

# SAMPLE PAPER 6

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.

**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.

- 1. Assertion:** One of the developments was the rise of the 'Mandal issue' in national politics.

**Reason:** This followed the decision by the new National Front government in 1990, to implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission that jobs in Central Government should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes.

- 2.** What is the full form of OBC?

- (1) Other Backward Castes
- (2) Other Backward Classes
- (3) Other Below Classes
- (4) None of the above

- 3.** When was the United Front Government formed?

- (1) 1997                      (2) 1998
- (3) 1990                     (4) 1996

- 4.** What is one of the "grey areas" of coalition politics?

- (1) Its too fragile
- (2) Citizens are not given advantage
- (3) Horse trading
- (4) All of the above

- 5.** The key to growing India -Israel ties are:

- (1) defence                      (2) religion

- (3) trade                      (4) politics

- 6.** The Shah Commission was headed by:

- (1) Justice K C Shah      (2) Justice J C Shah
- (3) Justice M C Shah      (4) Justice D C Shah

- 7.** The ..... elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the Emergency.

- (1) 1969                      (2) 1977
- (3) 1979                      (4) 1989

- 8.** Choose the correct option of the following to save democracy.

- (1) At times military rule should be imposed to curb the violent crisis
- (2) By focusing more on people's Fundamental Rights, with the strong opposition in the Parliament as well as in Legislative Assembly against the undemocratic practices
- (3) By giving complete power to the President of the country
- (4) All of the above

- 9.** In how many states Congress lost majority?

- (1) Five states                      (2) Seven states
- (3) Nine states                      (4) Eleven states

- 10.** Who was the Vice-President to Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan?

- (1) V. V. Giri                      (2) N Sanjeeva Reddy
- (3) Zakir Hussain                      (4) None of the above

- 11.** Whose name was proposed for President by Indira Gandhi?

- (1) V. V. Giri                      (2) N Sanjeeva Reddy
- (3) Zakir Hussain                      (4) Indira Gandhi herself

- 12.** What was the motto of Grand Alliance?

- (1) Garibi Hatao                      (2) Economy Badhao
- (3) Corruption Hatao                      (4) Indira Hatao

13. When Indira Gandhi recommended dissolution of Lok Sabha?  
 (1) December 1971      (2) November 1970  
 (3) December 1970      (4) None of the above.
14. In General Elections 1971 which party was supported by the majority of the voters?  
 (1) Congress (O)      (2) Congress (R)  
 (3) Congress      (4) UPA
15. Why stronger countries' foreign policies were supported by many countries after WW2?  
 (1) Because stronger countries supported them and aided them financially.  
 (2) Because they were afraid of being colonized again.  
 (3) Because most countries in the world did so.  
 (4) Because they were poor.
16. In post WW2 era, why the tensions were erupted between India and US?  
 (1) US feared that India would join USSR.  
 (2) US wanted to colonize India.  
 (3) The NAM pursued by India was not liked by USA.  
 (4) None of the above.
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. The event that took place in 1961 was  
 (1) The construction of the Berlin Wall  
 (2) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan  
 (3) Vietnamese Intervention in Cambodia  
 (4) The unification of Germany
19. Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era?  
 (1) Communism and Capitalism  
 (2) Monarchism and Capitalism  
 (3) Communalism and Capitalism  
 (4) None of the above
20. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in the year  
 (1) 1975      (2) 1977  
 (3) 1979      (4) 1981
21. The revolution of Russia in 1917 was inspired by Ideals  
 (1) Socialism  
 (2) Capitalism  
 (3) Socialism as well as Capitalism  
 (4) None of the above
22. Name the disputed area between Azerbaijan and Armenia  
 (1) Yugoslavia      (2) Nagorno-Karabakh  
 (3) Kotayk      (4) Shirak
23. Which of the following statement is not true about Boris Yeltsin?  
 (1) He was the second elected President of Russia  
 (2) He was made the Mayor of Moscow by Mikhail Gorbachev  
 (3) He played a key role in dissolving the Soviet Union  
 (4) None of the above
24. Consider the following statements regarding Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and choose the incorrect one/s.  
 1. OPCW is an inter governmental organization located in Brussels.  
 2. The organization promotes and verifies the adherence to the chemical weapons only.  
 3. OPCW is not an agency of the United Nations.  
 (1) 1 only      (2) 2 and 3 only  
 (3) 1 and 2 only      (4) 3 only
25. What was the duration of Cold War?  
 (1) 1914-1919      (2) 1939-1945  
 (3) 1945-1991      (4) 1965-1991
26. United states used cruise missile against Serbia in  
 (1) 1995      (2) 1997  
 (3) 1998      (4) 1999
27. Name the place where the fourth Air plane was crashed in 9/11 attack?  
 (1) Pennsylvania  
 (2) World Trade centre  
 (3) Pentagon  
 (4) Washington DC
28. In which meeting there was a protest alleging that unfair trading practiced by the developed countries?  
 (1) WTO ministerial meetings at Seattle in 1992  
 (2) IMF meetings at Washington in 1994  
 (3) WTO ministerial meeting at Paris in 1990  
 (4) WTO ministerial meeting at London in 1988
29. At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of .....  
 (1) political capacity      (2) state capacity  
 (3) capital capacity      (4) global capacity
30. What is the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs)?  
 (1) International trade  
 (2) Globalization  
 (3) International investment  
 (4) World trade
31. Which of the following is not a contributory factor for development?  
 (1) Abundance of national resources  
 (2) Character of people



- (3) Frequent and free elections  
(4) Level of technology
- 32.** What is the contribution of India in the growth of trade since 1999?  
(1) 50% (2) 20%  
(3) 10% (4) 30%
- 33.** Which of the following is one of the founding members of SAARC?  
(1) Bangladesh (2) Japan  
(3) Russia (4) US
- 34.** The state which has achieved nearly total literacy in India is  
(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Andhra Pradesh  
(3) Kerala (4) Manipur
- 35.** The idea of Five Year Plan was adopted in India from  
(1) the United States of America  
(2) Japan  
(3) United Soviet Socialist Republics  
(4) Australia
- 36.** During 1965-67 which state faced a near-famine situation?  
(1) Tamil Nadu (3) Andhra Pradesh  
(2) Bihar (4) Manipur
- 37.** During which Five Year Plan, Soviet Union helped India in setting up industries?  
(1) Second (2) Fifth  
(3) First (4) None of the above
- 38.** Why is it difficult to maintain balance in the contemporary world?  
(1) Amid the ego and clashes between the powerful nations it becomes difficult to maintain balance.  
(2) Amid the cooperation among the nations it becomes difficult to maintain balance.  
(3) Because weaker nations don't know how to deal with international issues.  
(4) Because of the increasing economic differences it becomes difficult to maintain balance.
- 39.** Who visited India in 2005 for the first phase of SR Talks?  
(1) Premier Wen Jiabao  
(2) Premier Li Keqiang  
(3) Both the above  
(4) None of the above
- 40.** Why was there a pressure of Indian Tamils to protect and safeguard the interests of Tamil living in Sri Lanka?  
(1) Because Tamils living in Sri Lanka share the same ethnicity with Indian Tamils.  
(2) Because the conflict in Sri Lanka involves people of Indian origin.  
(3) Because Tamils from Sri Lanka are the ancestors of Indian Tamils.  
(4) All of the above
- 41.** Which of these statements about the princely states is incorrect:  
(1) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union  
(2) The Indian Government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.  
(3) The ruler of Junagadh had decided not to be an independent state and be part of independent India.  
(4) Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.
- 42.** When did Mahatma Gandhi die?  
(1) 30th January 1948  
(2) 31st January 1948  
(3) 30th December 1948  
(4) 30th November 1948
- 43.** Which state was carved out of Assam from the following:  
(1) Meghalaya  
(2) Sikkim  
(3) Manipur  
(4) Tripura K
- 44.** To whom does the President refer the bill after his review?  
(1) Parliament  
(2) State Assembly  
(3) Prime Minister  
(4) None of these
- 45.** "The legislation constituting a new State from any region of a State should originate from the legislature of the State concerned." This proposal was put forth by whom in 1948?  
(1) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar  
(2) Prof. KT Shah  
(3) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(4) Sardar Patel
- 46.** Where did the Andhra's get resolution from?  
(1) Supreme Court  
(2) Madras Legislature  
(3) Madras High Court  
(4) Delhi

Case Based: Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow:



47. What message does this cartoon convey?

- (1) Scenario of recession.
- (2) Persisting Indo- China tensions.

- (3) Boycotting foreign products.
- (4) Reduce exports of Indian goods.

48. Which year does the event happened?

- (1) 1962
- (2) 1974
- (3) 1969
- (4) 1950

49. Which event does this cartoon depict?

- (1) Recession
- (2) Globalization
- (3) Chinese Invasion
- (4) Historical buffer

50. 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



# SOLUTIONS

1. Option (1) is correct.

2. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes that are educationally or socially disadvantaged.

3. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* The United Front was a coalition government of 13 political parties formed in India after the 1996 general elections.

4. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Anti Defection Law is known as horse trading in Indian politics.

5. 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.

6. 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 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975.

7. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* The period of emergency is one of the most controversial events of Indian politics.

8. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* A good democracy is defined as an institutional structure that understands the liberty and equality of citizens through the correct functioning of the government and its method. Also, it is a regime that should completely satisfy the citizens with its result.

9. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* The INC suffered setbacks in seven states which included Gujarat, Madras etc.

10. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Zakir Hussain is an Indian economist and politician who served as the third president of India from 13 May 1967.

11. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Sanjeeva Reddy was an politician who served as the sixth president of India serving from 1977 to 1982.

12. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* To make matters worse for Indira Gandhi, all the major non-Communist, non- Congress opposition parties (SSP, PSP, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal) formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance.

13. 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.

14. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* This party was created and led by Indira Gandhi. Initially was known as Congress (R) but it soon came to be generally known as the new congress.

15. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Most of the newly independent countries feared the war between the two blocs. They never wanted to face any financial as well as political consequences. Hence, they supported the stronger nations with financial as well as military aid.

16. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* While India was trying to convince the other developing countries about the policy of non-alignment, the US was not happy about India's these independent initiatives. The US also disliked India's growing partnership with the Soviet Union. Therefore, there was considerable unease in Indo- US relations during the 1950s.



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

*Explanation:* Private investors seek an open economy without any state control over 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 a planning commission for the development of a country was the most obvious choice.

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

*Explanation:* The Berlin wall was built by the German Democratic Republic during the cold war to prevent its population from escaping Soviet-controlled East Berlin to West Berlin.

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

*Explanation:* In a capitalist economy, production is determined by free-market forces such as supply and demand. In a communist economy, the government determines which goods and services get produced and how much is available at any given time.

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

*Explanation:* The invasion of Afghanistan was in late December 1979 by troops from the Soviet Union.

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

*Explanation:* Socialism is the political idea that is based on the belief that all people are equal and that money and property should be equally divided.

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

*Explanation:* During the early 1990s the Karabakh Armenian forces supported by Armenia gained control of much of southwestern Azerbaijan.

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

*Explanation:* He was a Russian and Soviet politician who served as the first president of the Russian Federation from 1991 to 1999.

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

*Explanation:* OPCW is the implementing body for the chemical Weapons Convention which entered into force on 29 April 1997.

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

*Explanation:* The cold war was an ongoing political rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies that developed after World War II.

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

*Explanation:* Stepping up pressure on the defiant Bosnian Serbs a U.S. Navy launched a cruise missile.

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

*Explanation:* On September 11, 2001, 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group Al-Qaeda hijacked four airplanes and carried out suicide attacks against targets in the U.S. The fourth was in Pennsylvania.

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

*Explanation:* The purpose of the symposium was to encourage an informal dialogue between WTO members and representatives of non-government organizations on issues.

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

*Explanation:* The entry and the increased role of the multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of the government to take decision on their own.

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

*Explanation:* World Trade means the exchange of goods and services between countries.

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

*Explanation:* Character of people is not a contributory factor for development.

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

*Explanation:* India's trade and external sector had a significant impact on the GDP growth as well as expansion in per capita income.

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

*Explanation:* SAARC means South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

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

*Explanation:* Kerala is a state on India's tropical Malabar Coast has the largest literacy in India.

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

*Explanation:* The Indian economy was premised on the basis of planning.

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

*Explanation:* A famine situation means an extreme scarcity of food and people are starving.

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

*Explanation:* During India's second Five Year Plan, of the sixteen heavy industry projects set up, eight were initiated with the help of the Soviet Union. This included the establishment of the world famous IIT Bombay.

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

*Explanation:* During the April 2005 visit of Premier Wen Jiabao, the two sides established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity, while the signing of an agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles, signalled the successful conclusion of the first phase of SR Talks.

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

*Explanation:* The pressure is because it also affected the people of India.

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

*Explanation:* Junagarh or Junagadh was a princely state in Gujarat ruled by the Muslim Babi dynasty in British India, until its annexation by the Union of India in 1948.

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

*Explanation:* Gandhi was assassinated on 30 January 1948 in the compound of Birla House, New Delhi by Nathuram Godse.

**43. 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.

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

*Explanation:* The state Legislative Assembly is a legislative body in the states and union territories of India.

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

*Explanation:* KT Shah was an Indian economist, advocate and socialist best known for his active role as a member of the constituent Assembly of India.

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

*Explanation:* Parliament passed the Andhra State Act in September 1953. On 1 October 1953, 11 districts in the Telugu-speaking portion of Madras State became the new Andhra State with Kurnool as the capital.

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

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

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

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