the government against its own citizens

b) Use of violence by a terrorist organization against civilians or the state

c) Use of violence by a religious group against members of another religion

d) Use of violence by a separatist group against the government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Non-state terrorism refers to the use of violence by a terrorist organization against civilians or the state to achieve their political goals. Use of violence Non-state terrorism involves the use of violence or the threat of violence to achieve political or ideological goals. The violence may be targeted at civilians, government officials, or military personnel.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q92) How does terrorism threaten the security of a state?**

a) By causing economic instability

b) By undermining the legitimacy of the government

c) By creating fear and panic among the people

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Terrorism can threaten the security of a state by causing economic instability, undermining the legitimacy of the government, and creating fear and panic among the people. Terrorism is a form of violence that is used to intimidate, coerce, or instil fear in a population with the intention of achieving political or ideological goals.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q93) What is the main difference between traditional and contemporary terrorism?**

a) The use of violence

b) The political goals

c) The targets of the attacks

d) The geographic scope

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The main difference between traditional and contemporary terrorism is the geographic scope. Traditional terrorism was mainly limited to a specific region or country, while contemporary terrorism has a global reach. Traditional terrorism refers to acts of violence committed by non-state actors, such as insurgent groups, against a specific government or political entity. These groups typically have a specific political or social goal in mind, and their tactics are often limited to a specific geographic region or country. For example, the IRA in Northern Ireland or the Basque separatist group ETA in Spain.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q94) Which of the following is an example of a state-sponsored terrorist group?**

a) Al-Qaeda

b) Hamas

c) Hezbollah

d) Tamil Tigers

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Hezbollah is an example of a state-sponsored terrorist group, as it receives support from Iran and Syria. A state-sponsored terrorist group is a group that receives support from a government or state. Such support can include funding, training, and access to weapons and intelligence.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q95) Which of the following is an example of a cyber-terrorism attack?**

a) Hijacking an airplane

b) Planting a bomb in a public place

c) Hacking into a government database

d) Assassinating a political leader

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Hacking into a government database is an example of a cyber-terrorism attack, where terrorists use technology to disrupt or damage critical infrastructure. In 2010, the Stuxnet virus was discovered by cyber security experts. This virus was designed to specifically target and damage the centrifuges used in Iran's nuclear program. The virus was spread through infected USB drives and email attachments and was able to bypass security measures and spread to other computers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q96) What is the role of intelligence agencies in countering terrorism?**

a) To gather information about potential terrorist threats

b) To arrest and prosecute terrorists

c) To negotiate with terrorist groups

d) To provide financial support to victims of terrorism

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The role of intelligence agencies in countering terrorism is to gather information about potential terrorist threats, and to provide that information to law enforcement agencies to prevent attacks. Intelligence agencies play a crucial role in countering terrorism by collecting, analysing, and disseminating information related to terrorist threats.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q97) Which of the following is an example of a state-sponsored terrorism?**

a) 9/11 attacks

b) Boston Marathon bombing

c) Mumbai attacks

d) Cyber-attacks on Iranian nuclear facilities

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: State-sponsored terrorism refers to acts of terrorism that are carried out or supported by a government or state. The cyber-attacks on Iranian nuclear facilities were likely carried out by a state-sponsored group, as part of a larger geopolitical strategy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q98) Which of the following is an example of a cyber-terrorism attack?**

a) 9/11 attacks

b) Boston Marathon bombing

c) Mumbai attacks

d) Stuxnet virus

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Cyber-terrorism refers to the use of technology and computer networks to carry out terrorist activities such as espionage, sabotage, and disruption of critical infrastructure. The Stuxnet virus was a sophisticated and well-planned cyber-terrorism attack, likely carried out by a state-sponsored group.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q99) What is the role of intelligence agencies in countering terrorism?**

a) Collecting, analysing, and disseminating information related to terrorist threats

b) Carrying out military operations against terrorist groups

c) Providing financial support to victims of terrorism

d) Promoting interfaith dialogue and cultural exchange

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Intelligence agencies play a crucial role in countering terrorism by collecting, analysing, and disseminating information related to terrorist threats. They collect information from a variety of sources, including human intelligence, signals intelligence, and open source intelligence, and use analytical tools to identify patterns and trends that may indicate a terrorist threat.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q100) Which of the following is a characteristic of state terrorism?**

a) Ideological motivation

b) Use of violence against civilians

c) Operated by non-state actors

d) Aim to overthrow the government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: State terrorism is the use of violence by a government or state against its own citizens or other states. The main characteristic of state terrorism is the use of violence against civilians to suppress dissent or opposition to the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b)

Difficulty Level- Medium

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q101) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LEA0EtoD9aigiCsvUydczlyZRXgOK86K/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**The Narmada Bachao Andolan is a movement to oppose which of the following projects?**

a) Tehri Dam

b) Sardar Sarovar Dam

c) Bhakra Nangal Dam

d) Hirakud Dam

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Narmada Bachao Andolan is a movement to oppose the Sardar Sarovar Dam project on the Narmada river. The movement was launched in the 1980s by social activist Medha Patkar and other environmentalists to protest against the displacement of local communities and the ecological damage caused by the dam.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q102) Which of the following is not a principle of the Chipko movement?**

a) Environmental protection through forest conservation

b) Ecological justice for local communities

c) Women empowerment through participation in environmental activism

d) Urbanization and industrialization to boost economic growth

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Chipko movement emphasized the need for environmental protection through forest conservation, ecological justice for local communities, and women empowerment through participation in environmental activism. However, it did not advocate for urbanization and industrialization to boost economic growth.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q103) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sVUrhqzjhxBJ1ACEKtPH8MVB5kjAY2e9/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who among the following is not associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan?**

a) Medha Patkar

b) Arundhati Roy

c) Baba Amte

d) Vandana Shiva

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Vandana Shiva is not associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA). The NBA is a social movement in India that began in the 1980s with the aim of opposing the construction of large dams on the Narmada River. The movement has been led by prominent activists such as Medha Patkar, Arundhati Roy, and Baba Amte.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q104) Which of the following is a feature of the Silent Valley movement?**

a) Resistance against the construction of a dam on the Narmada River

b) Protests against the mining of bauxite in the Niyamgiri hills

c) Opposition to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Kerala

d) Campaign against the setting up of a nuclear power plant in Jaitapur

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Silent Valley movement was a campaign against the construction of a hydroelectric project in Kerala. The movement was aimed at protecting the Silent Valley, a rainforest area, from destruction due to the project.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q105) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FXrKggacRSZl9EcYZLmC0X0LLwdWXRBi/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 is an example of:**

a) Water pollution

b) Air pollution

c) Soil pollution

d) Noise pollution

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 is an example of air pollution. The tragedy occurred when a toxic gas leak from a pesticide plant in Bhopal resulted in the death of thousands of people and caused severe health problems for many others.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q106) Which of the following is not a feature of the 'Sustainable Development' approach?**

a) Protection of the environment

b) Economic growth and development

c) Social justice and equity

d) Exploitation of natural resources for profit

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Exploitation of natural resources for profit is not a feature of the sustainable development approach. Sustainable development emphasizes the need for economic growth and development while also ensuring social justice and equity and protecting the environment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q107) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FS_OpXPy6Z8a1Z2CLhUFzMSAWz7mzJp8/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following is not a factor responsible for the degradation of the Himalayan environment?**

a) Tourism

b) Deforestation

c) Agriculture

d) Industrialization

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Industrialization is not a factor responsible for the degradation of the Himalayan environment. Deforestation, agriculture, and tourism are some of the factors that have led to environmental degradation in the region. Deforestation is one of the significant drivers of environmental degradation in the Himalayas. Agriculture, particularly the cultivation of cash crops, has also led to environmental degradation in the Himalayan region. Climate change is also a significant factor responsible for the degradation of the Himalayan environment. Tourism is another factor that has led to environmental degradation in the Himalayan region.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q108) The Greenpeace movement is associated with:**

a) Nuclear disarmament

b) Environmental protection

c) Social justice

d) Women empowerment

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Greenpeace is a global environmental organization that was founded in 1971 in Vancouver, Canada. The organization has since grown into a worldwide movement, with offices and campaigns in over 55 countries. Greenpeace's mission is to protect the environment by promoting peace, protecting biodiversity, and preventing environmental degradation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q109)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cQIGatgaiAPnlg5k3n2m5iuav6PxjiWh/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**The Chipko movement originated in:**

a) Rajasthan

b) Uttarakhand

c) Kerala

d) Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The term "Chipko" means "to hug" or "to embrace" in Hindi, and the movement was named after the practice of local villagers who hugged trees to prevent them from being felled. The movement was primarily led by women, who were concerned about the impact of deforestation on their communities and the environment. The Chipko movement originated in Uttarakhand. The movement was aimed at protecting forests from commercial exploitation and was started by local villagers who hugged trees to prevent them from being fall.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q110) Which of the following is not a demand of the Chipko movement?**

a) Stop the cutting of trees

b) Empowerment of women

c) Re-establish the traditional forest management system

d) Hand over forest land to private companies

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Chipko movement, which started in the 1970s in the Uttarakhand region of India, is known for its nonviolent resistance to the commercial logging of forests. The movement demanded the stoppage of tree-cutting, the empowerment of women, and the re-establishment of traditional forest management systems.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q111) The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in the year:**

a) 1992

b) 1997

c) 2001

d) 2005

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that was adopted in 1997 with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. The treaty was named after the Japanese city of Kyoto, where it was negotiated and adopted by representatives from 192 countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q112) Which of the following is a major cause of deforestation?**

a) Industrialization

b) Urbanization

c) Agriculture

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Deforestation refers to the permanent removal of trees and forests from an area, resulting in the loss of the ecological and social functions that forests provide. Deforestation is a major environmental issue that affects the planet's biodiversity, climate, and the livelihoods of people who depend on forests for their livelihoods.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q113) Which of the following is not an impact of climate change?**

a) Increased sea level

b) Extreme weather events

c) Increased biodiversity

d) Disruption of food production

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Climate change has several impacts, including increased sea level, extreme weather events, and disruption of food production. Increased biodiversity is not an impact of climate change but rather a potential benefit of conservation efforts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q114) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in the year:**

a) 1992

b) 1997

c) 2001

d) 2005

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty that was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. The Convention aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q115) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xlMnmwsgPXIQQm_ADOLB598aPkrXHJtj/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following is an example of sustainable development?**

a) Clearing forests for agriculture

b) Building dams on rivers

c) Recycling waste materials

d) Extracting minerals from the earth

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Recycling waste materials is an example of sustainable development as it reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and conserves resources.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q116) Which of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?**

a) Overgrazing

b) Deforestation

c) Urbanization

d) Increased soil fertility

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Soil erosion is the loss of topsoil due to wind or water, and it is caused by several factors, including overgrazing, deforestation, and urbanization. Increased soil fertility is not a cause of soil erosion but rather a potential benefit of soil conservation practices.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q117) Which of the following is not an example of biodiversity?**

a) Genetic diversity

b) Ecosystem diversity

c) Species diversity

d) Fossil fuel diversity

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Biodiversity refers to the variety of living organisms on earth, including genetic diversity, ecosystem diversity, and species diversity. Fossil fuel diversity is not an example of biodiversity but rather a characteristic of non-renewable resources.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q118) The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted in the year:**

a) 1992

b) 1997

c) 2001

d) 2005

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty that aims to conserve biodiversity, sustainably use its components, and share the benefits from the use of genetic resources. It was adopted in the year 1992.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q119)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Kg38IL00A6CkGy-PFpVudLA7vOWxv-ER/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?**

a) Solar energy

b) Wind energy

c) Nuclear energy

d) Hydroelectric energy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Renewable sources of energy are those that can be replenished naturally and are not depleted by human use. Nuclear energy is not a renewable source of energy as it relies on finite resources, such as uranium.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q120) The concept of sustainable development was introduced in which of the following reports?**

a) Our Common Future

b) Limits to Growth

c) Silent Spring

d) Earth in the Balance

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The concept of sustainable development was introduced in the Brundtland Report, also known as "Our Common Future," which was published by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. The report defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q121) The term "globalization" was first used in which decade?**

a) 1960s

b) 1970s

c) 1980s

d) 1990s

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world's economies and societies, driven by advances in technology, transportation, and communication. The term first gained widespread use in the 1980s, as countries around the world began to open up their economies to international trade and investment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q122) Which of the following is a consequence of globalization?**

a) Increased economic inequality

b) Increased cultural diversity

c) Decreased environmental degradation

d) Increased political stability

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and integration of the world's economies, societies, and cultures. As a complex phenomenon, globalization has multiple consequences, both positive and negative. One of the most significant negative consequences of globalization is increased economic inequality. Globalization has led to the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few large corporations and wealthy individuals, while many others are left behind. This has resulted in widening income gaps between rich and poor, both within countries and between different countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q123) Which of the following is not a factor contributing to globalization?**

a) Advances in communication technology

b) Reductions in trade barriers

c) Increased nationalism

d) Mobility of labour and capital

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Advances in communication technology, reductions in trade barriers, and the mobility of labour and capital are all factors contributing to globalization. Increased nationalism is not a factor contributing to globalization but rather a potential challenge to it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q124) Which of the following is not an example of cultural globalization?**

a) The spread of Hollywood movies

b) The popularity of fast food chains

c) The use of English as a global language

d) The protection of traditional cultures

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Cultural globalization involves the spread of cultural products and practices across national and regional boundaries. The protection of traditional cultures is not an example of cultural globalization but rather a potential challenge to it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q125) Which of the following is not a characteristic of globalization?**

a) Increased interdependence among countries

b) Increased economic integration

c) Increased cultural homogenization

d) Decreased flow of capital and goods across borders

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Globalization is characterized by increased interdependence among countries, increased economic integration, and increased cultural homogenization. Decreased flow of capital and goods across borders is not a characteristic of globalization.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q126) Which of the following is not a manifestation of globalization?**

a) Increased trade and investment flows

b) Increased cultural exchange and homogenization

c) Increased political integration among countries

d) Increased isolationism and protectionism

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Increased isolationism and protectionism are not manifestations of globalization. Rather, they are opposing forces that can impede the process of globalization. Globalization refers to the interconnectedness and interdependence of countries, economies, and cultures across the world. It is characterized by the free flow of goods, services, capital, and people across borders, facilitated by advancements in technology, communication, and transportation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q127) The concept of the "race to the bottom" refers to:**

a) A competition among countries to attract foreign investment by lowering labour and environmental standards

b) A competition among countries to achieve higher standards of living and economic growth

c) A competition among countries to achieve greater political influence on the world stage

d) A competition among countries to achieve greater cultural influence on the world stage

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The concept of the "race to the bottom" refers to a competition among countries to attract foreign investment by lowering labour and environmental standards, which can lead to a down. The idea behind the "race to the bottom" is that countries will compete with each other to offer the most favourable business conditions to attract foreign investment. This competition can take the form of tax incentives, subsidies, or relaxed labour and environmental standards.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q128) The term "glocalization" refers to:**

a) The integration of global and local cultures

b) The domination of global culture over local culture

c) The fragmentation of global culture into local cultures

d) The suppression of local culture by global culture

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The term "glocalization" refers to the integration of global and local cultures, whereby global products and ideas are adapted to suit local tastes and preferences are spiral of working conditions and environmental degradation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q129) Which of the following is not a manifestation of globalization?**

a) Increased international trade

b) Increased cultural exchange

c) Decreased flow of capital across borders

d) Increased movement of people across borders

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One of the key manifestations of globalization is the increased flow of goods, services, and capital across borders. Decreased flow of capital across borders is not a manifestation of globalization. The increased flow of goods, services, and capital has led to increased trade and investment between countries, which has created new opportunities for businesses and consumers alike. It has also led to the integration of national economies into the global economy, allowing for the growth of multinational corporations and the expansion of international markets.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q130) The "Washington Consensus" refers to:**

a) A set of economic policies promoted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

b) A group of countries that have formed a free trade agreement

c) An international agreement on climate change

d) A political alliance of democratic countries

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The "Washington Consensus" is a set of economic policies that were promoted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in the 1980s and 1990s. These policies emphasized free trade, deregulation, and privatization as the key drivers of economic growth.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q131) Which of the following is a manifestation of cultural globalization?**

a) Increased economic interdependence among countries

b) Spread of American fast food chains to other countries

c) Growth of multinational corporations

d) Increase in international tourism

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The spread of American fast food chains to other countries is a manifestation of cultural globalization, as it represents the spread of American culture and lifestyle to other parts of the world. Fast food chains such as McDonald's, KFC, and Subway are among the most recognizable American brands and have become increasingly popular in many parts of the world. The spread of these chains to other countries is often seen as a symbol of American cultural influence, and it reflects the increasing interconnectedness of global cultures.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q132) The concept of "race to the bottom" in the context of globalization refers to:**

a) Competition among countries to lower their environmental and labour standards

b) Competition among countries to attract foreign investment

c) Competition among countries to lower their taxes and tariffs

d) Competition among countries to increase their military spending

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The concept of "race to the bottom" in the context of globalization refers to the competition among countries to lower their environmental and labour standards in order to attract foreign investment and remain competitive in the global market.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q133) The Anti-Globalization Movement is primarily concerned with which of the following issues?**

a) Economic inequality

b) Cultural homogenization

c) Environmental degradation

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Anti-Globalization Movement is a social movement that is primarily concerned with issues such as economic inequality, cultural homogenization, and environmental degradation that are associated with the process of globalization. The Anti-Globalization Movement, also known as the Global Justice Movement or the Alter-globalization Movement, emerged in the 1990s in response to growing concerns about the negative impacts of globalization on people and the environment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q134) The term "digital divide" refers to:**

a) The gap between rich and poor countries in terms of access to digital technologies

b) The gap between urban and rural areas in terms of access to digital technologies

c) The gap between different age groups in terms of access to digital technologies

d) The gap between different social classes in terms of access to digital technologies

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The term "digital divide" refers to the gap between different social groups, such as the rich and poor or the urban and rural, in terms of access to digital technologies and the internet. The digital divide is a global issue that affects both developed and developing countries. It is often associated with economic inequality, as those who have access to digital technologies are more likely to have better job opportunities and higher incomes. However, the digital divide can also affect other aspects of life, such as education, healthcare, and social connection.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q135) The "Washington Consensus" refers to:**

a) An agreement among developed countries to increase aid to developing countries

b) An agreement among developing countries to reduce their trade barriers

c) A set of policy recommendations for economic development

d) An international treaty to regulate financial markets

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The "Washington Consensus" refers to a set of policy recommendations for economic development that were proposed by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the US Treasury Department in the 1980s and 1990s.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q136)** **Which of the following is an international treaty to regulate financial markets?**

a) Paris Agreement

b) Kyoto Protocol

c) Basel Accords

d) Montreal Protocol

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Basel Accords are a set of international treaties aimed at regulating financial markets and promoting financial stability. They were first introduced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in 1988 and have since been revised multiple times, with the most recent version being Basel III. The accords establish minimum capital requirements for banks and provide guidelines for risk management and supervision. The goal of the Basel Accords is to ensure that banks maintain a certain level of solvency and liquidity to prevent financial crises. The Paris Agreement, Kyoto Protocol, and Montreal Protocol are international treaties related to climate change and environmental issues, not financial markets. Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q137) Which of the following best defines globalization?**

a) The process of increasing economic, political, and cultural interconnectedness among countries and peoples of the world

b) The process of creating a uniform global culture

c) The process of promoting national identity and sovereignty

d) The process of isolating countries from the rest of the world

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: As globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries and peoples of the world in various aspects such as economic, political, and cultural. Economically, globalization has led to the increased flow of goods, services, and capital across national borders. This has been facilitated by advances in technology and transportation, as well as the liberalization of trade policies and the growth of multinational corporations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q138) Which of the following is a criticism of globalization?**

a) It promotes cultural diversity and preserves local traditions

b) It increases economic opportunities for all countries and people

c) It undermines national sovereignty and democratic governance

d) It reduces global economic inequality and poverty

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: As some critics argue that globalization can undermine national sovereignty and democratic governance by giving multinational corporations and global financial institutions too much power over national governments. Multinational corporations and global financial institutions are often more powerful than individual countries and can influence the policies of national governments. For example, corporations may pressure governments to lower labour standards or environmental regulations in order to maximize profits. Global financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) may require countries to implement specific economic policies as a condition of receiving loans, which can limit a country's ability to make its own economic decisions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q139) Which of the following is not a characteristic of globalization?**

a) Free flow of goods and services

b) Integration of national economies

c) Homogenization of cultures

d) Isolation of countries from the global economy

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Globalization is characterized by the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of economies, societies, and cultures around the world. This is achieved through the free flow of goods and services, integration of national economies, and homogenization of cultures. The process of globalization involves the removal of barriers to trade, investment, and migration, which leads to greater economic growth and development.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q140) Which of the following is an example of cultural globalization?**

a) Increased trade between countries

b) The spread of American music and films around the world

c) The creation of free trade agreements

d) The growth of multinational corporations

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Cultural globalization refers to the spread of cultural products and practices around the world. The spread of American music and films around the world is an example of cultural globalization as it demonstrates the influence of American culture on a global scale.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q141) Which country is an example of one-party dominance where the Communist Party of China has been in power since 1949?**

a) Japan

b) China

c) India

d) United States

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Communist Party of China has been the ruling party in China since 1949, and there is no other political party that can challenge its dominance. China is an example of a one-party dominant state, where the Communist Party of China (CPC) has been in power since 1949. The CPC has maintained its dominance through various means, including the suppression of opposition parties and the use of propaganda to promote its ideology and legitimacy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q142) Which political party has been dominant in India since its independence in 1947?**

a) Congress Party

b) Bharatiya Janata Party

c) Communist Party of India

d) Bahujan Samaj Party

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Congress Party has been the dominant political party in India since its independence in 1947. However, since the 1990s, its dominance has been challenged by the emergence. The Indian National Congress (INC) has been the dominant political party in India since its independence in 1947. The party was founded in 1885 and played a leading role in India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q143) Which country has been a classic example of one-party dominance for more than seven decades?**

a) India

b) China

c) Japan

d) Mexico

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: India has been a classic example of one-party dominance for more than seven decades. The Indian National Congress (INC) ruled the country almost continuously from 1947 to 1977 and from 1980 to 1989. During this time, the INC's dominance was largely unchallenged, and the party controlled most of the states and the central government. However, since the 1990s, other political parties have emerged and gained power, leading to a more competitive political landscape.of regional and caste-based parties.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q144) Which of the following countries has a history of one-party dominance under the Liberal Democratic Party?**

a) Japan

b) China

c) Mexico

d) Russia

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Japan has a history of one-party dominance under the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The LDP has been in power almost continuously since 1955, with the exception of a few brief periods. However, the party's dominance has been challenged in recent years by the emergence of opposition parties and the growing influence of civil society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q145) Which of the following is a potential danger of one-party dominance?**

a) Increased political stability

b) Decreased corruption

c) Limited freedom of speech and press

d) Enhanced democratic participation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One-party dominance can lead to limited freedom of speech and press. When a ruling party has complete control over the government, it can use its power to suppress dissent and criticism. This can lead to a lack of accountability and transparency, which can in turn lead to corruption and a lack of democratic participation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q146) In which of the following countries has one-party dominance led to the establishment of a communist regime?**

a) China

b) Japan

c) Mexico

d) Canada

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One-party dominance in China has led to the establishment of a communist regime. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has been in power since 1949, and its control over the government has been largely unchallenged. The CCP's dominance has led to limited political freedoms, censorship, and human rights abuses.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q147) Which of the following statements is true about the Bi-Party System?**

a) It ensures effective representation of diverse interests.

b) It promotes a greater degree of political stability.

c) It encourages the development of independent candidates.

d) It allows for a greater diversity of political parties.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Bi-Party System is a political system where two major political parties dominate the political landscape. In this system, the two parties compete for power, and the party that wins the majority of votes forms the government. This system promotes a greater degree of political stability as it prevents frequent changes in the government, which can lead to instability and uncertainty.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q148) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the Bi-Party System?**

a) It promotes polarization and divisiveness.

b) It ensures effective representation of diverse interests.

c) It leads to the formation of coalitions.

d) It allows for a greater degree of political decentralization.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One of the disadvantages of the Bi-Party System is that it promotes polarization and divisiveness. The two major parties tend to adopt extreme positions and engage in bitter political battles, which can lead to a breakdown of civil discourse and a lack of cooperation. This can ultimately undermine the functioning of the government and harm the society as a whole.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q149) Which of the following is a key feature of the Bi-Party System?**

a) A large number of political parties.

b) A single dominant political party.

c) Two major political parties.

d) An alliance of political parties.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Bi-Party System is characterized by the dominance of two major political parties. These parties compete for power and control of the government, and the party that wins the majority of votes forms the government. This system is different from a multi-party system, where a large number of political parties compete for power and no single party dominates the political landscape.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q150) Which of the following is an example of the Bi-Party System?**

a) The United States.

b) India.

c) Japan.

d) Germany.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The United States is an example of the Bi-Party System, with the two major parties being the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. These parties dominate the political landscape and compete for power, with the party that wins the majority of votes forming the government. The Bi-Party System is an important feature of the American political system and has contributed to the stability and effectiveness of its government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q151) Which country operates under a bi-party system?**

a) United States of America

b) India

c) United Kingdom

d) France

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The United Kingdom operates under a bi-party system, which means that two major political parties, the Conservative Party and the Labour Party, dominate the political landscape. The system is based on a winner-takes-all principle, where the party that secures the most seats in the parliament forms the government. The United States and India, on the other hand, operate under a multi-party system, while France has a semi-presidential system

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q152) Which of the following is a disadvantage of a bi-party system?**

a) It promotes stability and unity in the country

b) It encourages healthy competition between two major parties

c) It limits the diversity of political views and ideas

d) It promotes consensus-building and compromise

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One of the main disadvantages of a bi-party system is that it limits the diversity of political views and ideas. Since only two major parties dominate the political landscape, other smaller parties and independent candidates find it challenging to gain a foothold in the system. This can lead to a lack of representation of minority interests and views, which can ultimately limit the democracy of the country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q153) In a bi-party system, what happens if neither of the two major parties secures a majority in the parliament?**

a) The two parties form a coalition government

b) A neutral caretaker government takes charge

c) The party with the most seats forms a minority government

d) The opposition party takes charge

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In a bi-party system, if neither of the two major parties secures a majority in the parliament, they often form a coalition government. This means that the two parties join forces to form a government, and they share power and responsibility. This is a common feature of bi-party systems, as it allows for greater stability and consensus-building.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q154) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a bi-party system?**

a) Only two political parties dominate the political system

b) One of the two parties usually forms the government

c) The parties have different ideologies and policies

d) The opposition party usually wins the election

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: This statement is not a characteristic of a bi-party system. In a bi-party system, one of the two dominant parties usually forms the government, and the opposition party usually remains in the minority. The parties in a bi-party system usually have different ideologies and policies, which helps to create a clear choice for voters. However, it is not necessarily true that the opposition party usually wins the election.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q155) In a bi-party system, which of the following is NOT a reason why third parties struggle to gain power?**

a) Limited resources and access to media

b) First-past-the-post electoral system

c) The dominant parties adopt similar policies

d) Lack of support from voters

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In a bi-party system, third parties struggle to gain power due to a variety of factors, such as limited resources and access to media, the first-past-the-post electoral system, and the dominant parties adopting similar policies. However, lack of support from voters is not a reason why third parties struggle to gain power. Third parties may have support from voters, but still be unable to gain power due to other factors.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q156) Which of the following is an advantage of a bi-party system?**

a) More diverse representation in the government

b) A wider range of political ideologies and policies

c) Stability and continuity in government

d) Less polarization and partisanship in politics

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: One advantage of a bi-party system is that it provides stability and continuity in government. With only two dominant parties, there is less chance of coalition governments and political instability. This can help to provide a more predictable political environment for citizens and businesses. However, a disadvantage of a bi-party system is that it may lead to less diverse representation in the government and a narrower range of political ideologies and policies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q157) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of one-party dominance?**

a) A single party dominates the political system

b) Other parties are allowed to exist, but have limited power

c) The dominant party is often able to win elections with a large majority

d) The dominant party allows for a high degree of political freedom and competition

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: This statement is not a characteristic of one-party dominance. In a one-party dominant system, a single party dominates the political system, often winning elections with a large majority. Other parties may exist, but they have limited power and influence. The dominant party may also use its power to limit political freedom and competition, such as by restricting the media or suppressing opposition.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q158) In a one-party dominant system, which of the following is NOT a reason why opposition parties struggle to gain power?**

a) Limited access to resources and media

b) Suppression by the dominant party

c) High voter turnout

d) Lack of support from the public

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In a one-party dominant system, opposition parties struggle to gain power due to a variety of factors, such as limited access to resources and media, suppression by the dominant party, and lack of support from the public. However, high voter turnout is not a reason why opposition parties struggle to gain power. In fact, high voter turnout can sometimes benefit opposition parties, as it may indicate a desire for change.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q159) Which of the following is a disadvantage of one-party dominance?**

a) Limited political competition and stability

b) Greater representation of diverse groups and interests

c) More efficient and effective decision-making

d) Higher levels of political freedom and participation

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One disadvantage of one-party dominance is that it can lead to limited political competition and stability. With a single party dominating the political system, there may be less opportunity for alternative ideas and perspectives to be represented. This can lead to a lack of accountability and responsiveness to the needs of different groups and interests. However, a potential advantage of one-party dominance is more efficient and effective decision-making, as there may be less need for negotiation and compromise.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q160) Which of the following is NOT a factor that contributes to the emergence of one-party dominance?**

a) A weak opposition

b) A popular leader

c) A fragmented opposition

d) A diverse society

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A diverse society is not a factor that contributes to the emergence of one-party dominance. Factors that do contribute to one-party dominance include a weak opposition, a popular leader, and a fragmented opposition. These factors can create a situation where one party becomes dominant and remains in power for an extended period.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q161) Which was the first Five Year Plan of India?**

a) First

b) Second

c) Third

d) Fourth

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The First Five Year Plan of India was launched in 1951. It was based on the Harrod-Domar model and aimed to achieve a 2.1% annual growth rate. The plan focused on agriculture, price stability, power, and transport. The plan had a total outlay of Rs. 2069 crore.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q162) When was the Planning Commission of India abolished?**

a) 2014

b) 2015

c) 2016

d) 2017

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Planning Commission of India was abolished in 2015 and replaced by the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). The NITI Aayog is a policy think tank that provides strategic and technical advice to the central and state governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q163) Which Five Year Plan was terminated due to the Indo-Pak war in 1965?**

a) Third

b) Fourth

c) Fifth

d) Sixth

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) was terminated due to the emergency declared in the country and the Indo-Pak war in 1965. The plan aimed to achieve a growth rate of 5.5% per annum and focused on the development of agriculture, small-scale industries, and infrastructure.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q164) Which Five Year Plan focused on poverty alleviation programs like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)?**

a) Eighth

b) Ninth

c) Tenth

d) Eleventh

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) focused on poverty alleviation programs like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The plan aimed to achieve a growth rate of 8% per annum and focused on infrastructure development, education, and health.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q165) Which Five Year Plan aimed at the modernization of Indian agriculture through the Green Revolution?**

a) Third

b) Fourth

c) Fifth

d) Sixth

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) aimed at the modernization of Indian agriculture through the Green Revolution. The plan focused on increasing agricultural production and productivity through the use of high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation. The plan had a total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crore.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q166) Which Five Year Plan was initiated during the period of economic liberalization in India?**

a) Seventh

b) Eighth

c) Ninth

d) Tenth

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was initiated during the period of economic liberalization in India. The plan aimed to achieve a growth rate of 5.6% per annum and focused on liberalizing the economy, attracting foreign investment, and reducing the fiscal deficit. The plan had a total outlay of Rs. 8,30,000 crore.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q167) Which of the following is not a feature of the Five Year Plans in India?**

a) Decentralized planning

b) Sectoral planning

c) Resource allocation

d) Fixed targets

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Decentralized planning is not a feature of the Five Year Plans in India. The Plans were formulated by the Planning Commission at the national level and implemented by the state governments. Sectoral planning, resource allocation, and fixed targets were the key features of the Five Year Plans.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q168) Which of the following Five Year Plans was launched with the objective of poverty alleviation?**

a) First Five Year Plan

b) Fourth Five Year Plan

c) Seventh Five Year Plan

d) Tenth Five Year Plan

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) was launched with the objective of poverty alleviation. The Plan aimed at reducing poverty through the creation of employment opportunities, provision of basic services such as education and healthcare, and the promotion of rural development.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q169) Which of the following is a criticism of the planning process in India?**

a) Lack of flexibility

b) Inefficient allocation of resources

c) Dependency on foreign aid

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The planning process in India has been criticized for its lack of flexibility, inefficient allocation of resources, and dependency on foreign aid. The Five Year Plans were rigid and did not allow for adjustments to changing economic conditions. The allocation of resources was often inefficient and led to a wastage of resources. The dependency on foreign aid also made the planning process vulnerable to external factors.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q170) Which of the following is not a component of the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in 1991?**

a) Privatization

b) Liberalization

c) Globalization

d) Nationalization

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Nationalization is not a component of the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in 1991. The NEP aimed at liberalizing the Indian economy and reducing the role of the state in economic affairs. Privatization, liberalization, and globalization were the key components of the NEP.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q171) Which plan was the first to give priority to the agriculture sector in India?**

a) First Five Year Plan

b) Second Five Year Plan

c) Third Five Year Plan

d) Fourth Five Year Plan

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was the first plan in India to give priority to the agriculture sector. The plan aimed at increasing agricultural productivity, promoting rural development, and reducing regional disparities. The plan also emphasized the need for land reforms, improvement in irrigation facilities, and development of agricultural research.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q172) Which sector received the maximum allocation in the Ninth Five Year Plan?**

a) Agriculture and Rural Development

b) Industry

c) Energy

d) Infrastructure

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) gave the maximum allocation to infrastructure development in the country. The plan aimed at developing the physical infrastructure, such as roads, highways, ports, airports, and telecommunications, to support the growing economy. The plan also focused on human resource development, poverty alleviation, and environment conservation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q173) Which plan introduced the concept of Human Development Index (HDI) in India?**

a) Seventh Five Year Plan

b) Eighth Five Year Plan

c) Ninth Five Year Plan

d) Tenth Five Year Plan

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) introduced the concept of Human Development Index (HDI) in India. HDI is a measure of human development that takes into account indicators such as education, healthcare, and income. The plan recognized the importance of human development in achieving overall economic and social development in the country. It emphasized the need for improving the quality of life of the people by investing in education, healthcare, and social welfare programs

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q174) Which of the following is not a feature of planned development?**

a) Allocation of resources according to priorities

b) State control over key sectors of the economy

c) Balanced regional development

d) Unrestricted private enterprise

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Planned development involves the allocation of resources in a planned and systematic manner to achieve economic growth and development. The state plays a crucial role in guiding and controlling the process of development. Key features of planned development include allocation of resources according to priorities, state control over key sectors of the economy, and balanced regional development. However, unrestricted private enterprise is not a feature of planned development as it can lead to inequalities and market failures.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q175) What is the role of the National Development Council (NDC) in planned development in India?**

a) NDC is responsible for formulating and implementing the Five-Year Plans.

b) NDC is a consultative body that advises the Central and State governments on matters related to economic planning and development.

c) NDC is responsible for the allocation of resources to different sectors of the economy.

d) NDC is responsible for the implementation of the Public Distribution System.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The NDC was set up in 1952 as a platform for cooperative federalism, where the Central and State governments come together to discuss and coordinate their development policies. The NDC serves as a forum for discussion, debate, and consensus-building on important development issues, including the formulation of Five-Year Plans. The Council also plays an important role in allocating resources to different sectors of the economy and monitoring the implementation of development schemes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q176) What is the difference between the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog?**

a) The Planning Commission was a statutory body, while NITI Aayog is a non-constitutional body.

b) The Planning Commission was responsible for allocating resources, while NITI Aayog provides policy recommendations.

c) The Planning Commission was abolished due to its top-down approach, while NITI Aayog promotes bottom-up approach.

d) All of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Planning Commission was a statutory body responsible for allocating resources and formulating five-year plans for economic development in India. NITI Aayog, on the other hand, is a non-constitutional body that provides policy recommendations and promotes a bottom-up approach to development. The Planning Commission was abolished in 2015 due to its top-down approach, and NITI Aayog was established to replace it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q177) Which of the following is a major challenge faced by NITI Aayog in implementing development policies in India?**

a) Uneven economic growth across different regions of the country.

b) Political interference and lack of autonomy.

c) Limited resources and funding for development projects.

d) Lack of skilled human resources.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: India is a large and diverse country, with significant differences in economic growth and development across different regions. NITI Aayog faces the challenge of developing policies that can address the uneven economic growth and regional disparities in the country. While NITI Aayog has the mandate to provide policy recommendations, the implementation of these policies ultimately depends on the political will and support from the central and state governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q178) What is the role of NITI Aayog in promoting sustainable development in India?**

a) To encourage the use of renewable energy sources.

b) To promote the conservation of natural resources.

c) To support the development of sustainable infrastructure.

d) All of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: NITI Aayog has been actively promoting sustainable development in India by encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, promoting the conservation of natural resources, and supporting the development of sustainable infrastructure. NITI Aayog has also launched several initiatives, such as the Atal Innovation Mission and the Smart Cities Mission, which aim to promote.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q179) Which of the following is a major criticism of NITI Aayog?**

a) Lack of transparency in its functioning.

b) Limited representation of states in its decision-making process.

c) Inability to implement its policy recommendations effectively.

d) All of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: NITI Aayog, or the National Institution for Transforming India, was established in 2015 to replace the Planning Commission of India with a focus on promoting cooperative federalism and fostering innovation and sustainable development in the country. While the institution has made significant strides in providing policy recommendations and promoting development initiatives, it has also faced criticism from various quarters.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q180) Which Five-Year Plan introduced the concept of NITI Aayog in India?**

a) First Five-Year Plan

b) Second Five-Year Plan

c) Eleventh Five-Year Plan

d) Twelfth Five-Year Plan

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Twelfth Five-Year Plan. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan, which covered the period 2012-2017, introduced the concept of NITI as a replacement for the Planning Commission. The concept of NITI Aayog, which stands for National Institution for Transforming India Aayog, was introduced in India during the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-2017). The idea was to replace the Planning Commission, which had been in existence since India's independence in 1947, with a more modern and flexible institution that could better reflect the changing economic and social realities of the country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q181) Which of the following is a principle of India's foreign policy?**

a) Non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries

b) Promotion of democracy in all countries

c) Support for unilateralism in international relations

d) Prioritizing military alliances over economic ties

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: One of the fundamental principles of India's foreign policy is non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. India believes in respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, and therefore, does not interfere in their internal affairs. This principle is enshrined in the Panchsheel, which is the basis of India's relations with other countries. India's foreign policy also promotes democracy and peaceful resolution of conflicts, and prioritizes economic ties over military alliances.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q182) What is the significance of India's policy of 'strategic autonomy'?**

a) It ensures India's alignment with the US in international affairs

b) It helps India to maintain its independence in decision making

c) It emphasizes India's support for multilateralism

d) It encourages India to rely on military alliances for its security

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: India's policy of 'strategic autonomy' refers to its desire to maintain its independence in decision-making and to pursue its own interests in international affairs. This policy emphasizes the importance of maintaining good relations with all countries, while also safeguarding India's national interests. It is aimed at ensuring that India is not aligned with any particular country or group of countries, but rather is able to pursue its own foreign policy objectives based on its own strategic interests. This policy is significant because it allows India to maintain its independence in decision making, and to pursue a foreign policy that is in line with its own national interests.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q183) What is the significance of the India-US civil nuclear agreement?**

a) It allowed India to import nuclear weapons from the US

b) It facilitated the supply of US nuclear technology and fuel to India for peaceful purposes

c) It established a military alliance between India and the US

d) It ended all economic ties between India and the US

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The India-US civil nuclear agreement, also known as the 123 Agreement, was signed in 2008. It was a significant milestone in India-US relations as it allowed India to import nuclear technology and fuel from the US for peaceful purposes. The agreement ended India's nuclear isolation and opened up opportunities for India to develop its civilian nuclear energy sector. It also helped to strengthen India's position as a responsible nuclear power

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q184) What was the significance of India's participation in the QUAD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) in 2021?**

a) It marked India's alignment with China against the US

b) It demonstrated India's growing strategic ties with the US, Japan, and Australia

c) It signalled India's withdrawal from multilateralism

d) It established a military alliance between India and the US, Japan, and Australia

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) is a strategic forum comprising the US, Japan, India, and Australia. The group was revived in 2017, and since then, has become a platform for the four countries to discuss regional security issues and strengthen their strategic ties. In 2021, India participated in the QUAD summit for the first time, which was significant as it demonstrated India's growing strategic ties with the US, Japan, and Australia. It also signalled India's commitment to multilateralism and its willingness to work with like-minded countries to address regional security challenges.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q185) What was the significance of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation?**

a) It established a military alliance between India and the Soviet Union

b) It ended all economic ties between India and the Soviet Union

c) It signalled India's withdrawal from non-alignment

d) It cemented India's strategic partnership with the Soviet Union

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed in 1971, and it was a significant milestone in India-Soviet relations. The treaty was based on principles of mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and cooperation in areas of mutual interest. It was significant as it cemented India's strategic partnership with the Soviet Union, and provided India with a reliable partner in the international community. The treaty also helped to enhance India's security by providing access to advanced military equipment and technology from the Soviet Union.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q186) What was the significance of the India-Russia Strategic Partnership signed in 2000?**

a) It established a military alliance between India and Russia

b) It marked the end of India's strategic partnership with the US

c) It facilitated economic cooperation between India and Russia

d) It ensured the supply of oil and gas from Russia to India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The India-Russia Strategic Partnership was signed in 2000, and it was a significant milestone in the relationship between the two countries. The partnership established a military alliance between India and Russia, which was aimed at promoting mutual defence and security interests. The partnership also facilitated cooperation in various other areas, including trade, energy, and space exploration. The partnership helped to strengthen India's strategic autonomy and also provided India with an important partner in the international arena.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q187) What was the significance of the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China in 1954?**

a) It established a military alliance between India and China

b) It marked the beginning of India's strategic partnership with China

c) It established the principles of peaceful coexistence between the two countries

d) It ensured the supply of military equipment from China to India

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Panchsheel agreement, also known as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, was signed between India and China in 1954. The agreement established the principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and peaceful coexistence. The agreement helped to improve relations between the two countries and marked the beginning of a period of cooperation between India and China. However, this period of cooperation was short-lived, and tensions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q188) What was the significance of the Doklam standoff between India and China in 2017?**

a) It marked the beginning of a military conflict between India and China

b) It demonstrated India's commitment to safeguarding its territorial integrity

c) It signalled India's willingness to compromise on its territorial claims

d) It established a strategic partnership between India and China

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Doklam standoff was a military standoff between India and China that lasted from June to August 2017. The standoff began when Chinese troops entered an area in Bhutan that was claimed by both Bhutan and China. India intervened to stop the Chinese troops, and the two countries engaged in a standoff that lasted for several weeks. The standoff demonstrated India's commitment to safeguarding its territorial integrity and standing up to Chinese aggression. The standoff also highlighted the ongoing tensions between India and China over territorial disputes, and it underscored the need for both countries to engage in dialogue to resolve their differences.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q189) What was the significance of India's recognition of Israel in 1950?**

a) It established a strategic partnership between India and Israel

b) It marked the beginning of a military alliance between India and Israel

c) It demonstrated India's support for the Zionist movement

d) It signalled a shift in India's foreign policy towards Israel

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: India's recognition of Israel in 1950 was a significant milestone in India's foreign policy towards Israel. Prior to this, India had been supportive of the Palestinian cause and had maintained a distance from Israel. India's recognition of Israel signalled a shift in India's foreign policy towards Israel, and it marked the beginning of a gradual warming of relations between the two countries. Although India did not establish full diplomatic relations with Israel until 1992, the recognition was an important step in the relationship between the two countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q190) What was the significance of the India-Israel Strategic Partnership signed in 2017?**

a) It established a military alliance between India and Israel

b) It marked the beginning of economic cooperation between India and Israel

c) It facilitated cooperation in various areas, including defence, agriculture, and technology

d) It signalled the end of India's support for the Palestinian cause

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The India-Israel Strategic Partnership was signed in 2017, and it was a significant milestone in the relationship between the two countries. The partnership facilitated cooperation in various areas, including defence, agriculture, and technology. The partnership helped to strengthen India's defence capabilities and provided India with access to advanced military technology. The partnership also facilitated cooperation in other areas, including agriculture and water management, which were areas of mutual interest for both countries. The partnership did not signal the end of India's support for the Palestinian cause, but it did demonstrate India's willingness to engage with Israel on issues of mutual interest.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q191) What was the significance of the Lahore Declaration signed between India and Pakistan in 1999?**

a) It established a military alliance between India and Pakistan

b) It marked the beginning of a period of cooperation between India and Pakistan

c) It signalled India's willingness to compromise on the issue of Kashmir

d) It facilitated the resolution of the Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Lahore Declaration was signed between India and Pakistan in 1999, and it marked a significant step towards improving relations between the two countries. The declaration committed both countries to resolving their differences through peaceful means and to promoting greater economic and cultural cooperation between them. While the declaration did not resolve the long-standing issue of Kashmir, it marked the beginning of a period of cooperation between India and Pakistan. However, this period of cooperation was short-lived, as tensions between the two countries resurfaced in the following years, particularly after the Kargil conflict in 1999.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q192) What was the significance of the Kargil War between India and Pakistan in 1999?**

a) It marked the beginning of India's support for the independence of Balochistan

b) It demonstrated India's commitment to safeguarding its territorial integrity

c) It established a military alliance between India and the United States

d) It signalled the end of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Kargil War was a military conflict between India and Pakistan in 1999. The conflict began when Pakistani troops infiltrated into Indian-controlled territory in the Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir. The conflict lasted for several weeks, and it resulted in significant casualties on both sides. The Kargil War demonstrated India's commitment to safeguarding its territorial integrity and standing up to Pakistani aggression. The conflict also highlighted the ongoing tensions between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir dispute, and it underscored the need for both countries to engage in dialogue to resolve their differences. The Kargil War did not establish a military alliance between India and the United States, nor did it signal the end of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q193) What was the significance of the Land Boundary Agreement signed between India and Bangladesh in 2015?**

a) It facilitated the exchange of enclaves between the two countries

b) It established a free trade agreement between India and Bangladesh

c) It marked the end of the territorial disputes between India and Bangladesh

d) It facilitated the return of Bangladeshi refugees from India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Land Boundary Agreement was signed between India and Bangladesh in 2015, and it facilitated the exchange of enclaves between the two countries. Enclaves are small parcels of land that are surrounded by the territory of another country, and the exchange of enclaves was a long-standing issue between India and Bangladesh. The Land Boundary Agreement helped to resolve this issue and facilitate the exchange of enclaves, which improved relations between the two countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q194) What was the significance of the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War for India-Bangladesh relations?**

a) It established a military alliance between India and Bangladesh

b) It marked the beginning of India's support for the independence of East Pakistan

c) It facilitated the exchange of prisoners of war between India and Bangladesh

d) It signalled the end of the territorial disputes between India and Bangladesh

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Bangladesh Liberation War was a military conflict between East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (now Pakistan) in 1971. India supported the Bangladesh Liberation War and provided military assistance to the Bangladeshis. The war resulted in the establishment of Bangladesh as an independent country, and it marked the beginning of India's support for the independence of East Pakistan. The war had a significant impact on India-Bangladesh relations, as it established a strong bond between the two countries and led to the signing of the Friendship Treaty between India and Bangladesh in 1972. The war did not establish a military alliance between India and Bangladesh, nor did it signal the end of the territorial disputes between the two countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q195) What is the significance of the 2007 Friendship Treaty signed between India and Bhutan?**

a) It established a military alliance between India and Bhutan

b) It marked the end of the territorial disputes between India and Bhutan

c) It strengthened the special relationship between India and Bhutan

d) It facilitated the exchange of enclaves between India and Bhutan

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The 2007 Friendship Treaty signed between India and Bhutan marked a significant milestone in the bilateral relations between the two countries. The treaty strengthened the special relationship between India and Bhutan, which is based on mutual trust, understanding, and cooperation. It provided for the protection of Bhutan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the development of cooperation in economic, trade, and other areas of mutual interest. The treaty did not establish a military alliance between India and Bhutan, nor did it mark the end of the territorial disputes between the two countries. It did not facilitate the exchange of enclaves between India and Bhutan, as Bhutan does not have any enclaves.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q196) What is the significance of the hydroelectric power projects in India-Bhutan relations?**

a) It has improved the energy security of India and Bhutan

b) It has led to the establishment of a military alliance between India and Bhutan

c) It has resulted in the territorial disputes between India and Bhutan

d) It has led to the exchange of refugees between India and Bhutan

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: India-Bhutan relations have been strengthened by the hydroelectric power projects that India has helped Bhutan to develop. Bhutan has significant hydroelectric power potential, and India has been supporting Bhutan in harnessing this potential. India has been assisting Bhutan in developing several hydroelectric power projects, which has improved the energy security of both countries. The hydroelectric power projects have contributed to the economic development of Bhutan, and India has been the primary buyer of the surplus power generated by these projects. The hydroelectric power projects have not led to the establishment of a military alliance between India and Bhutan, nor have they resulted in territorial disputes between the two countries. They have not led to the exchange of refugees between India and Bhutan.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q197) What is the significance of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed between India and Nepal in 1950?**

a) It established Nepal as a protectorate of India

b) It ended the territorial disputes between India and Nepal

c) It strengthened the special relationship between India and Nepal

d) It facilitated the exchange of enclaves between India and Nepal

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed between India and Nepal in 1950 marked a significant milestone in the bilateral relations between the two countries. The treaty strengthened the special relationship between India and Nepal, which is based on mutual trust, understanding, and cooperation. It provided for the protection of Nepal's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the development of cooperation in economic, trade, and other areas of mutual interest. The treaty did not establish Nepal as a protectorate of India, nor did it end the territorial disputes between the two countries. It did not facilitate the exchange of enclaves between India and Nepal.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q198) What is the significance of the India-Nepal Integrated Check Post at Birgunj?**

a) It has facilitated the trade and transit between India and Nepal

b) It has led to the establishment of a military alliance between India and Nepal

c) It has resulted in the territorial disputes between India and Nepal

d) It has led to the exchange of refugees between India and Nepal

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The India-Nepal Integrated Check Post at Birgunj, also known as the Raxaul-Birgunj Friendship Bridge, is an important trade and transit point between India and Nepal. It has facilitated the movement of goods and people between the two countries and has helped in boosting bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The check post has reduced the time and cost of transportation and has also facilitated the movement of goods to third countries. The check post has not led to the establishment of a military alliance between India and Nepal, nor has it resulted in territorial disputes between the two countries. It has not led to the exchange of refugees between India and Nepal.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q199) What is the significance of the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project between India and Myanmar?**

a) It has facilitated the trade and transit between India and Myanmar

b) It has resulted in the territorial disputes between India and Myanmar

c) It has led to the establishment of a military alliance between India and Myanmar

d) It has led to the exchange of refugees between India and Myanmar

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is a major infrastructure project between India and Myanmar. The project includes the development of a port at Sittwe in Myanmar and the construction of a highway and river transport facilities to connect Sittwe to Mizoram in India. The project has significant strategic and economic importance for both India and Myanmar as it will facilitate the trade and transit between the two countries and will also provide a new route for India to access Southeast Asia. The project has not resulted in territorial disputes between India and Myanmar, nor has it led to the establishment of a military alliance between the two countries. It has not led to the exchange of refugees between India and Myanmar.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q200) Which of the following is the primary purpose of India's nuclear programme?**

a) To increase India's military dominance in the region

b) To deter potential nuclear threats from other countries

c) To gain international recognition and prestige

d) To conduct scientific research on nuclear energy

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The primary purpose of India's nuclear programme is to develop a nuclear deterrent against potential nuclear threats from other countries. India's nuclear programme was born out of the country's security concerns following the Chinese nuclear tests in 1964 and the Indo-Pakistan war in 1965. India's nuclear tests in 1974 were conducted to demonstrate the country's nuclear capabilities and to establish its nuclear deterrent. The development of a nuclear deterrent was seen as necessary to ensure India's security in a region with multiple nuclear powers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q201) What was the main reason for the mass migration of people during the partition of India?**

a) Religious violence

b) Economic hardship

c) Political instability

d) Natural disasters

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The partition of India in 1947 resulted in the mass migration of millions of people from India to Pakistan and vice versa. The main reason for this migration was the religious violence that erupted between Hindus and Muslims as a result of the partition. Hindus and Sikhs fled from what became Pakistan to India, while Muslims fled from what became India to Pakistan.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q202) What was the main challenge faced by the Indian government in resettling refugees after the partition?**

a) Lack of resources

b) Lack of political will

c) Lack of international support

d) Lack of public cooperation

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Resettling the millions of refugees who had fled their homes during the partition was a major challenge for the Indian government. The government faced a severe lack of resources, including food, shelter, and medical supplies, to accommodate the refugees. The challenge was compounded by the fact that the refugees were spread out across various parts of India, and it was difficult to provide them with basic necessities in such a short period of time.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q203) Which of the following is NOT a reason for the continued displacement of refugees in India?**

a) Political conflicts

b) Economic hardship

c) Environmental disasters

d) Social discrimination

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: While political conflicts, economic hardship, and social discrimination are some of the main reasons for the continued displacement of refugees in India, environmental disasters are not typically a significant factor. However, it is worth noting that environmental disasters can exacerbate existing challenges faced by refugees and further undermine their ability to rebuild their lives.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q204) Which of the following is a key feature of India's refugee policy?**

a) Open borders

b) Temporary protection

c) Permanent settlement

d) Strict enforcement of immigration laws

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: India's refugee policy is based on the principle of temporary protection, which means that refugees are allowed to stay in the country for a limited period of time until they can be repatriated or resettled in another country. This policy is consistent with international refugee law, which recognizes the need to provide protection to refugees while also acknowledging the sovereign rights of states to control their borders.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q205) What is the impact of refugee displacement on host communities?**

a) Increased economic opportunities

b) Improved social cohesion

c) Strain on resources

d) Enhanced cultural diversity

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Hosting refugees can put a strain on the resources of the host community, including housing, healthcare, and education. In some cases, this strain can lead to social tension between refugees and host communities. However, it is also worth noting that hosting refugees can have positive effects, such as increased economic opportunities and enhanced cultural diversity.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q206) Which event marked the beginning of the language conflict in India?**

a) The adoption of the Indian Constitution

b) The establishment of the Indian National Congress

c) The announcement of the British plan for Indian independence

d) The creation of Pakistan

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The adoption of the Indian Constitution in 1950 marked the beginning of the language conflict in India. The Constitution recognized Hindi as the official language of India and English as an associate language. This decision was opposed by many non-Hindi speaking states, who felt that it would lead to the marginalization.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q207) Which non-Hindi speaking state was at the forefront of the language conflict in India?**

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Kerala

c) West Bengal

d) Assam

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Tamil Nadu was at the forefront of the language conflict in India, with leaders like C.N. Annadurai and M. Karunanidhi leading protests against the imposition of Hindi as the official language of India. The Tamil Nadu government even passed a resolution in 1967 declaring Tamil as the only official language of the state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q208) What was the main reason for the opposition to the imposition of Hindi as the official language of India?**

a) Fear of cultural assimilation

b) Linguistic chauvinism

c) Political expediency

d) Economic disadvantage

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The main reason for the opposition to the imposition of Hindi as the official language of India was the fear that it would lead to the cultural assimilation of non-Hindi speaking states. Many non-Hindi speakers saw Hindi as a symbol of north Indian dominance and feared that it would erode their own languages and cultures.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q209) Which commission was set up to investigate the demand for linguistic states in India?**

a) Nehru Commission

b) Simon Commission

c) Rajamannar Commission

d) States Reorganisation Commission

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The States Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1953 to investigate the demand for linguistic states in India. The commission submitted its report in 1955, which led to the reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q210) Which state was the first to be reorganised on a linguistic basis in India?**

a) Andhra Pradesh

b) Gujarat

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh is a state located in southeastern India. It was the first state in India to be reorganized on a linguistic basis. The state was created in 1953 by carving out the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency, which was a British administrative unit in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q211) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a nation?**

a) A common language

b) Shared cultural traditions

c) A shared sense of identity

d) Shared geographic territory

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: While a shared geographic territory is often a feature of a nation, it is not a necessary characteristic. For example, the Jewish people have a shared sense of identity and cultural traditions but have historically lacked a shared geographic territory.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q212) Which of the following is an example of a nation-state?**

a) India

b) United Kingdom

c) United States

d) Australia

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A nation-state is a state in which the majority of the population shares a common cultural and linguistic identity. India is an example of a nation-state because the majority of the population shares a common Indian identity and cultural traditions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q213) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel is known for:**

a) Leading the Indian independence movement

b) Drafting the Indian Constitution

c) Integrating the princely states into India

d) Establishing India as a secular state

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Sardar Patel was appointed as the first Home Minister of independent India and was given the responsibility of integrating these princely states into the newly formed Republic of India. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel is known for his role in integrating the princely states into India after independence. He played a key role in persuading the rulers of these states to join India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q214) Which of the following was NOT a method used by Sardar Patel to integrate the princely states into India?**

a) Diplomacy and negotiations

b) The use of force and military action

c) Offering financial incentives to the rulers of the states

d) Allowing the states to remain independent and separate from India

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Sardar Patel did not allow the states to remain independent and separate from India. Instead, he used a combination of diplomacy and negotiations, the use of force and military action, and offering financial incentives to the rulers of the states to persuade them to join India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q215) Nehru's approach to nation-building was based on:**

a) Traditional values and customs

b) Scientific and rational principles

c) Religious and spiritual beliefs

d) Authoritarianism and control

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, had a vision of modern India that was rooted in scientific and rational principles. Nehru's approach to nation-building was based on scientific and rational principles. He believed in the power of education, industrialization, and modernization to bring about progress and development in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q216) Nehru's vision of India was:**

a) Based on the idea of a Hindu nation

b) Rooted in the principles of socialism and communism

c) Based on secularism and democracy

d) Focused on the promotion of regional identities

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Nehru's commitment to secularism was reflected in the Indian Constitution, which he helped to draft. The Constitution enshrined the principle of secularism, which ensured that the government would not favor any particular religion and would treat all religions equally. Nehru firmly believed that this was the only way to ensure that all citizens, regardless of their religious beliefs, would have equal opportunities and rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q217) Nehru's approach to nation-building was based on:**

a) Traditional values and customs

b) Scientific and rational principles

c) Religious and spiritual beliefs

d) Authoritarianism and control

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Nehru's approach to nation-building was based on scientific and rational principles. He believed in the power of education, industrialization, and modernization to bring about progress and development in India. Nehru saw education as the key to unlocking India's potential. He believed that a well-educated population would be able to participate fully in the development of the country and contribute to its growth. Nehru emphasized the importance of scientific and technical education, and he believed that investing in education would help to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living for all Indians.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q218) The Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in which year?**

a) 1947

b) 1965

c) 1972

d) 1999

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Shimla Agreement, also known as the Simla Accord, was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972, following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. The agreement established the Line of Control (LoC) as the de facto border between the two countries in the region of Kashmir.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q219) The Simla Agreement, signed in 1972, laid down the basis for:**

a) India and Pakistan to resolve their differences through peaceful means

b) The establishment of the Line of Control (LoC)

c) The recognition of the Line of Actual Control (LAC)

d) The resolution of the Sir Creek dispute

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Simla Agreement, signed in 1972, laid down the basis for India and Pakistan to resolve their differences through peaceful means and bilateral negotiations, and to respect the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q220) Which article of the Indian Constitution grants special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir?**

a) Article 370

b) Article 371

c) Article 372

d) Article 373

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 370 of the Indian Constitution is a provision that grants special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It was incorporated into the Constitution in 1949 as a temporary measure, giving the state a degree of autonomy within the Indian union.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Rmember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q221) Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Total Revolution movement led by Jaya Prakash Narayan?**

a) It was a movement for a radical change in the political, economic and social system of India.

b) It aimed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and power.

c) It sought to establish a socialist system of governance.

d) It was a movement for the complete decentralization of power.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Jaya Prakash Narayan's Total Revolution movement aimed to bring about a radical change in the political, economic and social system of India. It sought to establish a decentralized system of governance, where power would be devolved to the people at the grassroots level. The movement aimed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and power and to address issues such as poverty, unemployment and corruption. However, the movement did not seek to establish a socialist system of governance.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q222) Which of the following statements is true about the Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi in 1975?**

a) It was imposed to deal with a severe economic crisis in the country.

b) It was imposed to quell a violent Maoist insurgency in the country.

c) It led to the suspension of fundamental rights of citizens.

d) It was supported by Jaya Prakash Narayan.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Emergency was imposed by Indira Gandhi in 1975, not to deal with an economic crisis or to quell a Maoist insurgency, but to suppress political opposition and dissent. It led to the suspension of fundamental rights of citizens, such as the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to freedom of assembly, and the right to personal liberty. Jaya Prakash Narayan, on the other hand, opposed the Emergency and called for a nationwide movement against it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q223) Which of the following was NOT one of the demands put forward by Jaya Prakash Narayan during the Total Revolution movement?**

a) Land reforms to ensure equitable distribution of land.

b) Nationalization of banks and other key industries.

c) Abolition of the caste system.

d) Establishment of a one-party system of governance.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Jaya Prakash Narayan's Total Revolution movement called for a radical change in the political, economic and social system of India. The movement demanded land reforms to ensure equitable distribution of land, nationalization of banks and other key industries, abolition of the caste system, and the establishment of a decentralized system of governance. However, the movement did not demand the establishment of a one-party system of governance.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q224) Which of the following statements is true about Ram Manohar Lohia's vision of socialism?**

a) He believed in the complete abolition of private property.

b) He believed in a mixed economy where the state and private sector coexist.

c) He believed that socialism could be achieved through peaceful means.

d) He believed that the state should have complete control over all aspects of the economy.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Ram Manohar Lohia's vision of socialism was based on the idea of a mixed economy where the state and private sector coexist. He believed that the state should play an active role in regulating the economy and ensuring social justice, but he did not advocate for the complete abolition of private property. Lohia also believed that socialism could only be achieved through peaceful means and that violence was not a viable option.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q225) Which of the following was NOT one of the core ideas of Ram Manohar Lohia's socialist philosophy?**

a) The need for social and economic equality.

b) The importance of individual liberty and freedom.

c) The role of the state in ensuring social justice and welfare.

d) The belief in the supremacy of the upper castes.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Ram Manohar Lohia was a staunch advocate of social and economic equality, and he believed in the importance of individual liberty and freedom. He believed that the state had a crucial role to play in ensuring social justice and welfare, and he advocated for policies that would uplift the marginalized sections of society. However, Lohia did not believe in the supremacy of the upper castes, and he was a vocal critic of the caste system in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q226) Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya's concept of Integral Humanism?**

a) It emphasizes the need for a decentralized political system.

b) It advocates for the protection of individual rights and freedoms.

c) It promotes the idea of "Sarvodaya" or the upliftment of all.

d) It advocates for a socialist economic system.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya's concept of Integral Humanism emphasizes the need for a decentralized political system, where power is devolved to the grassroots level. It advocates for the protection of individual rights and freedoms, but at the same time emphasizes the importance of community and social responsibility. The concept promotes the idea of "Sarvodaya" or the upliftment of all, and emphasizes the importance of cultural and spiritual values in public life. However, Integral Humanism does not advocate for a socialist economic system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q227) Which of the following is true about the imposition of a National Emergency in India?**

a) The President can impose a National Emergency on the advice of the Prime Minister alone.

b) A National Emergency can be imposed only if there is a threat of external aggression or internal armed rebellion.

c) The imposition of a National Emergency requires the approval of both houses of Parliament.

d) A National Emergency can be imposed for a maximum period of two years.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A National Emergency can be imposed in India under Article 352 of the Constitution if the President is satisfied that there is a threat of external aggression or internal armed rebellion. The President can impose a National Emergency on the advice of the Cabinet, which includes the Prime Minister. However, the imposition of a National Emergency does not require the approval of both houses of Parliament, although the President is required to inform both houses of the decision. A National Emergency can be imposed for a maximum period of six months, but it can be extended with the approval of Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q228) Which of the following was NOT a demand of the farmers' movement that emerged in the mid-1980s in India?**

a) Land reform to ensure fair distribution of land

b) Debt relief for farmers

c) Minimum support prices for agricultural products

d) Privatization of agricultural markets

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The farmers' movement that emerged in the mid-1980s in India was a democratic upsurge that demanded land reform to ensure fair distribution of land, debt relief for farmers, and minimum support prices for agricultural products. The movement was aimed at addressing the issues faced by small and marginal farmers, who were suffering due to the lack of government support and the exploitative practices of moneylenders and middlemen. The movement did not demand the privatization of agricultural markets, as it believed that this would only exacerbate the problems faced by farmers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

**Q229) Which of the following is NOT a feature of the anti-corruption movement led by Anna Hazare in 2011?**

a) Demand for the enactment of a strong Lokpal Bill

b) Use of non-violent methods of protest such as hunger strikes and peaceful demonstrations

c) Focus on bringing about systemic changes to curb corruption

d) Demand for the resignation of the Prime Minister

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The anti-corruption movement led by Anna Hazare in 2011 was a democratic upsurge that demanded the enactment of a strong Lokpal Bill, which would establish an independent body to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption. The movement used non-violent methods of protest such as hunger strikes and peaceful demonstrations to draw attention to the issue of corruption in India. The movement focused on bringing about systemic changes to curb corruption, rather than targeting individual politicians or political parties. The movement did not demand the resignation of the Prime Minister, as it believed that the problem of corruption was systemic and required systemic solutions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q230) Which of the following was NOT a demand of the youth movement that emerged in India in the 1970s?**

a) The right to education for all

b) Employment opportunities for the youth

c) Free and fair elections

d) Reduction in the age of voting to 18 years

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The youth movement that emerged in India in the 1970s was a democratic upsurge that demanded the right to education for all, employment opportunities for the youth, and a reduction in the age of voting to 18 years. The movement was led by young people who were disillusioned with the political system and sought to bring about social and political change. The movement did not demand free and fair elections, as this was already a fundamental feature of India's democratic system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q231) Which of the following is not a reason for the rise of regional parties in India?**

a) The failure of national parties to represent regional interests

b) The mobilization of regional identity by linguistic, ethnic or religious groups

c) The decline of one-party dominance in some states

d) The implementation of economic reforms by the central government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The rise of regional parties in India is a result of various factors. The inability of national parties to represent the diverse regional interests of the country has created a vacuum, which regional parties have filled. The mobilization of regional identity by linguistic, ethnic or religious groups has also played a crucial role in the rise of regional parties. In some states, the decline of one-party dominance has led to the emergence of regional parties. However, the implementation of economic reforms by the central government is not a factor that has contributed to the rise of regional parties.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q232) Which of the following regional parties emerged from a movement demanding a separate state of Telangana?**

a) Shiv Sena

b) Telugu Desam Party

c) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

d) Telangana Rashtra Samithi

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) is a regional party in the state of Telangana. It was formed in 2001 by K. Chandrashekar Rao, who was a member of the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) at the time. The party emerged from a movement demanding a separate state of Telangana. TRS played a key role in the formation of Telangana as a separate state in 2014. Shiv Sena is a regional party in Maharashtra, Telugu Desam Party is a regional party in Andhra Pradesh, and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a regional party in Tamil Nadu.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q233) Which of the following regional parties was founded by Biju Patnaik?**

a) Telugu Desam Party

b) Biju Janata Dal

c) Shiv Sena

d) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Biju Janata Dal (BJD) is a regional party in the state of Odisha. It was founded in 1997 by Biju Patnaik, who was a former Chief Minister of the state. The party is named after Biju Patnaik, who was a popular leader in the state. Telugu Desam Party is a regional party in Andhra Pradesh, Shiv Sena is a regional party in Maharashtra, and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a regional party in Tamil Nadu.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q234) Who was the Chief Minister of Punjab during the 1980s and early 1990s when the state witnessed a severe crisis due to the demand for a separate Sikh homeland?**

a) Parkash Singh Badal

b) Harchand Singh Longowal

c) Gurcharan Singh Tohra

d) Beant Singh

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Parkash Singh Badal, a senior leader of the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD), was the Chief Minister of Punjab from 1977 to 1980 and from 1997 to 2002. He was also the Chief Minister of the state during the 1980s and early 1990s when Punjab witnessed a severe crisis due to the demand for a separate Sikh homeland. The crisis was marked by widespread violence, including terrorist attacks, and a military crackdown on separatist groups.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q235) Which of the following events triggered the demand for a separate Sikh homeland in Punjab?**

a) The passage of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966

b) The Operation Blue Star in 1984

c) The assassination of Indira Gandhi in 1984

d) The anti-Sikh riots in Delhi in 1984

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The demand for a separate Sikh homeland in Punjab emerged as a response to several factors, including economic disparities, political marginalization, and the perceived threat to the Sikh identity and culture. However, the trigger for the demand was the Operation Blue Star in 1984, when the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple complex to flush out militants who had taken refuge there.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q236) What is the legal status of Kashmir according to the Indian Constitution?**

a) Kashmir is an independent nation

b) Kashmir is a part of Pakistan

c) Kashmir is a union territory of India

d) Kashmir is a state of India

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: According to the Indian Constitution, Jammu and Kashmir is one of the 28 states of India. It was granted special status under Article 370 of the Constitution, which allowed it to have its own Constitution, flag, and some legislative powers. However, in August 2019, the Indian government revoked Article 370 and bifurcated the state into two union territories - Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q237) What is the UN resolution regarding the Kashmir issue?**

a) The UN has declared Kashmir as an independent nation

b) The UN has asked India and Pakistan to hold a referendum in Kashmir to determine its future

c) The UN has given the entire Kashmir region to India

d) The UN has given the entire Kashmir region to Pakistan

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In 1948, the United Nations passed a resolution which asked India and Pakistan to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir to determine its future. The resolution stated that the people of the state should be given the right to decide whether they want to accede to India or Pakistan or become independent. However, the plebiscite has not been held yet due to various reasons including disagreements on the procedure of the plebiscite, the demilitarization of the region, and the involvement of Pakistan in the conflict.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q238) What is the position of Hurriyat Conference regarding the Kashmir issue?**

a) Hurriyat Conference demands an independent Kashmir

b) Hurriyat Conference supports the accession of Kashmir to India

c) Hurriyat Conference supports the accession of Kashmir to Pakistan

d) Hurriyat Conference wants a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Hurriyat Conference is a political alliance in Jammu and Kashmir that represents various separatist groups. It demands the right to self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir and calls for the independence of the state. The Hurriyat Conference has been involved in various rounds of talks with the Indian government and has also been criticized for its alleged support to militant activities in the state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q239) Which of the following movements in India has been successful in achieving autonomy?**

a) Bodoland movement

b) Gorkhaland movement

c) Telangana movement

d) Nagaland movement

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Telangana movement, which demanded a separate state of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh, was successful in achieving its objective in 2014 when the Indian government granted statehood to Telangana. The Bodoland movement in Assam, the Gorkhaland movement in West Bengal, and the Nagaland movement in Northeast India are still ongoing and have not yet achieved autonomy or statehood.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q240) What is the main demand of the Gorkhaland movement?**

a) Autonomy for the Gorkha people within West Bengal

b) A separate state of Gorkhaland from West Bengal

c) Greater representation for the Gorkha people in the West Bengal government

d) Recognition of Gorkha language as an official language in West Bengal

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Gorkhaland movement in West Bengal is led by the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) and demands a separate state of Gorkhaland from West Bengal. The movement argues that the Gorkha people, who are mainly concentrated in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, have a distinct culture, language, and history and should have their own state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q241) Which of the following is not a reason for the rise of coalition governments in India?**

a) Fragmentation of political parties

b) Emergence of regional political parties

c) Decline of national political parties

d) Increase in political stability

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The rise of coalition governments in India in the era of coalitions was primarily due to the fragmentation of political parties, the emergence of regional political parties, and the decline of national political parties. Coalitions were formed as a means of gaining a majority in the Parliament, as no single party was able to secure a majority on its own. The era of coalitions was marked by frequent changes in governments, with coalitions collapsing due to differences among their partners.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Analyze

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q242) Which of the following was the first coalition government at the centre in India?**

a) National Front government in 1989

b) United Progressive Alliance government in 2004

c) Janata Party government in 1977

d) Bharatiya Janata Party government in 1998

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The first coalition government at the centre in India was the Janata Party government formed in 1977 after the Emergency period. The Janata Party was a coalition of various political parties, including the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the Socialist Party, and the Jana Sangh, which later became the Bharatiya Janata Party. The Janata Party government lasted for less than three years and was marked by infighting and differences among its partners.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q243) Which political party was the first to form the National Front government in India in 1989?**

a) Janata Dal

b) Bharatiya Janata Party

c) Indian National Congress

d) Communist Party of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

ExplanationThe National Front was a coalition of several political parties that came together to form a government in India in 1989. The coalition was led by Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who was the Prime Minister of India from 1989 to 1990. Janata Dal was the largest party in the coalition and was instrumental in the formation of the National Front government. The other parties in the coalition included the Left Front, the Telugu Desam Party, the Asom Gana Parishad, and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q244) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/10qjvaIfP6JsENR7uWI139O9VKul1wu3e/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the leader of the National Front government when it collapsed in 1990?**

a) Rajiv Gandhi

b) Vishwanath Pratap Singh

c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

d) P. V. Narasimha Rao

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The National Front government was formed in 1989 with Vishwanath Pratap Singh as the Prime Minister. However, the government collapsed in 1990 due to internal differences within the coalition. The main issue that led to the collapse of the government was the implementation of the Mandal Commission report, which recommended reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and educational institutions. Singh's decision to implement the report led to protests and violence in various parts of the country. As a result, several parties in the National Front withdrew their support, and the government fell.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q245) Which party was not a part of the United Front government formed in 1996?**

a) Communist Party of India (Marxist)

b) Samajwadi Party

c) Telugu Desam Party

d) Indian National Congress

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The United Front was a coalition of several political parties that came together to form a government in India in 1996. The coalition was led by H. D. Deve Gowda, who was the Prime Minister of India from 1996 to 1997. The coalition included several regional parties such as the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Samajwadi Party, and Telugu Desam Party, but the Indian National Congress was not a part of the coalition. The Congress party was the main opposition party during the United Front government's tenure.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q246) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eslBP4Ocn3GFm9Fm3woVcWNmjp7N87Wv/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the Prime Minister of India when the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) II was formed in 2009?**

a) Manmohan Singh

b) Sonia Gandhi

c) Pranab Mukherjee

d) Rahul Gandhi

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The UPA II was formed in 2009 with Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister of India. The UPA II was a coalition of several political parties that came together to form a government in India. The coalition included the Indian National Congress and several regional parties such as the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the Nationalist Congress Party, and the Trinamool Congress. The UPA II government's tenure was marked by several important initiatives such as the Right to Education Act, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, and the Food Security Act.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q247)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YVrIZVrPT8GPSqQyPinWWj0l6Ta1vCYR/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which political party withdrew its support to the UPA I government in 2008 leading to a trust vote in the Parliament?**

a) Bahujan Samaj Party

b) Samajwadi Party

c) Communist Party of India (Marxist)

d) Shiv Sena

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The UPA I was formed in 2004 with the Indian National Congress as the largest party in the coalition. The UPA I government's tenure was marked by several important initiatives such as the National Rural Health Mission, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, and the Right to Information Act. However, in 2008, the Samajwadi Party withdrew its support to the UPA I government, citing differences over the India-US nuclear deal. This led to a trust vote in the Parliament, which the UPA I government won. The Samajwadi Party later supported the UPA II government after the Congress party agreed to their demands.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q248) Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VXEIMLqyVknRBMEd1r3kMIdQApn7R3Ej/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Who was the Prime Minister of India during the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III government's tenure?**

a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

b) Narendra Modi

c) Lal Krishna Advani

d) Manohar Parrikar

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The NDA III government was formed in 1999 with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the Prime Minister of India. The NDA III was a coalition of several political parties, including the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the Telugu Desam Party, and the Trinamool Congress. The NDA III government's tenure was marked by several important initiatives such as the Golden Quadrilateral project, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and the National Rural Health Mission.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q249)** **Answer the following question with reference to the image**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lP3MNmPluvQzjqK_BwKnVW4RH1Ybgmrc/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Image**

**Which political party withdrew its support to the NDA I government in 1999 leading to the fall of the government?**

a) Trinamool Congress

b) Bahujan Samaj Party

c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

d) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The NDA I government was formed in 1998 with the BJP as the largest party in the coalition. The NDA I government's tenure was marked by several important initiatives such as the Pokhran-II nuclear tests and the Kargil War. However, in 1999, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam withdrew its support to the NDA I government over differences on the Sri Lankan Tamil issue. This led to a vote of no confidence in the Parliament, which the NDA I government lost. The government was dissolved, and fresh elections were held.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Remember

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

**Q250) Which of the following is not a function of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?**

a) Audit of government accounts

b) Audit of autonomous bodies

c) Preparation of the Union Budget

d) Audit of government-owned corporations

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The CAG is the supreme auditing body of India and is responsible for auditing the accounts of the central and state governments, as well as autonomous bodies and government-owned corporations. The CAG is also responsible for ensuring that the government spends public money in a legal, efficient, and effective manner. However, the preparation of the Union Budget is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance and the Union Budget is presented by the Finance Minister in the Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

Bloom’s Taxonomy- Understand

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$