

# SAMPLE PAPER 8

Maximum Marks : 200

Time : 45 Minutes

## General Instructions :

- (i) This paper consists of 50 MCQs, attempt any 40 out of 50
- (ii) Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
- (iii) Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1)
- (iv) Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no mark (0)
- (v) If more than one option is found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to only those who have marked any of the correct options
- (vi) If all options are found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to all those who have attempted the question.
- (vii) Calculator / any electronic gadgets are not permitted.

1. The main reason for India's partition is:

- (1) Adamant attitude of Jinnah
- (2) Communal riots and disorder
- (3) Failure of the Interim Government
- (4) All of these

2. What were the consequences of the Partition of India in 1947?

- (1) Transfer of Population
- (2) Refugees Problem
- (3) Problem of Minorities
- (4) All of these

3. Whose visit in 1988 began a phase of improvement in bilateral relations?

- (1) PM Rajiv Gandhi
- (2) PM Narsimha Rao
- (3) PM Nehru
- (4) PM Atal Bihari Vajpeyi

4. What were the goals of Pt. Nehru?

- (1) socialism                      (2) equility
- (3) democracy                      (4) all of these

5. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the:

- (1) President
- (2) Prime Minister
- (3) Defence Minister
- (4) Foreign Affair Minister

**Direction:** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

6. **Assertion (A):** Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers.

**Reason (R):** Bangladesh remained a democracy in the post-Cold War period. Pakistan began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively. But it suffered a military coup in 1999.

7. Pakistan's first constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly in

- (1) 1956                                      (2) 1947
- (3) 1962                                      (4) 1952

8. How long did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government lasted?

- (1) 1971 to 1988                      (2) 1971 to 1976
- (3) 1971 to 1977                      (4) 1971 to 1973

9. When did IPKF have to abort the objective in Sri Lanka?

- (1) 1989                                      (2) 1990
- (3) 1999                                      (4) 2009

10. When did government of India directly got involve in the conflict of Sri Lanka?

- (1) in 1987                                      (2) in 1988
- (3) in 1990                                      (4) in 1989

11. When did PM Narendra Modi make a surprise visit to Pakistan?

- (1) November 2015                      (2) December 2015
- (3) March 2015                              (4) January 2015

12. Who was the Secretary of UN in 1997?  
 (1) Bill Clinton                      (2) General Kofi Annan  
 (3) George W Bush                  (4) None of the above
13. .... draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.  
 (1) Human Rights Power  
 (2) Human Rights Watch  
 (3) Human Rights People  
 (4) Human Rights Torch
14. The World Bank is criticized for what?  
 (1) For not providing loans to poorer nations.  
 (2) For interfering in the internal issues of the developing countries.  
 (3) For poor guidance on economic issues.  
 (4) For setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.
15. What has been one of India's major concerns?  
 (1) Terrorism  
 (2) Corruption  
 (3) The Security Council  
 (4) General Assembly
16. What are the sub divisions of International Organisations?  
 (1) State-governmental and Non-governmental  
 (2) Private and Public  
 (3) Governmental and Public  
 (4) None of the above
17. What was the protest at World Trade Organization Ministerial Meeting, 1999?  
 (1) The decreasing job opportunities by developed nations  
 (2) The threat of pandemic  
 (3) Unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states  
 (4) Deteriorating cultural practices
18. India has felt the impact of globalization through increased prosperity, partly triggered by increasing trade volumes, investment  
 (1) weapons                              (2) growth  
 (3) hatred                                  (4) terrorism
19. Globalization leads to each culture becoming .....  
 (1) more different  
 (2) more transparent  
 (3) more distinctive  
 (4) more different and distinctive
20. Which one of the following is a right cause of globalization?  
 (1) The U.S. people initiated globalization  
 (2) Technology led to globalization  
 (3) The Cold War led to globalization  
 (4) The policy of Non-alignment led to globalization
21. Why India decided to deregulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment?  
 (1) Because Indian economy was not in balance  
 (2) It was a response to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth  
 (3) Because government needed money  
 (4) All of the above
22. How did globalization help in the medical field?  
 (1) Exports of medicines increased.  
 (2) Helped in finding effective and speedy cure for the diseases with the collaboration of the medical facilities and knowledge of many countries.  
 (3) Inviting foreign doctors and creating employment opportunities in the various countries.  
 (4) All of the above
23. After the 1980s, which policy was introduced by US and UK?  
 (1) 4D Policy                              (2) 3D Policy  
 (3) Fair Trade Policy                  (4) None of the above
24. The 'Two-Nation Theory' was based upon:  
 (1) expansion of India  
 (2) bifurcation of the states  
 (3) partition of India  
 (4) All of the Above
25. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province was known as:  
 (1) Frontier Gandhi                      (2) Father of Pakistan  
 (3) Staunch Muslim                      (4) Patriot of Pakistan
26. Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India?  
 (1) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
 (2) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (3) C. Rajagopalchari  
 (4) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
27. Reorganisation of the North-East was completed in:  
 (1) 1962                                      (2) 1972  
 (3) 1982                                      (4) 1992
28. Who among the following leaders were opposed the partition?  
 (1) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (2) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan  
 (3) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
 (4) Both (1) and (2)
29. What was the percentage of Muslim population in India in 1951?  
 (1) 12 percent                              (2) 15 percent  
 (3) 12.5 percent                              (4) 13.3 percent
30. In India, who presents the bill for the formation of the new state to the President?



- (1) Prime Minister
  - (2) Chief Ministers of the state
  - (3) Legislative
  - (4) Cabinet
- 31.** The idea of planning in India was drawn from:
- i. the Bombay Plan
  - ii. experiences of the Soviet bloc countries
  - iii. Gandhian vision of society
  - iv. demand by peasant organisations
- (1) (ii) and (iv) only      (2) (iii) and (iv) only
  - (3) (i) and (ii) only      (4) All of the above
- 32.** ..... play an important role in the economy of developing countries like India.
- (1) Private sectors      (2) Public sectors
  - (3) Union ministers      (4) State government
- 33.** Identify the stages of modernization:
- (1) Agrarian society
  - (2) Drive to maturity
  - (3) Age of high consumption
  - (4) All of the Above
- 34.** In 1946, who was chairman of the Planning Advisory Board?
- (1) K C Neogy      (2) Sardar Patel
  - (3) Dr. Ambedkar      (4) None of the above
- 35.** The Budget is divided into which two parts?
- (1) Planned and semi planned budget
  - (2) Planned and non-planned budget
  - (3) Planned and reserved budget
  - (4) None of the above
- 36.** The CEO and Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog is appointed by .....
- (1) President of India
  - (2) Members of Parliament
  - (3) Prime Minister of India
  - (4) Home minister of India
- 37.** How will NITI Aayog serve for India?
- (1) Back Bone
  - (2) Think Tank
  - (3) Planning Commission
  - (4) None of the above
- 38.** Which two countries relationship were strained after Suppression of Tibetan culture?
- (1) India and Nepal
  - (2) India and Bangladesh
  - (3) India and China
  - (4) India and Myanmar
- 39.** Which of the following nuclear treaties were rejected by India?
- (1) NPT, CTBT
  - (2) Kyoto Protocol
  - (3) Panchsheel Agreement
  - (4) None of the above
- 40.** When did India conduct series of nuclear tests?
- (1) June 1998      (2) May 1998
  - (3) April 1998      (4) March 1998
- 41.** When did congress party split into two groups?
- (1) 1969      (2) 1979
  - (3) 1959      (4) 1960
- 42.** When Indira Gandhi recommended dissolution of Lok Sabha?
- (1) December 1971      (2) November 1970
  - (3) December 1970      (4) None of the above
- 43.** Which party did Indira Gandhi lead in 1971 elections?
- (1) Congress (R)      (2) Congress (O)
  - (3) Congress United      (4) UPA
- 44.** Why Shastri resigned from the position of Railway Minister?
- (1) Accepting moral responsibility for railway accident.
  - (2) He was forced to resign.
  - (3) His party lost elections.
  - (4) None of the above.
- 45.** Military rule and democracy can't work together:
- (1) because both give unnecessary freedom to people.
  - (2) because military and politicians keep on creating disputes for the nation.
  - (3) because, military rule imposes such restrictions wherein people's fundamental rights are curbed.
  - (4) none of the above
- 46.** Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in:
- (1) May 1991      (2) June 1991
  - (3) July 1991      (4) August 1991
- Case Based:** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- The Western alliance was formalized into an organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them. Each of these states would be obliged to help the other. The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe. International alliances during the Cold War era were determined by the requirements of the superpowers and the calculations of the smaller states. As noted above, Europe became the main arena of conflict between the superpowers. In some cases, the superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their respective alliances. Soviet intervention in east Europe provides an example. The Soviet Union used its influence in eastern Europe, backed by the very large presence of its armies in the countries of the region, to ensure that the eastern half of Europe remained within

its sphere of influence. In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia (Middle East), the United States built an alliance system called — the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organization 1 (CENTO). The Soviet Union and communist China responded by having close relations with regional countries such as North Vietnam, North Korea and Ira

**47.** When was NATO formed?

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) June 1949     | (2) March 1949 |
| (3) February 1949 | (4) April 1949 |

**48.** How many states were associated with NATO?

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) eleven states | (2) twelve states |
|-------------------|-------------------|

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (3) ten states | (4) nine states |
|----------------|-----------------|

**49.** What was the primary aim of Warsaw Pact?

- |  |
|--|
| (1) To counter USA's forces only                                     |
| (2) To counter SEATO's forces  |
| (3) To achieve economic development in the countries of Soviet Union |
| (4) To counter NATO's forces in Europe                               |

**50.** When Warsaw Pact was created?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1955 | (2) 1957 |
| (3) 1954 | (4) 1956 |



# SOLUTIONS

1. Option (4) is correct.
2. Option (4) is correct.
3. Option (1) is correct.
4. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Socialism, equality, democracy, and liberty were the cherished goals of Pt. Nehru.
5. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* After President Rafiq Tarar's resignation, Musharraf formally appointed himself as President on 20 June 2001.
6. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Both the countries have many times experienced military as well as a democratic rule. Governments in both these countries were never stable. These frequent upheavals have affected their political, social and economic development.
7. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* The constitution of 1956 was the fundamental law of Pakistan from March 1956. It was the first constitution adopted by independent Pakistan.
8. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was a Pakistani barrister and politician who served as the 9<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1971 to 1977.
9. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* IPKF's full form is Indian Peace Keeping Force was the Indian military contingent performing a peacekeeping operation in Sri Lanka between 1987 and 1990.
10. Option (1) is correct.  
*Explanation:* The Indian intervention in the Srilankan civil war was the deployment of the Indian Peace keeping force in Srilanka intended to perform a peacekeeping role.
11. Option (2) is correct.  
*Explanation:* On December 2015, PM Narendra Modi make a surprise visit to Pakistan.
12. Option (2) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Kofi Annan (Ghana) held the office from January 1997 to December 2006.
13. Option (2) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Human Rights Watch defends the rights of people worldwide. It scrupulously investigate abuses, expose the facts widely, and pressure those with power to respect rights and secure justice.
14. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Some have accused the World Bank of using structural adjustment loans as a mechanism to coerce countries to adopt free-market economic principles. The bank agrees to lend money to countries in debt crises, regardless of their other characteristics.
15. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* India has said that the U.N. Security Council is finding itself unable to act effectively to address increasingly complex issues of international peace and security as it lacked inclusivity of those who need to be members of the powerful organ of the world body.
16. Option (4) is correct.  
*Explanation:* It is usual to distinguish between three main types of "international organization", namely: inter-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, and multinational enterprises.
17. Option (3) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Ministers from developing countries demanded that developed economies such as the US and the EU stop controversial agricultural subsidies, which hindered globalization. Japan said abusive use of anti-dumping measures should be regarded as a disguised form of protectionism that nullifies tariff reductions overnight.
18. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* The high growth in GDP is perhaps the most popularly cited benefit of globalization in India. This increase is possible through a favourable balance of trade in contemporary times due to inflows of foreign trade and foreign investment into India.

**19. Option (4) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Globalization of culture contributes to the exchange of cultural values of different countries, the convergence of traditions. For cultural globalization characterized convergence of business and consumer culture between the different countries of the world and the growth of international communication.

**20. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Technology is a vital force in the modern form of business globalization. Technology has helped us in overcoming the major hurdles of globalization and international trade such as trade barriers, lack of common ethical standards, transportation costs, and delays in information exchange, thereby changing the marketplace.

**21. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* India carried out wide-ranging deregulation policies in 1991. Significant sectors of the economy were opened up for private participation through de-licensing and allowing entry to industries previously reserved exclusively for the state-owned sector.

**22. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Although, globalization increases the risk of spreading diseases, it also helps in finding effective and speedy cure for the diseases with the collaboration of the medical facilities and knowledge of many countries. The best example can be the invention of Covid-19 vaccine.

**23. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The United States, as well as several other countries, have adopted the so-called "3D Policy": disintermediation, decommissioning, and deregulation. Financial regulation was simplified, mediators were eliminated and barriers between financial centers of the world were broken down. To make money exchange easier for the world's financial players. This financial globalization has contributed to the rise of a global financial market in which the proliferation of contracts and capital exchanges.

**24. Option (3) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Two Nation Theory is based on the hypothesis that India should be divided into two: Pakistan and Hindustan, the Muslim nation to occupy Pakistan and the Hindu nation to occupy Hindustan.

**25. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Ghaffar Khan was a Pashtun who greatly admired Mahatma Gandhi and his nonviolence principles and saw support for the Congress as a way of pressing his grievances against the British frontier regime. Hence, he was called the Frontier Gandhi.

**26. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India.

**27. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The North Eastern Areas Act, 1971 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's North-East region into states and Union territories.

**28. Option (4) is correct.**

*Explanation:* They opposed the partition of India, seeing it as contradicting his vision of unity among Indian's of all religions.

**29. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The population of Muslim in India in 1951 is 12%.

**30. Option (4) is correct.**

*Explanation:* A cabinet is a union council of ministers exercises executive authority in the Republic of India.

**31. Option (4) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The idea of planning in India was drawn from the Bombay Plan, experiences of the Soviet bloc countries, Gandhian vision of society and demand by peasant organizations.

**32. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Public sector is important for overall development of a country like India as they fulfill the basic necessities like water, electricity which private sector will provide with high rates.



**33. Option (4) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Modernization is the process of modernization within societies.

**34. Option (3) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The planning Advisory Board makes advisory recommendations to the planning and zoning officer.

**35. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Plan expenditure is spent on productive asset creation through Centrally sponsored programmes and flagship schemes, while "Non-plan" refers to all other expenditure such as defence expenditure, subsidies, interest payments, including expenditure on establishment and maintenance activities such as salaries.

**36. Option (3) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The NITI aayog serves as the apex public policy think tank of the government of India whose CEO and Vice Chairperson is appointed by the Prime Minister of India.

**37. Option (2) is correct.**

*Explanation:* NITI Aayog is supposed to be a think tank. This implies that while generating new ideas, it maintains a respectable intellectual distance from the government of the day.

**38. Option (3) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Sincization of Tibet refers to the programs and laws of the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party which force cultural unity in Tibetan areas of China. Due to which relation of India and China strained.

**39. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* India has refused to sign the Treaty on the grounds of CTBT, like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), is discriminatory. Even before coming into force, the CTBT has helped the cause of test-ban and nuclear disarmament by discouraging member-states from testing for and developing nuclear weapons.

**40. Option (2) is correct.**

**41. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress.

**42. Option (3) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform laws and undertook further land ceiling legislation. To end her dependence on other political parties and strengthen her party's position in the Parliament, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.

**43. Option (1) is correct.**

**44. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Shastri ji was a Railway Minister under Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet. He gave his resignation when in August, 1956 a major railway accident happened in Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh.

**45. Option (3) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Military rule and democracy can't work together because military rule imposes such restrictions wherein people's fundamental rights are curbed.

**46. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated because of personal animosity by the LTTE chief Prabhakaran arising from his sending the IPKF to Sri Lanka.

**47. Option (4) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created in 1949 to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.

**48. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Warsaw Pact was created in reaction to the integration of West Germany into NATO in 1955 per the London and Paris Conferences of 1954. The Warsaw Pact was established as a balance of power or counterweight to NATO.

**49. Option (4) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The primary aims of the Warsaw Pact were to safeguard the security of its member states and to increase military cooperation amongst its members.

**50. Option (1) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Warsaw Pact was created in reaction to the integration of West Germany into NATO in 1955 per the London and Paris Conferences of 1954. The Warsaw Pact was established as a balance of power or counterweight to NATO.