

Question Bank
TYBA
SEM 6 Paper 5

1. During Indo-Pak war the _____ordered for a complete blockage of economic, humanitarian and military aid to India.
 - d) China
 - b) UK
 - a) USA
 - c) Germany

2. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
 - c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
 - d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - b) C. Rajagopalachari
 - a) Rajendra Prasad

3. Eliminating government set restrictions or barriers is called:
 - a). Free trade
 - c). Investment
 - b) Favourable trade
 - d) . Liberalisation

4. Mention the year in which BARC was set up ---
 - c). 1957
 - b). 1948
 - a) 1962
 - d). 1962

5. Which issue discussed in the Balwantrai Mehta Committee Report?
 - a). Women participation in Panchyat Raj
 - b) . Sexual harassments against women
 - d). welfare of Muslim women
 - c). Voting rights to women

6. Who played a crucial role in shaping India's foreign policy between 1946 and 1964?
 - d) S Naidu
 - a) M K Gandhi
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Vallabhbhai Patel

7. The First Summit of the NAM was held in _____in September 1961.

- a) Belgrade
- b) Karachi
- c) Kathmandu
- d) Moscow

8. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office ?

- b) Speaker
- c) Vice President
- d) Prime Minister
- a) Chief Justice

9. In which year the Hindu Women's Property Act was passed?

- c). 1939
- d). 1940
- b). 1938
- a). 1937

10. In which year did the Supreme Court of India give its ruling in the famous 'Shah Bano Case'?

- a). 1975
- b) . 1985
- d) . 2000
- c). 1995

11. Which community demanded for separate homeland of Khalistan?

- c). Christians
- d). Parsis
- b) . Sikhs
- a). Muslims

12. On 15th April 1980, Indira Gandhi announced the nationalization of _____ major banks

- a) 10
- c) 07
- b) 09
- d) 06

13. The objective of 1986 National education policy was

- d). Both 'A' & 'B'
- c). Only B
- b). Opening of Primary schools in tribal area
- a). Setting up of Open Universities

14. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan slogan was given by _____

- b). Pandit Nehru

- d). Rajiv Gandhi
- a) L. Shastri
- c). India Gandhi

15. Who led the Total Revolution against the Congress rule in 1974-75.

- a) . Jayprakash Narayan
- b) . Moraji Desai
- c). Atal Bihari Vapayee
- d). V.P. SinghV.P. Singh

16. Who introduced the reservation in government jobs for the non-Brahmins in Mysore state?

- d). Periyar
- a). Rajashri Shahu Maharaj
- b). Krishna Raja Wodeyar
- c). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

17. Who is known as the father of Indian Space Program?

- a). CV Raman
- c). APJ Kalam
- d). Satish Dhawan
- b). Vikrama Sarabhai

18. _____ announced 10-point Programme

- b). L. Shastri
- a). Sardar Patel
- d). Rajiv Gandhi
- c). Indira Gandhi

19. _____ abolished Privy Purses in India

- d) . Rajiv Gandhi
- b). G. Nanda
- c) . Indira Gandhi
- a) . L. Shastri

20. Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of Independence

- a) Raja Harisngh
- d) Raja Karn Singh
- c) Raja Ratan Singh
- b) Raja Ravi Singh

21. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

- d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

22. What was the slogan undertaken by the NDA under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee fought the 2004 elections

- b) Rising India
- a) New India
- c) Great India
- d) Shining India

23. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1975 Emergency?

- d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- c) Indira Gandhi
- a) Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP)
- b) Sanjay Gandhi

24. Heydrabad was the largest princely state of India which was ruled by_____

- c) Razakars
- d) Harisingh
- b) Nizam
- a) Nawab

25. The Government of India announced its New Industrial policy on

- c). 1948
- d). 2000
- b). 1991
- a). 1980

26. The Government of India announced its New Industrial policy on

- A. 1980
- D. 2000
- C. 1948
- B. 1991

27. India's first unmanned lunar probe Chandrayaan – 1 was launch from

- B. Wheeler Island
- A. Thiruvananthapuram
- D. Sriharikota
- C. Balasore

28. First Nuclear Plants in India

- C. Narora, Uttar Pradesh
- B. Rawatbhata, Rajasthan

- A. Tarapur, Maharashtra
- D. Kakrapar, Gujarat

29. The Parliament passed which act in the year 1986 which nullified the Supreme Court's Judgment in the Shah Bano Case

- The Muslim Women (Prevention of Atrocity) Act
- The Muslim Social Legislation Act
- The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act
- The Shah Bano Act

30. Green Revolution took place in India between ____ and ____

- d). 1974,1976
- a). 1965, 1972
- c). 1973,1975
- b). 1966,1973

31. Which of the following word has not been written in the preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- d) Indians
- c) Democratic
- b) Socialist
- a) Sovereign

32. Despite _____ agreement, India's relations with Pakistan remained strained.

- c) Agra
- a) Shimla
- d) Dispur
- b) Mumbai

33. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru adopted the strategy of _____.

- b) Joining Socialist
- c) Joining Capitalist
- d) Creating continental war
- a) Non-alignment

34. India played significant role in multilateral institutions and particularly in _____peacekeeping operations.

- b) Indo-Pak
- a) SAARC
- d) United Nations
- c) NATO

35. Which commission was founded under the chairmanship of Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal?

- D. Cabinet Commission

- B. Mandal Commission
- C. Simon Commission
- A. Kalelkar Commission

36. Which event led to the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi?

- B. Nationalization of Banks
- D. Operation Blue Star
- C. Emergency
- A. Election of 1981

37. Who was also able to garner US support in shipment of food grains to India in so called “Ship to Mouth” operations?

- b. Sanjay Gandhi
- a. Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP)
- d. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- c. Indira Gandhi

38. The students’ movement was started in the state of _____

- d). Bihar
- c). Assam
- b). Haryana
- a). Panjab

39. Who among the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the Defense Services of India?

- a) President
- c) Defense Minister
- b) Prime Minister
- d) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs

40. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan slogan was given by _____

- a). L. Shastri
- d). Rajiv Gandhi
- c). Indira Gandhi
- b) Pandit Nehru

Who is known as Iron Man of India?

- c) V V Giri
- a) Lokmanya Tilak
- b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

41. The Simla Conference of 1972 was organized between which nations

India-China
India-Pakistan
India-Sri Lanka
India-Afghanistan

42. What was Mandal Commission associated with

Fixing quotas for Scheduled Castes
Reservations for Other Backward Classes in jobs
Religious freedom of minorities
Ramjanmaboomi Issue

43. Which Article provides for protective discrimination in favour of backward class of citizen?

C. Art. 16
A. Art. 14
B. Art. 15
D. Art. 17

44. The first state to become bifurcated after independence was .

d) Bengal
a) Punjab
c) Madras
b) Assam

45. What does LPG reforms of 1991 stand for

Liquidification, Pastoralism and Green Economy
Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
Laissez-faire, Publication and Gender Neutrality
License Raj, Permit Raj and Governance

46. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as:

B. Liberalisation
D. Socialisation
C. Globalisation
A. Privatisation

47. Which amendment reserved one third seats for women at all levels?

C. 73rd Amendment Bill
A. 71st Amendment Bill
B. 72nd Amendment Bill
D. 74th Amendment Bill

48. _____ is the national bank of India

B. Tamilnadu Bank

- D. Bank of Maharashtra
- C. Goa Bank
- A. Karnataka Bank

49. When the separate state of Punjab was created?

- B. 1965
- A. 1964
- D. 1967
- C. 1966

50. The creation of _____ in 1971 brought enormous cost for India as it had to look after the refugees, prevent the outbreak of epidemics, and prevent refugees to mix / melt into the Indian population.

- b. Nepal
- a. Bangladesh
- d. Sikkim
- c. Bhutan

51. Where Gurudwara Reform Movement among Sikh community was started?

- D. Punjab
- A. Haryana
- C. Maharashtra
- B. Kerala

52. Who among the following went on a fast unto death for the creation of Andhra who died after 56 days of fasting?

- (d) None of the above
- (b) T. Prakasam
- (c) N.V. Gadgil
- (a) Potti Sriramulu

53. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to

- (a) Their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.
- (c) Their role played in political set up of the country.
- (b) The recommendations made by the Vice President.
- (d) Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

54. The 1998 Pokhran Nuclear Test was conducted during the NDA Government under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Under whose government was the 1995 tests planned

- b. Charan Singh
- c. Chandra Shekhar
- a. V.P. Singh

d. P.V. Narasimha Rao

55. When the first Backward Classes Commission called the Bakshi Commission was appointed?

- b. 1972
- a. 1971
- d. 1974
- c. 1973

56. ----- refers to relaxation of produce government restriction usually in areas of social and economic policies.

- B. Disinvestment
- D. Liberalisation
- A. Globalisation
- C. Privatisation

57. Nationalization of banks happened in the year _____

- A. 1968
- C. 1970
- B. 1969
- D. 1971

58. Who was the Prime Minister of India when New Economic policy was introduced in India?

- D. Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- A. Rajiv Gandhi
- B. Dr. Manmohan Singh
- C. P.V. Narsimha Rao

59. The national emergency was declared on _____

- A. 25th June 1974
- B. 25th June 1973
- D. 25th June 1976
- C. 26th June 1975

60. The Bandung Conference led to the establishment of the _____ and Jawaharlal Nehru was the co-founder.

- (d) Cold War
- (b) NATO
- (a) Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
- (c) CENTO

61. Mention the main reason for the defeat of Congress Party in the election of 1977?

- b. Loss of Cricket World Cup
- c. Indo-Pak War

- d. Indo-US relations
- a. Declaration of Emergency

62. The Constitution of India is

- (a) Rigid
- (d) Neither rigid nor flexible
- (c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility
- (b) flexible

63. Pramila Dandavate, name associated with which organization?

- A. Mahila Dakshata Samiti
- B. Shramik Sanghatna
- C. Textile Labour organization (TLA)
- D. Self Employed Women Association (SEWA)

64. Jamiyyat-ul-Ulama organization was from which state?

- C. Kerala
- A. Bihar
- B. Western UP
- D. Tamil Nadu

65. Which article lays down that the president may by order appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens with in the territory of India?

- D. Art. 360
- B. Art. 340
- C. Art. 350
- A. Art. 330

66. First Nuclear Plants in India

- B. Rawatbhata, Rajasthan
- A. Tarapur, Maharashtra
- C. Narora, Uttar Pradesh
- D. Kakrapar, Gujarat

67. The second Indo-Pak war fought in the year _____

- B. 1966
- A. 1965
- C. 1967
- D. 1968

68. The 1984 elections were truly decisive. The congress party secured the highest ever seat tally any party has ever had. Out of 508 seats it secured a total of

- d. 390 seats
- c. 410 seats
- a. 325 seats
- b. 401 seats

69. _____ gave the slogan of 'Garibi Hatoa'

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. L. Shastri
- B. G.Nanda
- C. Indira Gandhi

70. A constitution is _____

- (d) The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens.
- (a) A set of ordinary laws
- (b) A set of financial laws.
- (c) A set of official laws

71. Name the king who ruled Kashmir at the time of India's independence?

- A. Raja Hari Singh
- B. Ranbir Singh
- C. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- D. Dhian Singh

72. Who is known as the father of Indian nuclear programme?

- B. Raja Ramanna
- C. Homi J. Bhabha
- D. Vikram Sarabhai
- A. APJ Abdul Kalam

73. Who was the chairman of the state reorganization committee?

- (a) H.N. Kunzru
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Fazal Ali
- (b) K.M. Panikkar

74. India's first unmanned lunar probe Chandrayaan – 1 was launch from

- B. Wheeler Island
- C. Balasore
- D. Sriharikota
- A. Thiruvananthapuram

75. Which among the following articles of Constitution of India abolishes the untouchability?

- (a) 17
- (b) 18
- (c) 30
- (d) 15

76. Which of the following is not a fundamental right in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to work
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right to Freedom
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion

77. Which theory was behind the partition of India in 1947?

- (a) Two Nation theory
- (b) Single Nation theory
- (c) Multinational theory
- (d) International Theory

78. Who signed the Standstill agreement with Kashmir?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) India
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Afghanistan

79. In spite of the 'Panchsheel Agreement,' between the period of 1957 and 1959, the Chinese occupied the _____ area and built a strategic road there.

- (a) Aksai-chin
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Assam
- (d) Manipur

80. Which country launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions i.e. Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin area in Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) China
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Myanmar

81. Which treaty was signed by PM Jawaharlal Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960.

- (a) Indus Waters
- (b) Ganga Water
- (c) Brahmaputra Water
- (d) Narmada Water

82. Scientist M.S. Swaminathan is related to _____

- A. White Revolution
- B. Green Revolution
- C. Pink Revolution
- D. Yellow Revolution

83. The split in the Congress party took place in the year _____

- A. 1967
- B. 1968
- C. 1969
- D. 1970

84. L. Shastri died at _____

- A. Delhi
- B. Bombay
- C. Lahore
- D. Tashkent

85. Who was Jayaprakash Narayan (popularly known as JP)?

- a. The leader of the movement against Indira Gandhi and her regime
- b. The Prime Minister of India during the 1975 Emergency
- c. The President of India during the 1975 Emergency
- d. Indira Gandhi's son and the administrator of her regime.

86. . When _____ became PM in 1966, world was bipolar?

- a. Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP)
- b. Sanjay Gandhi
- c. Indira Gandhi
- d. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

87. India conducted its first nuclear tests at _____ in 1974.

- a. Pokharan
- b. Chandigarh
- c. Ahmedabad
- d. Raipur

88. Who defeated Indira Gandhi in the 1977 Lok Sabha election in Rae Bareilly?

- a. Chandra Shekhar.
- b. Raj Narain.
- c. Madhu Limaye.
- d. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

89.. Which was the action of Rajiv Gandhi government which was severely criticized as an act of 'Muslim Appeasement' by the opposition parties

- a. Re-opening of the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple
- b. Passing of the 'The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act'
- c. Reduction on tax on technological industries
- d. Development BSNL and VSNL

90. When was the Rajiv-Longwala Accord signed

- a. 1985
- b. 1990
- c. 1995
- d. 2000

91.The operation to clear the Golden Temple in Amritsar of Arms and Gunmen in the year 1988 was named as

- a. Operation Punjab
- b. Operation Red Thunder
- c. Operation Black Thunder
- d. Operation Khalsa

92.. P.V. Narasimha Rao launched a new foreign policy programme bringing India closer to ASEAN. What was the name of the policy

- a. Act East
- b. Go East
- c. Look East
- d. No East

93. When was the Babri Mosque in Ayodhya destructed by 'Karsevaks' plunging the country into a major crisis

- a. 6th December 1992
- b. 16th December 1992
- c. 4th April 1992
- d. 14th April 1992

94. India became highly suspicious of revival of Pakistan's security relationship with the US in 1981 when an announcement was made about arms procurement by Pakistan from the US.

India accused the US of introducing an arms race in the subcontinent. Which was the military equipment the US was going to provide to Pakistan

- a. Rafael aircraft
- b. F-16 Fighter Aircraft

- c. Howitzer Guns
- d. Arjun Battle Tank

95. What role did the Government of India inherit from the British Imperial Government with respect to the Himalayan states of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan in 1947

- a. Role of Guardian
- b. Role of Master
- c. Role of Protector
- d. Role of Supporter

96. Who were the ruling dynasty in Nepal under whom the Government of Nepal accepted a 'Special Relationship' with India in 1950

- a. Nawab family
- b. Raja family
- c. Rajendra family
- d. Rana family

97. Which was the organization demanding independence for Mizoram from India

- a. Azad-e-Mizo Group
- b. Mizoram Mukti Vahini
- c. Mizo National Front
- d. Mizoram Gana Parishad

98. In response to Pakistan's President Zia-ul-Haq's proposal of No-War Pact, Indian government proposed the following

- a. Treaty of Goodwill
- b. 3 point programme of War
- c. Seven Point treaty of peace and friendship
- d. Bilateral Neutralism Treaty

99. Eliminating government set restrictions or barriers is called:

- A. Free trade
- B. Favourable trade
- C. Investment
- D. Liberalisation

100. Muslim League was founded in which year?

- A. 1905
- B. 1906
- C. 1907
- D. 1908

101. In which year Hindu Mahasabha was founded?

- A. 1914
- B. 1915
- C. 1916

D. 1917

102. INSAT-1B was launched from

- A. Russia
- B. America
- C. India
- D. China