

Political Science 12th Class JKBOSE

MCQs from Last 05 year PYQS

01. When China became a member of World Trade Organisation?

(A) 2001 ✓

(B) 2002

(C) 2003

(D) 2004

02. Which of the following is not a member of European Union?

(A) Great Britain

(B) Germany

(C) India ✓

(D) France

03. 20 Point Program was initiated by:

(A) Nehru

(B) Indira Gandhi ✓

(C) Rajiv Gandhi

(D) Sanjay Gandhi

04. The Panchayat Samiti has its jurisdiction to a:

(A) Village

(B) Block ✓

(C) Town

(D) Zila

05. When the 4th general election was held?

- (A) 1967 ✓
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1980

06. The era of Coalition Govt. began in:

- (A) 1971
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1989 ✓
- (D) 1967

07. In which state Nav Nirman movement was started?

- (A) Gujarat ✓
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Haryana

08. Which Party led the National Democratic Alliance?

- (A) BJP ✓
- (B) Congress
- (C) CPI
- (D) BSP

09. Who was the head of the Coalition Govt. of 1989?

- (A) Chandra Shekhar
- (B) V.P. Singh ✓
- (C) I.K. Gujral
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

10. In which year Janta Dal was formed?

- (A) 1975
- (B) 1982
- (C) 1985
- (D) 1989 ✓

11. India always supported:

- (A) Nuclear Weapons
- (B) Disarmament ✓
- (C) Terrorism
- (D) None of these

12. The era of coalition Govt. begins on:

- (A) 1971
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1989 ✓
- (D) 1967

13. When the Govt. of India carried out Operation Blue Star?

- (A) 1977
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1984 ✓
- (D) 1989

14. Sheikh Abdullah of J&K formed his party as:

- (A) Muslim Conference ✓
- (B) PDP
- (C) National Conference
- (D) None of these

15. In the 14th Lok Sabha elections held in April–May 2004 the UPA formed Govt. under the leadership of:

- (A) A.B. Vajpayee
- (B) I.K. Gujral
- (C) Dr. Manmohan Singh ✓
- (D) None of these

16. Which one of the following was not given primacy by the makers of Soviet System?

- (A) Abolition of private property
- (B) Society based on equality
- (C) No opposition party to be allowed
- (D) No state control over economy ✓

(Soviet system prioritized state control of economy — so “No state control” is NOT a primacy.)

17. Who was the first elected President of Russia?

- (A) Boris Yeltsin ✓
- (B) Primadev
- (C) Putin
- (D) Varadev

18. Which of the following country is not a South Asian country?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) India
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) Soviet Russia ✓

19. India and Pakistan signed Shimla Agreement in the year:

- (A) 1987
- (B) 1993
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1972 ✓

20. When was Indian Parliament attacked?

- (A) 1996
- (B) 2001 ✓ *(2001 Indian Parliament attack)*
- (C) 2002
- (D) 2004

21. World Bank was established in which year?

- (A) 1946
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1943
- (D) 1944 ✓ (*Bretton Woods, 1944 – World Bank founded 1944*)

22. What is Human Rights Watch?

- (A) It is the largest International human rights organisation in the U.S.
- (B) It is an International NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights
- (C) Both (A) and (B) ✓
- (D) None of these

23. What are the key elements of traditional security?

- (A) Balance of power
- (B) Coalition
- (C) Collective security
- (D) All of these ✓

24. In which year India first tested a nuclear device?

- (A) 1974 ✓ (*"Smiling Buddha" 1974*)
- (B) 1976
- (C) 1972
- (D) 1970

25. Era of one party dominance related to:

- (A) BJP
- (B) CPI
- (C) Congress ✓
- (D) Janata Party

26. The first Chief Election Commissioner was:

- (A) Shiv Raj Patil
- (B) Hukum Singh
- (C) Sukumar Sen ✓
- (D) Pt. Nehru

27. Famous slogan of Lal Bahadur Shastri was:

- (A) Indira Hatao
- (B) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan ✓
- (C) Aya Ram Gaya Ram
- (D) Garibi Hatao

28. Which among the following is not a regional Political Party?

- (A) Telugu Desam Party
- (B) Trinamool Congress
- (C) Akali Dal
- (D) Biju Janata Dal

Answer :- No single correct choice among these

29. The Congress Socialist Party was founded by:

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi
- (D) Ram Manohar Lohia ✓

30. Who became the Prime Minister of India after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) V.V. Giri
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri ✓
- (D) Morarji Desai

31. What is Third World?

Countries that were not aligned with either the Western (NATO) or Soviet blocs during the Cold War, mostly developing nations.

32. What is Collective Security?

Answer : System in which states agree to mutual defense and collective response to aggression (e.g., UN principles).

33. Where was First SAARC Summit held?

- (A) Dhaka ✓
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Colombo
- (D) Male

34. Following statement is right or wrong:

“The USA and China play an important role in South Asian politics.” (R/W)

Answer: Right ✓

35. What do you mean by Security Threats?

Answer : Any action or condition that can harm a state's people, territory, resources, institutions or political stability (military, economic, environmental, etc.).

36. _____ is the best way to deal with threat.

Answer : “Prevention/Deterrence/Negotiation” — depends on context.

(Image had blank for student answer.)

37. What do you mean by Natural Environment?

Answer : The physical surroundings — land, water, air, ecosystems — in which humans and other organisms live.

38. _____ was the architect of Indian Planning.

Answer : P.C. Mahalanobis is widely called architect of Indian planning (Mahalanobis model).

39. Name the Political parties with whom the following persons are associated:

(A) Yashwant Sinha — **BJP / later Trinamool?** (*historically BJP; later joined TMC in 2021*)

(B) Rajnath Singh — **BJP**

(*image asked to name parties — I list main association.*)

40. Under which article J & K was given greater autonomy but is scrapped now?

- (A) Article 370 ✓
- (B) Article 350
- (C) Article 356
- (D) None of these

41. Name any two Socio-Religious Movements.

Answer : Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj (examples)

42. The decision of NF Govt. to implement the _____ report has shaped the politics of OBCs.

Answer : Mandal Commission report

43. Where did Chipko Movement begin?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Goa
- (C) Uttarakhand ✓ *(Garhwal region/Uttarakhand)*
- (D) Himachal

44. Which leader of BJP called Mohammed Ali Jinnah as a secular leader?

- (A) Sushma Swaraj
- (B) Yashwant Sinha
- (C) Lal Krishna Advani ✓
- (D) Pramod Mahajan

45. What is Dalit Politics?

Answer : Politics centered on the interests, rights and mobilization of Dalits (historically oppressed castes) — includes parties/movements for social justice and reservations.

46. What is meant by Western Alliance?

Answer : Military/political alliance of Western states — e.g., NATO — collective security of Western bloc.

47. What was the full form of USSR?

Answer: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

48. Where was the First SAARC Summit held?

- (A) Dhaka ✓
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Colombo
- (D) Male

49. Correct and re-write the statement: “South Asia consists of USA, UK, Nepal, Bhutan, Germany, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and _____.”

Answer : South Asia consists of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and (sometimes) Afghanistan. (*Germany, USA, UK should be removed.*)

50. Name the countries of South Asia which have water dispute between the two.

Answer : India–Pakistan (Indus), India–Bangladesh (Ganges/Teesta), India–Nepal (various riparian issues) — student expected to name pairs.

51. Globalisation means free flow of _____ and _____.

Answer : goods and capital (also people, services, information)

52. What do you mean by common property?

Answer Resources owned/used by a community (commons) — grazing lands, forests, fisheries.

53. Operation Flood (White Revolution) is related to _____ production in _____ State in India.

Answer : milk/dairy production; Operation Flood was nationwide but initiated from Anand, Gujarat (Amul). So: milk production in **Gujarat** (Anand).

54. Name the party with whom following persons are associated:

(A) Uddhav Thackeray — **Shiv Sena (Uddhav faction)**

(B) Mamata Banerjee — **Trinamool Congress (TMC)**

55. Who led the popular movement in J&K to get rid of Maharaja Hari Singh?

- (A) Bakshi G.M.
- (B) Mir Qasim
- (C) Sheikh Abdullah ✓
- (D) None of these

56. What is Social backwardness?

Answer Conditions of communities/groups experiencing historical social disadvantages — e.g., lack of education, low social status.

57. An organisation of Haryana and UP to protest and protect rights of farmers was known as _____.

Answer : Could be **Krishak Sangharsh Samiti** or local farmer unions;
original image likely expected a named organisation

58. Brahmo Samaj was established by:

- (A) Annie Besant
- (B) Swami Dayanand
- (C) Raja Rammohan Roy ✓
- (D) None of these

59. The recent development in Indian politics is:

- (A) Rise of BJP
- (B) Downfall of Congress
- (C) Weak opposition
- (D) All of these ✓

60. Hammer Sickle and star is the election symbol of which Indian political party?

Answer: Communist Party of India (CPI) ✓

61. What is NATO?

Answer North Atlantic Treaty Organization — military alliance of North American and European states.

62. What is bipolarity?

Answer : International system dominated by two superpowers (e.g., USA and USSR in Cold War).

63. Which of the following country is not a South Asian country?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) India
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) Russia ✓

64. Correct and rewrite the statement: “According to Nehru, non-alignment was a policy of ‘fleeing away’.”

Answer : Nehru described non-alignment as a policy of “not fleeing from the world’s problems” — historically Nehru advocated independent foreign policy.

65. Define Security.

Answer Condition of being protected from threats; can be national, human, economic, environmental.

66. Globalisation means free flow of _____ and _____.

Answer: goods and capital / services and information (as before)

67. What do you mean by Natural Resources?

Answer: Materials provided by nature used by humans — minerals, forests, water, soil, etc.

68. _____ was the architect of Indian Planning.

Answer: P.C. Mahalanobis ✓

69. Name the political parties with whom the following persons are associated:

(A) Yogi Adityanath — BJP

(B) Lalu Prasad Yadav — RJD (formerly Janata Dal / Janata Parivar)

70. Who is the President of Congress Party in India?

(A) Rahul Gandhi

(B) Sonia Gandhi ✓

71. What was the main objective of the Dalit Panthers?

Answer Fight caste oppression, secure social justice and political rights for Dalits.

72. Mandal Commission was related to _____.

Answer: reservation/affirmative action for OBCs (Other Backward Classes) ✓

73. Which organisation started the movement for Right to Information?

- (A) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan ✓
- (B) BJP
- (C) Congress
- (D) CPI

74. When era of coalition govt started at the centre?

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1989 ✓
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1996

75. Name the two alliances/fronts that formed the govt. at the centre in 1989 and 1996 respectively.

Answer :

- **1989:** National Front (V.P. Singh led with support from Left and BJP initially)
- **1996:** United Front (supported from outside by Congress)
(If the image expects NDA/UPA answers, note: 1989 National Front; 1996 United Front.)

Other Important MCQs

UNIT-1 (10 Qs)

01. What is Shock Therapy?

→ Sudden transition from socialism to capitalism.

02. What was one major effect of Shock Therapy?

→ Sharp rise in inflation and unemployment.

03. What marked the beginning of Soviet disintegration?

→ Fall of the Berlin Wall.

04. What was a key area of tension after 1947?

→ Arms race.

05. What was one key feature of Soviet economy?

→ Centralised planned economy.

06. What was a major consequence of the Soviet Union's disintegration?

→ End of the Cold War.

07. What was one major reason for Soviet disintegration?

→ Economic stagnation.

08. After Soviet collapse, the world shifted to which system?

→ Unipolarity.

09. How did Soviet collapse affect world politics?

→ Rise of U.S. dominance.

10. What did post-communist countries adopt under Shock Therapy?

→ Rapid privatisation.

UNIT-2 (10 Qs)

11. What does ASEAN stand for?

→ Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

12. What does FTA stand for?

→ Free Trade Agreement.

13. One common feature of European Union?

→ Single market.

14. Why is the EU influential?

→ Strong economic and political power.

15. What is one reason for China's rise as power?

→ Rapid economic growth.

16. What makes EU powerful globally?

→ World's largest trading bloc.

17. What was one challenge in China's rise?

→ Political restrictions.

18. What policy helped China's economic rise?

→ Market reforms.

19. What is a key strength of ASEAN?

→ Regional cooperation.

20. What is a main achievement of EU?

→ Common currency (Euro).

UNIT-3 (10 Qs)

21. One area of cooperation between India and Bangladesh?

→ Water sharing.

22. What is the Kashmir dispute about?

→ Territorial conflict between India and Pakistan.

23. Name a North-East Indian state.

→ Assam.

24. One obstacle in India-Pakistan relations?

→ Cross-border terrorism.

25. One factor for rise of regional parties in India?

→ Regional identity.

26. Nature of polity in Bangladesh?

→ Parliamentary democracy.

27. What does SAARC stand for?

→ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

28. One reason for Pakistan's unstable democracy?

→ Military interference.

29. One limitation of SAARC?

→ India–Pakistan conflict.

30. One objective of SAARC?

→ Regional cooperation.

UNIT-4 (10 Qs)

31. What is UNO?

→ United Nations Organisation.

32. One aim of the UN?

→ Maintain peace.

33. One organ of the UN?

→ General Assembly.

34. Why is UN relevant today?

→ Global conflict resolution.

35. One difficulty in UN reform?

→ Veto power issue.

36. What is one suggestion to reform UN?

→ Expand Security Council membership.

37. What is an NGO?

→ Non-governmental organisation.

38. One function of UN Security Council?

→ Ensuring international peace.

39. One limitation of UN?

→ Dependence on member states.

40. What is World Governance?

→ Coordination of global affairs.

UNIT-5 (10 Qs)

41. What is Security?

→ Protection from threats.

42. What is Global Security?

→ Security of nations worldwide.

43. What is Deterrence?

→ Preventing attack through threat of punishment.

44. Traditional vs Non-traditional security difference?

→ Traditional is military; non-traditional is social/economic/environmental.

45. What is Terrorism?

→ Use of violence for political aims.

46. What is National Security?

→ Protection of a country's interests.

47. One impact of 9/11 on world politics?

→ Global War on Terror.

48. What is Bandwagoning?

→ Supporting a stronger power for safety.

49. What is Human Security?

→ Security of individuals.

50. What is Collective Security?

→ Joint protection by states.

UNIT-6 (10 Qs)

51. What is Antarctica in global politics?

→ A global common area.

52. What is Development?

→ Improvement in quality of life.

53. One impact of globalisation on state?

→ Reduced economic control.

54. One cause of globalisation?

→ Technological growth.

55. Why resistance to globalisation?

→ Cultural and economic fear.

56. How has technology contributed to globalisation?

→ Improved communication.

57. What is economic globalisation?

→ Free movement of goods and capital.

58. What is cultural globalisation?

→ Spread of ideas.

59. What is WTO?

→ World Trade Organization.

60. What is IMF's role?

→ Financial assistance.

UNIT-7 (10 Qs)

61. What is marine & coastal degradation?

→ Damage to sea and coastal ecosystems.

62. One cause of water pollution?

→ Industrial waste.

63. What is Indigenous Population?

→ Original inhabitants of a region.

64. What was Earth Summit 1992 about?

→ Global environment protection.

65. What is Sardar Sarovar Project?

→ Major dam project on Narmada River.

66. One global environmental concern?

→ Climate change.

67. What is ozone depletion?

→ Reduction of ozone layer.

68. What is global warming?

→ Increase in Earth's temperature.

69. What is sustainable development?

→ Development without harming future generations.

70. What is biodiversity loss?

→ Decline in species variety.

UNIT-8 (10 Qs)

71. What is Privy Purse?

→ Payment to former princes.

72. What was Instrument of Accession?

→ Document joining states to India.

73. Composition of Kashmir?

→ Jammu, Kashmir Valley, Ladakh.

74. Kashmir dispute is between which two countries?

→ India and Pakistan.

75. One factor determining nation building?

→ Unity.

76. Sardar Patel's role in integration?

→ Merged princely states into India.

77. One key tension after 1947?

→ Partition violence.

78. What is linguistic reorganisation?

→ States formed based on language.

79. What is secessionism?

→ Desire to break away.

80. What is national integration?

→ Unity among citizens.

UNIT-9 (10 Qs)

81. What was Swatantra Party?

→ Pro-market political party.

82. What is end of Congressism?

→ Decline of Congress dominance.

83. Why is opposition called a divided house?

→ Lack of unity.

84. One defect of coalition government?

→ Instability.

85. Role of opposition parties?

→ Hold government accountable.

86. What party system developed in India?

→ Multiparty system.

87. One way Congress can regain position?

→ Strengthen organisation.

88. Factor for rise of Janata Party?

→ Emergency excesses.

89. What is dominant party system?

→ One party mostly wins.

90. What is alliance politics?

→ Parties joining hands to form government.

UNIT-10 (10 Qs)

91. What was Green Revolution?

→ Increase in food production through technology.

92. What were Five-Year Plans?

→ Planned economic development programmes.

93. What is rise of new economic interests?

→ Growth of new business classes.

94. Why were Five-Year Plans suspended?

→ 1960s economic crisis.

95. What is mixed economy?

→ Public + private sectors.

96. What is planning commission?

→ Body for economic planning.

97. What is land reform?

→ Redistribution of land.

98. What is industrialisation?

→ Growth of industries.

99. What is public sector?

→ Government-owned enterprises.

100. What is poverty alleviation?

→ Reducing poverty.

UNIT-11 (10 Qs)

101. India's note on Antarctica relates to what?

→ Global commons.

102. One cooperation area between India & Bangladesh?

→ Trade.

103. What is Kashmir dispute?

→ Territorial conflict.

104. One obstacle in India-Pakistan relations?

→ Terrorism.

105. One irritant in Sino-Indian relations?

→ Border dispute.

106. One principle of India's foreign policy?

→ Non-alignment.

107. One measure to improve Indo-Pak relations?

→ Dialogue.

108. What was Indo-Pak war 1971 about?

→ Creation of Bangladesh.

109. What was Shimla Accord?

→ Agreement between India & Pakistan (1972).

110. What is Panchsheel?

→ Five principles of peaceful coexistence.

UNIT-12 (10 Qs)

111. One consequence of Emergency?

→ Suspension of civil rights.

112. Why was Emergency imposed?

→ Internal disturbances.

113. What was Railway Strike 1974?

→ Nationwide workers' strike.

114. One challenge before Indian democracy?

→ Corruption.

115. One circumstance behind Emergency 1975?

→ Political instability.

116. What is Janata Party?

→ Anti-Congress coalition.

117. One effect of Emergency on politics?

→ Rise of opposition unity.

118. What is authoritarianism?

→ Centralised, strict rule.

119. What is democratic restoration?

→ Return to democracy.

120. What is constitutional crisis?

→ Breakdown of constitutional functioning.

UNIT-13 (10 Qs)

121. What is Committed Judiciary?

→ Judiciary aligned with government.

122. Main challenge before democracy?

→ Ensuring fair elections.

123. What is constitutional order?

→ Rule based on constitution.

124. What is judicial independence?

→ Courts free from influence.

125. What is rule of law?

→ Everyone equal before law.

126. What is political crisis?

→ Breakdown of political stability.

127. What is public accountability?

→ Holding leaders responsible.

128. What is civil liberty?

→ Basic freedoms.

129. What is abuse of power?

→ Misuse of authority.

130. What is democratic breakdown?

→ Failure of democratic system.

UNIT-14 (10 Qs)

131. What is a Regional Party?

→ Party focused on specific region.

132. One role of regional parties?

→ Represent local interests.

133. One factor for rise of regional parties?

→ Regional inequality.

134. What is regionalism?

→ Regional loyalty over national.

135. Why is regionalism called a curse?

→ It threatens unity.

136. One way to curb regionalism?

→ Balanced development.

137. What is ethnic identity?

→ Shared cultural identity.

138. What is sub-nationalism?

→ Loyalty to region within a nation.

139. What is autonomy demand?

→ Demand for self-rule.

140. What is statehood demand?

→ Demand for creation of a new state.

UNIT-15 (10 Qs)

141. One merit of coalition government?

→ Power-sharing.

142. Who are Rightist forces?

→ Conservative political groups.

143. One effect of Mandal Commission Report?

→ OBC reservations.

144. One ill-effect of communalism?

→ Social violence.

145. One reason for rise of BJP?

→ Hindu nationalist mobilisation.

146. What are recent developments in Indian politics?

→ Coalition era.

147. What is identity politics?

→ Politics based on social identity.

148. What is social justice policy?

→ Policies for equality.

149. What is competitive politics?

→ Multi-party competition.

150. What is NDA?

→ National Democratic Alliance.