

SAMPLE PAPER 3

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 Socialist Movement was inspired by the ideas of:
(1) Democracy (2) Socialism
(3) Communalism (4) Dictatorship
2. Where was the SAARC established?
(1) Delhi (2) Kathmandu
(3) Lahore (4) Dhaka
3. Which of the following statements about the NIEO is false?
(1) Give the LDCs control over their natural resources.
(2) Obtain access to western markets.
(3) Reduce the cost of technology from western countries.
(4) Provide the developed countries with a greater role in international economic institutions.
4. gave up the office because of the popular dissatisfaction against him.
(1) Zubaida Jalal Khan
(2) General Ayub Khan
(3) Imran Khan
(4) Benazir Bhutto
5. 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
6. Warsaw Pact was created in the:
(1) 1935 (2) 1945
(3) 1955 (4) 1965
7. Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in:
(1) 1938 (2) 1948
(3) 1958 (4) 1968
8. The key to growing India-Israel ties are.....
(1) defence (2) religion
(3) trade (4) politics
9. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell." Who made this statement?
(1) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
(2) Kofi Annan
(3) Ban Ki-moon
(4) Dag Hammarskjöld
10. When did the America become aware of the weapon placed in Cuba by USSR?
(1) On the first day (2) One week later
(3) Three weeks later (4) None of the above
11. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China took place in December:
(1) 1966 (2) 1977
(3) 1988 (4) 1999
12. Which state was carved out of Assam from the following?
(1) Meghalaya (2) Sikkim
(3) Manipur (4) Tripura
13. Shock therapy involved a drastic change in the orientation of the economies.
(1) external (2) internal
(3) international (4) opposition
14. When was Bhutto Government removed?
(1) 1967 (2) 1977
(3) 1987 (4) 1990
15. India and Israel established full diplomatic relations in

- (1) 1990 (2) 1993
(3) 1998 (4) 1992
- 16.** Reorganisation of the North-East was completed in:
(1) 1962 (2) 1972
(3) 1982 (4) 1992
- 17.** On which model was 'The Planning Commission of India' setup?
(1) Calcutta Model
(2) Bombay Plan
(3) National Development Model
(4) None of the above
- 18.** witnessed a Civil War that went on for ten years till 2001.
(1) Dagestan (2) Tajikistan
(3) Chechnya (4) Moscow
- 19.** When did the Students' Movements start in Gujarat?
(1) 1974 (2) 1970
(3) 1980 (4) 1988
- 20.** What step was taken by the King of Nepal in 2002?
(1) Abolished monarchy
(2) Abolished Constitution
(3) Abolished Parliament and dismissed democracy
(4) None of the above
- 21.** The model of transition, influenced by the World Bank and the IMF, came to be known as
(1) USSR (2) Shock Therapy
(3) United Nations (4) CENTO
- 22.** What was the stand of Indian Government on partition?
(1) India did not respond at all.
(2) India wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.
(3) India wanted to become a Hindu nation.
(4) None of the above.
- 23.** Globalization leads to each culture becoming
(1) more different
(2) more transparent
(3) more distinctive
(4) more different and distinctive
- 24.** When was UNESCO established?
(1) 6th November, 1946
(2) 5th November, 1945
(3) 4th November, 1946
(4) 25th December, 1946
- 25.** Why were the tribal hostile to the development of Odisha?
(1) They feared loss of their employment as well as lodgings.
(2) They were illiterate.
(3) They never liked intrusion of outsiders.
(4) All of the above
- 26.** With the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the only:
(1) Major power (2) Master power
(3) Superpower (4) Inner power
- 27.** Who gave slogan "Garibi Hatao"?
(1) Lal Bahadur Shastri (2) Indira Gandhi
(3) Jawahar Lal Nehru (4) None of the above
- 28.** Which one of the following is the permanent member of UN?
(1) India (2) China
(3) Sweden (4) Ireland
- 29.** The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of:
(1) non-alignment (2) no nuclear weapons
(3) military expansion (4) no Cold War
- 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.
- 30.** **Assertion:** The Mandal Commission, or the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (SEBC), was established in India on 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai.
Reason: It was formed to identify the socially or educationally backward classes to consider the question of seat reservations and quotas for people to redress caste discrimination, and used eleven social, economic and educational indicators to determine backwardness.
- 31.** When was the NDC setup?
(1) 6 August, 1952 (2) 6 December, 1952
(3) 7 August, 1952 (4) 10 June, 1952
- 32.** Who succeeded Morarji Desai?
(1) Ram Manohar Lohia
(2) Indira Gandhi
(3) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(4) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- 33.** Whose name was proposed by the syndicate for the Presidential elections 1969?
(1) K Kamraj (2) V V Giri
(3) N Sanjeeva Reddy (4) None of these
- 34.** The main agenda of the World Social Forum is:
(1) opposition to terrorism.
(2) opposition to neo-liberal globalization.
(3) opposition to colonialism.
(4) opposition to communism.

SOLUTIONS

1. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Socialism is a political and economic theory of social organization which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.

2. Option (4) is correct.

3. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The crucial aim of the NIEO is to promote economic development among the poor countries through self-help and South-South cooperation. The NIEO intends to deal with the major problems of the South, such as the balance of payments disequilibrium, debt crisis, exchange scarcity, etc.

4. Option (2) is correct.

5. 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 population to occupy Pakistan and the Hindu population to occupy Hindustan.

6. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Warsaw Pact was established as a balance of power or counterweight to NATO.

7. Option (2) is correct.

8. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: India has signed a secretive \$200 million deal for assorted Israeli materiel, similar to innumerable defence-related procurements it has previously sourced from Tel Aviv following the establishment of formal bilateral diplomatic relations between the two countries in early 1992.

9. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: By making this statement he means that International organisations are there to resolve the conflicts between countries without going to war. They can discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solutions.

10. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: When USSR placed the missiles in Cuba, which was very closed to the American mainland. Three weeks later an American U-2 spy plane secretly photographed nuclear missile sites being built by the Soviet Union on the island of Cuba.

11. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The five-day visit of Rajiv Gandhi in December 1988 was one of the biggest events in the history of Asian relations in a quarter of a century.

12. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Meghalaya was created as an autonomous state within the state of Assam on 2 April, 1970. The full-fledged State of Meghalaya came into existence on 21 January, 1972. It is bound on the north and east by Assam, and on the south and west by Bangladesh.

13. Option (1) is correct.

14. Option (2) is correct.

15. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: India and Israel established full diplomatic relations in 1992 and since then the bilateral relationship between the two countries has blossomed at the economic, military, agricultural and political levels.

16. Option (2) is correct.

17. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Private investors seek an open economy without any state control in the flow of capital. Therefore, a section of the big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the Bombay Plan, in which they wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments. Thus, from left to right, forming planning commission for the development of a country was the most obvious choice.

18. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Economic hardship, the communal lifestyle of the Tajiki people and their high religiosity caused the Civil War in Tajikistan.

19. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In January 1974 students in Gujarat started an agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places.

20. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In 2002, the King abolished the Parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.

21. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The term 'Shock Therapy' meant the transitional model from being a socialist country to a capitalist country influenced by the World Bank and the IMF.

22. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Indian Government believed in communal harmony and equality of religion for all. This highly important belief also found its place in the Constitution of India where India was declared a secular nation and the Fundamental Right of 'Right to Religion' was given to all citizens of India.

23. Option (4) is correct.

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

24. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established on 4 November, 1946, which aims to contribute to the building of a culture of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

25. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The development of Orissa (now Odisha) through the rich iron resources was not greeted openly by the tribals in the state. They feared the loss of their employment as well as lodgings. Therefore, the ideas of development have always witnessed conflicts.

26. Option (3) is correct.

27. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In 1971, when Jayaprakash Narayan gave the slogan 'Indira Hatao' to crush Congress in Lok Sabha Elections, 1977. In contrast that Indira Gandhi Gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' to generate a support base among the disadvantaged.

28. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The UN Security Council has five permanent members i.e. China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

29. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: India didn't join US & USSR during Cold War. India advocated the policy of non-alignment by reducing the Cold War alliance and led the protest against Neocolonialism.

30. Option (1) is correct.

31. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: NDC (The National Development Council) was set up on 6 August 1952, to strengthen and mobilize the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Five Year Plans are made by Planning Commission, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

32. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Janata Party Government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party.

33. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In 1969, President Zakir Hussain's death made the post of President of India fall vacant. The 'syndicate' nominate the then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, while Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice-President, V. V. Giri, to file his nomination.

34. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Neoliberalism is a policy that encloses both politics and economics and seeks to transfer the control of economic factors from the public sector to the private sector.

35. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: When Nehru passed away, the then president, K. Kamraj, of the Congress party consulted party members and found that there was a consensus in favour of Lal Bahadur Shastri as he was a non-controversial leader from Uttar Pradesh who had been a minister in Nehru's cabinet for many years. Nehru had come to depend a lot on him in his last years.

36. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Panchsheel Agreement was signed on 29 April, 1954, by the Indian Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai to make a stronger relationship between the two countries.

37. Option (4) is correct.

38. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Jayaprakash Narayan organised a nationwide Satyagraha forcing Indira Gandhi to resign based on the verdict of the Allahabad High Court.

39. 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.

40. Option (2) is correct.

41. Option (2) is correct.

42. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: After Emergency, in Lok Sabha Elections, 1977, Congress lost in every constituency in North Indian states (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and the Punjab) and could win only one seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

43. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Opium, indigo, sugar, and raw cotton were the major commodities exported by India in 1849. By 1920 exports remained overwhelmingly basic, unfinished commodities: raw cotton, jute manufactures, raw jute, raw skins and hides, and tea.

44. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Bandung Conference and its final resolution laid the foundation for the non-aligned movement during the Cold War. Leaders of developing countries banded together to avoid being forced to take sides in the Cold War contest. The initial motivation for the movement was the promotion of peace.

45. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J. C. Shah, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of the Emergency proclaimed on the 25th June, 1975.

46. Option (3) is correct.

47. Option (2) is correct.

48. Option (3) is correct.

49. Option (2) is correct.

50. Option (1) is correct.