

# SAMPLE PAPER 9

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. Who ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning to USSR?

- (1) George W Bush
- (2) Western European countries
- (3) John F Kennedy
- (4) All the above

2. Which countries comprised the "allied forces"?

- (1) US, Soviet Union, Britain and France.
- (2) US, Germany, Soviet Union and Britain.
- (3) US, Soviet Union, Britain, France and Japan.
- (4) None of the above

**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.

3. **Assertion (A):** The Western Alliance was formalized into an organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949.

**Reason (R):** The Eastern Alliance, known as the CENTO, was led by the Soviet Union.

4. The first non-aligned summit was held in the year 1961 in .....

- (1) Venice
- (2) Delhi
- (3) Belgrade
- (4) Dhaka

5. .... witnessed a Civil War that went on for ten years till 2001.

- (1) Dagestan
- (2) Tajikistan
- (3) Chechnya
- (4) Moscow

6. Who became the sole superpower after the disintegration of USSR?

- (1) China
- (2) Russia
- (3) US
- (4) Britain

7. When was Soviet Union disbanded?

- (1) 1989
- (2) 1990
- (3) 1991
- (4) 1992

8. Which period is described as the period of US dominance?

- (1) 1960 onwards
- (2) Cold War era
- (3) Post-Cold War era
- (4) 1980 onwards

9. Which operation is known as "Operation Iraqi Freedom"?

- (1) US attack on Iraq in 2003
- (2) US attack on Iraq in 1991
- (3) US attack on Afghanistan
- (4) None of the above

10. What is the currency of European Union?

- (1) Pound
- (2) Dollar
- (3) Euro
- (4) Ruble

11. When did ASEAN start moving along the path of EU?

- (1) in 2004
- (2) in 2003
- (3) in 2007
- (4) in 2000

12. 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

13. In which year was Janata Dal formed?  
 (1) 1975 (2) 1982  
 (3) 1985 (4) 1988
14. Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?  
 (1) Bangladesh (2) Sri Lanka  
 (3) China (4) Pakistan
15. Who were Sinhala hostile to?  
 (1) Local people  
 (2) LTTE  
 (3) Government  
 (4) Tamils migrated from India
16. Who removed Bhutto's govt.? When?  
 (1) General Zia-ul-Haq, 1977  
 (2) General Yahya Khan, 1990  
 (3) Benazir Bhutto, 1976  
 (4) Asif Ali Zardari, 2000
17. Who was the leader of the Naga National Council?  
 (1) V.P. Singh  
 (2) Lai Denga  
 (3) Karunanidhi  
 (4) Angame Zapu Phizo
18. Who posed challenge to Indian Army in Sri Lanka?  
 (1) Local Tamils  
 (2) Indian Tamils  
 (3) LTTE  
 (4) Sri Lankan government
19. In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution related to:  
 (1) UN Security Council  
 (2) UNESCO  
 (3) UNICEF  
 (4) World Bank
20. The UN is an ..... body.  
 (1) indigenous (2) imperfect  
 (3) impressive (4) imperative
21. Which UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?  
 (1) The UN Committee on Disarmament  
 (2) International Atomic Energy Agency  
 (3) UN International Safeguard Committee  
 (4) None of the above
22. As per April 2016, how many members did IMF have?  
 (1) 187 (2) 189  
 (3) 188 (4) 190
23. 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
24. In which year agreement took place between Sheikh Abdullah and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?  
 (1) 1970 (2) 1974  
 (3) 1976 (4) 1980
25. The increase in the MNCs all over the world has resulted in .....  
 (1) the governments' inability to cater to their needs.  
 (2) the capacity of the nations to incorporate these MNCs.  
 (3) poverty to the population where these companies are set up.  
 (4) reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
26. What is given way recently by the old "Welfare state"?  
 (1) More minimalist state  
 (2) More capitalist state  
 (3) More socialist state  
 (4) More democratic state
27. In between which years the world's export has increased 33-fold?  
 (1) 1970-1980 (2) 1950-1990  
 (3) 1950-2000 (4) 1950-2010
28. Who said, "Planning is a way of organizing and utilizing resources to maximum advantage in terms of defined social ends"?  
 (1) K.T. Shah  
 (2) Planning commission of India  
 (3) Dr. Rajinder Prashad  
 (4) None of these
29. Where did the Andhra's get resolution from?  
 (1) Supreme Court  
 (2) Madras Legislature  
 (3) Madras high Court  
 (4) Delhi
30. When were the restrictions on private industries imposed?  
 (1) 1960s (2) 1970s  
 (3) 1990s (4) 1950s
31. What goal was declared by the Congress Party at the session held at Avadi?  
 (1) Religious pattern society  
 (2) Capitalist pattern society  
 (3) Socialist pattern society  
 (4) None of the above
32. India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in:  
 (1) 1995 (2) 1985  
 (3) 1975 (4) 1965
33. In India, planning was conceived as the main instrument of:  
 (1) Political development

- (2) Cultural development
- (3) Social development
- (4) Socio-economic development
- 34.** It was in ..... that full diplomatic relations were restored between India and Pakistan.
  - (1) 1976
  - (2) 1966
  - (3) 1956
  - (4) 1946
- 35.** Which of the following leaders were in favour of supporting the US bloc?
  - (1) Sardar Patel
  - (2) Ambedkar
  - (3) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - (4) All the above
- 36.** Since 1998, other than India and China, possession of nuclear weapons has been an alarming reality of which country?
  - (1) USA
  - (2) Pakistan
  - (3) Israel
  - (4) Brazil
- 37.** What was the tenure of Shastri as a PM of India?
  - (1) 1966 to 1970
  - (2) 1967 to 1970
  - (3) 1964 to 1966
  - (4) None of the above
- 38.** What is the current name of Madras state?
  - (1) Telangana
  - (2) Chennai
  - (3) Tamil Nadu
  - (4) None of the above
- 39.** On what agenda DMK came into power in Tamil Nadu?
  - (1) Eradication of poverty.
  - (2) Agenda against one party dominance.
  - (3) Promise to increase educational institution.
  - (4) Against the imposition of Hindi as a national language.
- 40.** Who was the first president to die in the office?
  - (1) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
  - (2) S. Nijalingappa
  - (3) Zakir Hussain
  - (4) None of the above
- 41.** Who was called "Gungi Gudiya"?
  - (1) Indira Gandhi
  - (2) Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - (3) S. Nijalingappa
  - (4) None of the above
- 42.** In which area peasant uprising took place in 1967?
  - (1) Naxalbari police station
  - (2) Gujarat
  - (3) Haryana
  - (4) None of the above
- 43.** When did the students start the protest in Gujarat?
  - (1) November 1974
  - (2) December 1974
  - (3) January 1974
  - (4) None of the above
- 44.** When was the Lok Sabha elections date announced?
  - (1) 19<sup>th</sup> January
  - (2) 20<sup>th</sup> January
  - (3) 18<sup>th</sup> January
  - (4) None of the above
- 45.** The Congress party had won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha elections in:
  - (1) 1984
  - (2) 1987
  - (3) 1989
  - (4) 1992
- 46.** Which first coalition government was able to complete its five-year tenure?
  - (1) UPA govt. led by Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - (2) NDA govt. led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - (3) NDA govt. led by Narendra Modi
  - (4) None of the above

**Case Based:** Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Federalism is an instrument of power sharing between independent authorities viz. Union and State. Coalition government is also a means of power sharing. Logically both federalism and coalition government should be complimentary to each other. As the object of sharing of power is common in both, a student of politics or law may gather the impression that coalition government is always supportive of federal form of government or constitution and sometime also gives more opportunity for expression of ideas and democratic rights to small and regional parties. In this way it seems that coalition government promotes democracy and representative administration. But there are some grey areas also of the coalition politics like sometimes the coalition which are formed after declaration of election which give rise to 'horse trading' for the purpose of proving majority on the floor of house of representatives. Vajpayee led National Democratic Alliance from 1999 to 2004. While some say that coalition governments generate more inclusive policies, others believe that coalitions impose constraints on policy making.

- 47.** What, according to the above paragraph, is an instrument of power sharing?
  - (1) Only Federalism
  - (2) Only Coalition Government Indian Politics: Trends and Development
  - (3) Both, Federalism and Coalition Government
  - (4) None of the above
- 48.** What is common in both (Federalism and Coalition Government)?
  - (1) The object of sharing of power
  - (2) Students movements
  - (3) Authoritative regime
  - (4) Socialist ideology
- 49.** 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
- 50.** Atal Bihari Vajpayee served as the PM of India from:
  - (1) 2000 to 2005
  - (2) 2003 to 2014
  - (3) 1999 to 2004
  - (4) None of the above

# SOLUTIONS

1. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* In 1962, President John F. Kennedy imposed a U.S. Naval blockade of Cuba after U.S. spy planes found Soviet missile sites on the Communist-ruled island.

2. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. The Allies formed mostly as a defence against the attacks of the Axis Powers. The original members of the Allies included Great Britain, France and Poland.

3. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO), originally known as the Baghdad Pact or the Middle East Treaty Organisation (METO) (disambiguation), was a military alliance of the Cold War. It was formed in 1955 by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom. It was never led by Soviet Union.

4. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* The non-aligned movement refers to states that do not consider themselves affiliated with or opposed to any major power bloc.

5. Option (2) is correct.

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

6. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* After the Soviet Union disintegrated in the early 1990s, the term hyper-power began to be applied to the United States as the sole remaining superpower of the Cold War era.

7. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* On December 25, 1991, the Soviet hammer and sickle flag lowered for the last time over the Kremlin, thereafter replaced by the Russian tricolour.

8. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* The era after the end of the Cold War, has been described as the period of US dominance or a unipolar world.

9. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Iraq war was a protracted armed conflict in Iraq from 2003 to 2011.

10. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Euro is the official currency for 19 of the 27 EU member countries.

11. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Over four decades, ASEAN and the EU have established a strong relationship, mainly in trade and economic relations.

12. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Bilateralism is the conduct of political, economic or cultural relations between two sovereign states.

13. Option (4) is correct.

14. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Among all the options China is the country which is not included in South Asia.

15. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Sinhala were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there.

16. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Operation Fair Play was the code name for the 5 July 1977 coup by Pakistan Chief of Army Staff General Muhammad Zia-ul Haq, overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

17. Option (4) is correct.

18. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* LTTE which means Liberation tigers of Tamil Eelam posed challenge to Indian Army in Sri Lanka.

19. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* The UN General Assembly is the main policy making organ of the organization.

20. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* In UN, the power of the US and its veto within the organisation split the rest of the world and to reduce opposition to its policies.

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

*Explanation:* The main functions of the IAEA are to: encourage and assist research, development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that such activity assisted by the Agency is not used to further any military purpose.

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

*Explanation:* Darfur, the western region of Sudan, has been in a state of humanitarian crisis since 2003. The current conflict in Darfur is complex, caused by a host of political, social, economic and environmental problems. Hundreds of thousands of people have died and more than 8.5 million people are affected by the crisis.

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

*Explanation:* It is usual to distinguish between three main types of "international organization", namely: inter-governmental organisations, international non-governmental organizations, and multinational enterprises.

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

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

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

*Explanation:* State with fewer powers; A state with fewer powers than possible. It is a term used in political philosophy when the duties of the state cannot be further reduced.

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

*Explanation:* World export is kind of international trade where by goods and services manufactured or produced in one nation has increased 33-fold.

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

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

*Explanation:* Andhra's resolution is a resolution seeking to continue the existing state legislative council from Madras Legislature.

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

*Explanation:* The restrictions on private industries is minimum 2 and maximum 200 members imposed on 1960's.

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

*Explanation:* "Socialist pattern of society" , according to the planning Commission, means "that the basic criterion for determining the lines of advance must not be private profit but social gain, and that the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned so that the result not only inappreciable increases in national income and employment but also in greater equality incomes and wealth".

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

*Explanation:* The **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**, 1968. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was an agreement signed in 1968 by several of the major nuclear and non-nuclear powers that pledged their cooperation in stemming the spread of nuclear technology.

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

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

*Explanation:* India was attacked by China in October 1962. It took more than a decade for India and China to resume normal relations.

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

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

*Explanation:* Since 1998, other than in India and China, possession of nuclear weapons has been an alarming reality in Pakistan country.

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

*Explanation:* Lal Bahadur Shastri was an Indian statesman who served as the second Prime Minister of India. He promoted the White Revolution – a national campaign to increase the production and supply of milk – by supporting the Amul milk cooperative of Anand.

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

*Explanation:* On 26 January 1950, it was formed as Madras State by the Government of India. As a result of the 1956 States Reorganisation Act, the state's boundaries were re-organized following linguistic lines. The state was finally renamed Tamil Nadu on 14 January 1969 by C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.

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

*Explanation:* In the 1996 state elections, DMK came to power on strength of corruption charges against J. Jayalithaa and the alliance with Tamil Maanila Congress (TMC), headed by G.K. Moopanar.

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

*Explanation:* Zakir Husain Khan was an Indian economist and politician who served as the third president of India, from 13 May 1967 until his death on 3 May 1969.

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

*Explanation:* In response to Indira Gandhi's appointment as prime minister, a much respected socialist leader called her a Gungi Gudiya (Dumb Doll) with contempt.

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

*Explanation:* Naxalbari uprising was an armed peasant revolt in 1967 in the Naxalbari block of the Siliguri subdivision in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, India.

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

*Explanation:* Navnirman Andolan (Re-invention or Re-construction movement) was a socio-political movement in 1974 in Gujarat by students and middle-class people against economic crisis and corruption in public life.

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

*Explanation:* The Lok Sabha elections date was announced on 18<sup>th</sup> January.

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

*Explanation:* The elections were a landslide victory for the Indian National Congress of Rajiv Gandhi (son of Indira Gandhi), which won 404 of the 514 seats elected in 1984 and a further 10 in the delayed elections.

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

*Explanation:* The first successful coalition government in India which completed the whole 5-year term was the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) led National Democratic Alliance with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as PM from 1999 to 2004.

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

*Explanation:* Federalism and Coalition Government is an instrument of power sharing.

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

*Explanation:* The object of sharing of power is common in both (Federalism and Coalition Government).

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

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

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

*Explanation:* Atal Bihari Vajpayee served three terms as the Prime Minister of India, first for a term of 13 days in 1996, then for a period of 13 months from 1998 to 1999, followed by a full term from 1999 to 2004.