

SAMPLE PAPER 10

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 (A): The decision of the National Front Government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission further helped in shaping the politics of 'Other Backward Classes'.

Reason (R): This period saw the emergence of many parties that sought disastrous decisions and approach for OBCs.

2. When did Cuban Missile Crisis occur?

- (1) 1967 (2) 1962
- (3) 1960 (4) 1970

3. When did the American 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

4. Which one of the following statements is 'not correct' about the 'Non-Aligned Movement'?

- (1) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances.
- (2) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.
- (3) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.
- (4) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen.

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

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

6. Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false?

- (1) It symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world.
- (2) It was built during the Second World War.
- (3) It was broken by the people on 9 November 1989.
- (4) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.

7. The Socialist Movement was inspired by the ideas of:

- (1) Democracy (2) Socialism
- (3) Communalism (4) Dictatorship

8. Which currency declined after the implement of Shock therapy?

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

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. How Central Asian economies benefited?

- (1) due to oil resources
- (2) due to their agricultural activities
- (3) due to tourism
- (4) due to their hydrocarbon resources

11. What was the result of withdrawal of government subsidies?
 - (1) people had no impact at all
 - (2) market prices hiked rapidly
 - (3) people were pushed into poverty
 - (4) none of the above
12. What event officially marked the end of communism in the Soviet Union?
 - (1) End of Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (2) Rise of New World Order
 - (3) The failed August Coup
 - (4) Rise in US economy
13. The Council of Europe was established in:
 - (1) 1949
 - (2) 1959
 - (3) 1969
 - (4) 1979
14. Indo-Russian relations strengthened after the signing of Treaty of Peace and Friendship in:
 - (1) 1951
 - (2) 1961
 - (3) 1971
 - (4) 1981
15. When did China takeover Tibet?
 - (1) 1951
 - (2) 1950
 - (3) 1949
 - (4) 1956
16. When did Jawahar Lal Nehru visit Russia?
 - (1) June 1960
 - (2) July 1955
 - (3) August 1955
 - (4) May 1950
17. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the:
 - (1) President
 - (2) Prime Minister
 - (3) Defence Minister
 - (4) Foreign Affair Minister
18. Until 1960, India-Pakistan were locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of the:
 - (1) Ravi basin
 - (2) Beas basin
 - (3) Indus basin
 - (4) Satluj basin
19. Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?
 - (1) Bangladesh
 - (2) Sri Lanka
 - (3) China
 - (4) Pakistan
20. What type of government was in Nepal till 2006?
 - (1) Constitutional monarchy
 - (2) Democratic
 - (3) Liberal communist
 - (4) None of the above
21. Why does the Indian Government expresses a displeasure with Nepal at times?
 - (1) Because Nepal interprets the borders of India.
 - (2) Because of illegal smuggling of drugs from Nepal.
 - (3) Because of Nepal's dry political approach.
 - (4) Because the warm relationship between Nepal and China.
22. The non-permanent members of the Security Council do not have the:
 - (1) Veto power
 - (2) Election power
 - (3) Military power
 - (4) Judiciary power
23. Which one of the following is the permanent member of UN?
 - (1) India
 - (2) China
 - (3) Sweden
 - (4) Ireland
24. Where is the head quarter of UNICEF?
 - (1) Tokyo
 - (2) Chicago
 - (3) Los Angeles
 - (4) New York
25. The WHO has played a leading role in
 - (1) public health achievement
 - (2) economic development
 - (3) children's health
 - (4) resolving disputes among the nations
26. What is the purpose of International Organisations?
 - (1) To foster economic ties of the developed nations
 - (2) To foster international cooperation
 - (3) To eradicate terrorism
 - (4) To foster health care
27. Where India suggests UN should include more countries to represent?
 - (1) In the Security Council
 - (2) In the General Assembly
 - (3) In UN
 - (4) All of the above
28. Who is the single largest contributor to UN?
 - (1) China
 - (2) India
 - (3) US
 - (4) Europe
29. Which two main IR scholars theories are mentioned here?
 - (1) Realism and Liberalism
 - (2) Capitalism and Socialism
 - (3) Feminism and Humanism
 - (4) Human Rights and Welfare
30. We can see "a sharp increase" due to globalisation in ?
 - (1) employment and capital
 - (2) trade and economic exchanges
 - (3) poverty and hunger
 - (4) All of the above
31. In between which years the world's export has increased 33-fold?
 - (1) 1970-1980
 - (2) 1950-1990
 - (3) 1950-2000
 - (4) 1950-2010
32. In terms of trade, what is the impact of globalisation?
 - (1) Countries are divided in groups and trading with their groups only.
 - (2) Developing countries are not given importance in trade.
 - (3) Any country can receive the opportunity of trading with the other countries.
 - (4) None of the above

33. What was the number of the people who had to forcefully migrate across new borders?
 (1) 83 lakh (2) 81 lakh
 (3) 80.5 lakh (4) 80 lakh
34. Who did not believe in "Two-Nation Theory"?
 (1) The leaders of Indian National Struggle
 (2) People of Pakistan
 (3) Muslim League
 (4) None of the above
35. What was the concept of becoming more 'modern'?
 (1) Industrialized countries in West
 (2) Developing like an own identity of developed nation
 (3) Adopting globalization to a higher extent
 (4) Adopting western capitalist modal of economy
36. Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is incorrect?
 (1) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.
 (2) It supported state ownership of industry.
 (3) It was made by some leading industrialists.
 (4) It supported strongly the idea of planning.
37. How does public sector differ from private sector?
 (1) On the basis of price
 (2) The wealth of public sector was growing
 (3) Public sector paid more tax to government
 (4) On the basis of ownership
38. Who was the foreign minister during the time of Pt. Nehru?
 (1) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (2) Sardar Patel
 (3) Nehru himself
 (4) Jay Prakash Narayan
39. Which newspaper published the article titled "Potential consequences of a regional nuclear conflict"?
 (1) Indian Express (2) Times of India
 (3) The Hindu (4) Times Now
40. The Syndicate wanted Indira Gandhi to act as a:
 (1) strong leader (2) puppet
 (3) financial backup (4) face of the country
41. The Grand Alliance of opposition of 1971 :
 (1) got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.
 (2) had a clear ideological programme.
 (3) had a grand finish in the 1970 elections.
 (4) proved to be a great success.
42. Why the results of the general elections in 1967 were called 'political earthquake'?
 (1) Because congress lost all the seats
 (2) The elections were not at all successful
 (3) The popularity of Congress had reduced by a large scale
 (4) None of the above
43. For how many years Lal Bahadur Shastri remained cabinet minister prior becoming the PM?
 (1) four (2) three
 (3) five (4) ten

44. 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
45. The impact of the Emergency was felt most strongly in the part of the country.
 (1) northern (2) southern
 (3) eastern (4) western
46. In the elections held immediately after Emergency, the Congress could win only seats in the Lok Sabha.
 (1) 154 (2) 156
 (3) 158 (4) 160

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

Thus, with the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then, there have been eleven governments at the Centre, all of which have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties, which did not join the government. In this new phase, any government could be formed only with the participation or support of many regional parties. This applied to the National Front in 1989, the United Front in 1996 and 1997, the NDA in 1997, the BJP- led coalition in 1998, the NDA in 1999, and the UPA in 2004 and 2009. However, this trend changed in 2014. Let us connect this development with what we have learnt so far. The era of coalition governments may be seen as a long-term trend resulting from relatively silent changes that were taking place over the last few decades. In the 1980s, the Janata Dal brought together a similar combination of political groups with strong support among the OBCs. The decision of the National Front government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission further helped in shaping the politics of 'Other Backward Classes'. The intense national debate for and against reservation in jobs made people from the OBC communities more aware of this identity.

47. Why is a coalition government formed?
 (1) To give other political parties a chance
 (2) Because no single party has achieved an absolute majority after an election
 (3) To display the democratic spirit
 (4) None of the above
48. In which years, mentioned above, did NDA have coalition governments?
 (1) 1999, 2003, 2008 (2) 1997, 1998, 1999
 (3) 1998, 2004, 2009 (4) None of these
49. In which years UPA governments were formed?
 (1) 2004, 2009 (2) 2000, 2005
 (3) 2004, 2007 (4) 2009, 2014
50. Which government took the decision to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission?
 (1) UPA 2009
 (2) NDA 2014
 (3) National Front Government
 (4) None of the above

SOLUTIONS

1. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The decision of the National Front Government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission further helped in shaping the politics of 'Other Backward Classes' because this period saw the emergence of many parties that sought disastrous decisions and approaches for OBCs.

2. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In 1962 the Soviet Union began to secretly install missiles in Cuba to launch attacks on U.S. cities. The confrontation that followed, known as the Cuban missile crisis, brought the two superpowers to the brink of war before an agreement was reached to withdraw the missiles.

3. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: When USSR placed the missiles in Cuba, which was very close 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.

4. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The name Non-Alignment was coined by Jawahar Lal Nehru in his 1954 speech in Colombo, Sri Lanka. After independence, India did not want to be part of these blocs led by the USSR or the USA. It chose to follow a non-compliance policy.

5. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, often referred to as the Non-Aligned Movement Summit, is the main meeting within the movement and is held every

6. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Berlin was built on 13th August 1961 whereas Second World War came to an end in 1945.

7. 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.

8. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Shock therapy is an economic program intended to transition a planned economy or developmentalist economy to a free market economy through sudden and dramatic neo-liberal reform.

9. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A protracted military conflict in Iraq began in 2003 with an attack by a coalition of forces led by the United States. This attack resulted in the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime.

10. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Central Asia's economic activity is centred on irrigated agriculture in the south and on heavy and light industry and mining in Kazakhstan. Under Soviet rule the area supplied most of the U.S.S.R.'s cotton and was a major supplier of coal and other minerals for industrial use.

11. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.

12. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Last, in the Soviet Union, the failed August Coup in 1991 led to the end of the Communist Party in the USSR. All of these events led to the end of communism and the making of a democratic Russia.

13. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Council of Europe is an international organization founded in the wake of World War II to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. Founded in 1949, it has 47 member states.

14. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India concluded in August 1971 has become an important factor in strengthening international peace, security and cooperation.

15. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: There are also strategic and economic motives for China's attachment to Tibet. The region serves as a buffer zone between China on one side and India, Nepal, and Bangladesh on the other. The Himalayan mountain range provides an added level of security as well as a military advantage.

16. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: 85 years ago, Jawaharlal Nehru embarked on his first-ever visit to Moscow to take part in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution, which exerted enormous influence on the evolution of his worldview.

17. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: After President Rafiq Tarar's resignation, Musharraf formally appointed himself as President on 20 June 2001.

18. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: India and Pakistan always have had problems with the sharing of river waters. Until 1960, they were locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of the Indus basin.

19. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: China is not include in South Asia.

20. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A mass civil protest was launched by a coalition of the Maoists and the political parties in 2006, which forced the king to step down and established a democratic republic by 2008.

21. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The government of India has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China and the Nepal government's inaction against anti-Indian elements.

22. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The United Nations Security Council "Veto power" refers to the power of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) to veto any "substantive" resolution.

23. 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.

24. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: UNICEF was founded on 11 December 1946 in New York an agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide.

25. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The World Health Organization (WHO) plays an essential role in the global governance of health and disease; due to its core global functions of establishing, monitoring and enforcing international norms and standards, and coordinating multiple actors toward common goals.

26. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The role of international organizations is helping to set the international agenda, mediate political bargaining, provide a place for political initiatives, and act as catalysts for coalition - formation. They facilitate cooperation and coordination among member nations.

27. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: India's status as a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 cemented its position within the UN system as a leading advocate of the concerns and aspirations of developing countries and the creation of a more equitable international economic and political order.

28. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In terms of financial contributions to the United Nations, the United States is the largest provider.

29. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Traditionally there have been two central theories of IR: liberalism and realism. Although they have come under great challenge from other theories, they remain central to the discipline. At its height, liberalism in IR was referred to as a 'utopian' theory and is still recognized as such to some degree today

30. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Globalization has resulted in greater interconnectedness among markets around the world and increased communication and awareness of business opportunities in the far corners of the globe.

31. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: A product that is sold to the global market is called an export, and a product that is bought from the global market is an import.

32. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Globalization has increased the production of goods and services. The largest companies are no longer national firms, located in one single country; they are multinational corporations with businesses in many countries

33. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: 80 lakh was the number of the people who had to forcefully migrate across new borders.

34. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The leaders of Indian National Struggle and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were not convinced by the two-nation theory and wanted a single united India as a home for both Hindus and Muslims.

35. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Modern society of the West is industrial society. It is by undergoing the comprehensive transformation of industrialization that societies become modern.

36. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: "The Bombay Plan" is the nickname of a 15-year economic plan for India proposed by a group of industrialists and technocrats in January 1944. Initially, it was released for private circulation only. Soon afterwards, the plan was published as a pamphlet in response to the interest generated by it.

37. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The most significant difference between the private and public sectors is the ownership of the organizations within them.

38. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Minister of External Affairs (or simply, the Foreign Minister, in Hindi Videsh Mantri) is the head of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India.

39. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Hindu newspaper published the article titled "Potential consequences of a regional nuclear conflict."

40. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress (Organisation) was also occasionally informally referred to as the Syndicate and the Indira faction by "Indicate". K Kamaraj and later Morarji Desai were the leaders of the INC(O).

41. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Grand Alliance was an alliance between Congress and CPI in which they won 352 seats out of 375.

42. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The results of the General Election of 1967 were a shock for the congress at the national and the state levels. Most of the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet lost the elections.

43. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: For 10 years Lal Bahadur Shastri remained cabinet minister prior becoming the PM.

44. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The tenure of Shastri as a PM of India was 1964 to 1966.

45. Option (1) is correct.

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

46. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In the elections held immediately after Emergency, the Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha.

47. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A coalition government is formed because no single party has achieved an absolute majority after an election.

48. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: NDA have coalition governments in 1997, 1998, 1999.

49. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In 2004, 2009 UPA governments were formed.

50. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The commission submitted the report to the president on December 30, 1980. It recommended a 27% reservation quota for OBC resulting in total 49.5% quota in government jobs and public universities. V. P. Singh, the Prime Minister at the time, tried to implement its recommendations in August 1990 which led to protests