

SAMPLE PAPER 2

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. Which one of the following was NOT an outcome of 'Shock Therapy'?
 - (1) The old system of social welfare got destroyed.
 - (2) Industries were put up for sale to the private sector.
 - (3) The value of the Russian currency, the 'Ruble' rose dramatically.
 - (4) Russia started to import food grains.
2. Which party in the Maldives dominates the politics?
 - (1) Communist Party
 - (2) Liberal Democratic Party
 - (3) The Maldivian Democratic Party
 - (4) None of the above
3. What is the objective of the UN?
 - (1) To prevent international conflict and facilitate cooperation among states.
 - (2) To boost the trade among the member nations.
 - (3) To procure the best medical help during the pandemic.
 - (4) All of the above.
4. First Gulf War was known as
 - (1) Operation Infinite Reach
 - (2) Operation Enduring Freedom
 - (3) Operation Desert Storm
 - (4) Operation Iraqi Freedom
5. 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.
6. The principle of land reforms failed across the country:
 - (1) due to the government policies.
 - (2) due to recession all over the country.
 - (3) because nobody was capable of buying the land.
 - (4) due to political influence and corruption in the society.
7. The post-Soviet countries underwent a process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to capitalism system.
 - (1) democratic
 - (2) authoritative
 - (3) aristocratic
 - (4) systematic
8. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?
 - (1) Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhala.
 - (2) Interests of Tamils were neglected.
 - (3) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam were supported by the SAARC countries.
 - (4) There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.
9. What was Jawahar Lal Nehru's first speech called?
 - (1) Wake of the Nation
 - (2) Breaking of Tyranny
 - (3) Tryst with Destiny
 - (4) None of the above
10. Who among the following Prime Ministers wishes to review the "no first use" policy?
 - (1) PM Narendra Modi
 - (2) PM Atal Bihari Vajpeyee
 - (3) PM Manmohan Singh
 - (4) All the above
11. The economic situation in 1967 triggered off:
 - (1) Price rise
 - (2) Price fall
 - (3) Economic progress
 - (4) Military rise

- 12.** Consider the following statements about ASEAN and choose the incorrect one/s.
- ASEAN Community comprises of three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Military Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.
 - The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.
- (1) (i) only
 - (2) (ii) only
 - (3) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (4) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- 13.** Which apex body is responsible for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India?
- (1) Finance Ministry
 - (2) Niti ayog
 - (3) The National Development Council
 - (4) None of the above
- 14.** Which two members of Europe hold the permanent seats on the UN Security Council?
- (1) Sweden, France
 - (2) Germany, Italy
 - (3) Lithuania, Netherlands
 - (4) Britain and France
- 15.** 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.
- 16.** The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in:
- (1) Financial World
 - (2) Foreign politics
 - (3) Military dominance
 - (4) Both '1' and '2'
- 17.** What was one of the possible reasons of India's deteriorating economy?
- (1) People stopped paying tax
 - (2) After Indo-Pak war 1971, US stopped the economic aid to India
 - (3) Corruption
 - (4) All of the above
- 18.** European Union is a major alternate political and economic power centre in the unipolar world led by US. Consider the following statements about origin of EU. Which of the following is/are not correct?
- European integration after 1947 was aided by the Cold War.
 - Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the east European states.
 - The Council of Europe was established in 1948, which was another step forward in political cooperation.
 - All of the above
- (1) (i) only
 - (2) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (3) (i) and (iii) only
 - (4) All of the above
- 19.** What is one of the universal criticism given by the critics to globalization?
- (1) The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.
 - (2) The economic depression would start in 21st century.
 - (3) It would lead the concentration of the global wealth to one country.
 - (4) None of the above
- 20.** Why was Indira Gandhi called "Goongi Gudiya" in Indian Politics?
- (1) Because people believed that she was a puppet of powerful leaders.
 - (2) Because she remained an inactive PM at that time.
 - (3) Because she lost the elections and there was a rift in the party.
 - (4) All of the above.
- 21.** 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
- 22.** During which Five Year Plan, Soviet Union helped India in setting up industries?
- (1) Second
 - (2) Fifth
 - (3) First
 - (4) None of the above
- 23.** When did Indira Gandhi recommended dissolution of Lok Sabha?
- (1) December, 1971
 - (2) November, 1970
 - (3) December, 1970
 - (4) None of the above
- 24.** How did alliance governments emerge?
- (1) When the government was formed by coalition
 - (2) Smaller parties went into a kind of contract with each other
 - (3) When there was a rift in the bigger political parties
 - (4) None of the above
- 25.** When did the economic situation of the country worsened?
- (1) During 1966-67
 - (2) During 1988-90
 - (3) During 1980s
 - (4) During 1972-73
- 26.** The Cold War is referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the:
- (1) United States and the Soviet Union

- (2) France and Germany
- (3) India and Pakistan
- (4) America and Africa

27. VHP stands for:

- (1) Vishva Hindu Parishad
- (2) Vishal Hindu Parishad
- (3) Vishnu Hindu Parishad
- (4) Vivek Hindu Parishad

28. Which of the following statements is true for the Cold War?

- (1) The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in India (1950 - 53), Gulf (1958 - 62).
- (2) The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Berlin only (1958 - 62).
- (3) The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950 - 53), Berlin (1958 - 62).
- (4) The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea only (1950 - 53).

29. After which event in 1917 Soviet Union came into existence?

- (1) French Revolution
- (2) First World War
- (3) November Revolution
- (4) Socialist Revolution

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 conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India-China relations.

Reason: After India regained its independence from Britain, and China expelled the foreign powers, there was hope that both would come together to shape the future of the developing world and of Asia particularly.

31. Who became the Prime Minister after emergency?

- (1) Morarji Desai
- (2) Jay Prakash Narayan
- (3) Lal Krishna Advani
- (4) None of the above

32. With its pre-intended goal the NDA III Government started several socio-economic welfare schemes to make development accessible to the masses.

- (1) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
- (2) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan
- (3) Sab ka Saath, Sabka Vikas
- (4) Garibi Hatao

33. Whom would you like to identify the slogan 'Indira Hatao' with?

- (1) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (2) Karpoori Thakur
- (3) V. V. Giri
- (4) Subhash Chandra Bose

34. 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 to be part of independent India.
- (4) Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.

35. Which one of the following statements related to the Indo-China war (1962) is correct?

- (1) China could not cross the line of control.
- (2) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict.
- (3) The Soviet Union helped China against India.
- (4) The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to their earlier position.

36. What was the philosophy presented by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya called?

- (1) Integral Humanism
- (2) Liberal Humanism
- (3) One World One Nation
- (4) None of the above

37. In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution related to:

- (1) UN Security Council
- (2) NESCO
- (3) UNICEF
- (4) World Bank

38. The Congress party had won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha elections in:

- (1) 1984
- (2) 1987
- (3) 1989
- (4) 1992

39. The wake of globalization was first felt in the 1990s in India when the finance minister, initiated the economic liberalization plan.

- (1) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (2) V.P. Singh
- (3) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (4) Rajiv Gandhi

40. India has felt the impact of globalization through increased prosperity, partly triggered by increasing trade volumes, investment and

- (1) weapons
- (2) growth
- (3) hatred
- (4) terrorism

41. Which territory was the issue for the Indo- Pak war in 1947-48 and 1965?

- (1) Kashmir
- (2) Parts of Gujarat
- (3) It was a political rivalry
- (4) None of the above

42. 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

43. 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.

44. 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

45. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

- i. Establishment of Human Rights Council
- ii. Yalta Conference
- iii. Atlantic Charter
- iv. India joins the UN

- (1) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) (2) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
- (3) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (4) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

46. 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 of the warm relationship between Nepal and China.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba

and overthrow Fidel Castro, the president of the small island nation off the coast of the United States. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in the American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR. Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. The US President, John F Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. The prospects of this clash made the whole world nervous, for it would have been no ordinary war. Eventually, to the world's great relief, both sides decided to avoid war. The Soviet ships slowed down and turned back.

47. The leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that...

- (1) the USA would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Guevara.
- (2) the USA would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro.
- (3) the USA would invade communist-ruled Cuba to establish democratic government.
- (4) All of the above.

48. From whom did Cuba receive diplomatic and financial help?

- (1) Fidel Castro (2) United Nations
- (3) Soviet Union (4) John F Kennedy

49. Who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base?

- (1) Nikita Khrushchev (3) Fidel Castro
- (2) America (4) None of the above

50. 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

SOLUTIONS

1. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The value of the Ruble, the Russian currency, declined. Inflation rose at a very high rate, and it lost all savings of people.

2. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Maldivian Democratic Party is the first political party formed in the Republic of Maldives with a total membership of 29,277 individuals as of June 2018. It is a party with its stated goal being the promotion of human rights and democracy in the Maldives.

3. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The UN's objective is to prevent international conflict and facilitate cooperation among states. It was founded with the hope that it would act to stop the conflicts between states from escalating into war and, if war broke out, to limit the extent of hostilities. The UN was intended to bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world.

4. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Operation Desert Storm was the name given to the 42-day U.S. led air offensive in response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

5. 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.

6. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The land reforms failed because the tenancy contracts were expropriated in nature and tenant exploitation was almost everywhere.

7. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The democratic capitalism system is a political and economic system that combines capitalism and strong social policies.

8. Option (3) is correct.

9. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "Tryst with Destiny" was a speech delivered by Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, to the Indian Constituent Assembly in the Parliament, on the eve of India's Independence, towards midnight on 14 August, 1947. The speech was on the aspects that transcended Indian history.

10. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Many nuclear states maintain policies that would permit them to use nuclear weapons in case of any conflict. While India wants to live in a world without nuclear weapons, it reserves the right to fight back if attacked by any country.

11. Option (1) is correct.

12. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The ASEAN Community 2015 is a community of opportunities under three community pillars: Political-Security Community, Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community.

13. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The National Development Council (NDC) or Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision-making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister.

14. Option (4) is correct.

15. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Technology is a vital force in the modern form of business globalization. Technology has helped us in overcoming the 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.

16. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The 1973–1975 was a period of economic stagnation where high unemployment and high inflation existed simultaneously. And though India continued to state that the test was for peaceful purpose, it encountered by Pakistan, Canada, USA, France, etc., from many quarters.

17. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: After the war with Pakistan, the U.S. Government stopped all aid to India. This led to an all-round increase in prices of commodities.

18. Option (4) is correct.

19. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: According to critics, the rich are people who have a high income in society. Globalization leads to an increase in income inequality within the globe. This is because the poor do not ripe the benefits of trade since they have to give up more resources to get less of the rich resources, based on most terms of trade.

20. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The opposition called Indira Gandhi Gongi Gudiya because they felt that she would not make independent decisions without getting consent from the powerful. Besides, the country was facing many problems like drought, famine, economic crises, decrease in agricultural produce, decrease in industrial production, etc.

21. Option (4) is correct.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. Option (1) is correct.

25. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: India's economic situation got worse during 1972-73 because of the following reasons:

1. The Bangladesh crisis.
2. War with Pakistan.
3. The U.S government stopped all aid to India.
4. Oil prices increased.
5. High level of inflation.
6. Low industrial growth and high unemployment
7. Monsoons failed.
8. Decline in agricultural productivity.

26. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In 1945, Allied Forces defeated the Axis Powers, which marked the end of the Second World War. Both the super powers indulged in Cold War so that they could prove their superiority over the other.

27. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Vishva Hindu Parishad is an Indian right-wing Hindu organization based on Hindu nationalism. The VHP was founded in 1964 by M. S. Golwalkar and S. S. Apte in collaboration with Swami Chinmayananda.

28. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The Cold War also led to several shooting wars, but it is important to note that this crisis and war did not lead to another World War. The two superpowers were poised for confrontations Korea (1950 - 53), Berlin (1958 - 62), the Congo (the early 1960s) and in several other places.

29. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The Soviet Union had its roots in the Socialist Revolution of 1917, when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Russian Provisional Government that had replaced Tsar Nicholas II.

30. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: There was an expectation from the both sides that India – China relations would improve, and it worked for some time. But, soon China's ambitions grew and her eyes were on the areas of Ladakh. As a result, both the countries entered in direct war in 1962. Since then, there is no remarkable improvement in their relations.

31. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: After the controversial emergency was lifted in 1977, the political parties of the opposition fought together against the Congress, under the umbrella of the Janata Party and won the 1977 election. Desai was elected Prime Minister and became the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India.

32. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: In 2014, BJP government changed political scenario from caste and religion-based politics to development and governance-oriented politics. With its pre-intended goal Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, the NDA III Government started several socio-economic welfare schemes to make development and governance accessible to the masses such as - Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Kisan Pasa Bima Yojna, Beti Padhao, Desh Badhao, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc.

33. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In 1971, Jayaprakash Narayan from opposition (Janta Party) gave the slogan 'Indira Hatao' to crush Congress in Lok Sabha Elections, 1977.

34. 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.

35. Option (2) is correct.

36. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was a philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician. The philosophy presented by him is called 'Integral Humanism' which was intended to present an 'indigenous socio-economic model' in which human beings remain at the centre of development.

37. Option (1) is correct.

38. Option (1) is correct.

39. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian economy was liberalized in 1991. India's economic liberalization was aimed at achieving several objectives, including industrialization, foreign investment, and the establishment of free markets.

40. 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.

41. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The state of Jammu and Kashmir, which had a predominantly Muslim population but a Hindu leader, shared borders with both India and West Pakistan. The argument over which nation would incorporate the state led to the first India-Pakistan War in 1947-48 and ended with UN mediation.

42. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Human Rights Watch defends the rights of people worldwide. It scrupulously investigates abuses, exposes the facts widely, and pressures those with power to respect rights and secure justice.

43. 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 for financial as well as military aid.

44. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Ghaffar Khan was a Pashtun who greatly admired Mahatma Gandhi and his non-violence 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.

45. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: (i) The Atlantic Charter issued on 14 August, 1941. (ii) Yalta Conference held on 11 February, 1945. (iii) On 26 June, 1945, India joins the UN. (iv) Human Rights Council established on 15 March, 2006.

46. Option (4) is correct.

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

47. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the President of the small island nation off the coast of the United States. In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.

48. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Cuba became increasingly dependent on Soviet markets and military and economic aid. Castro was able to build a formidable military force with the help of Soviet equipment and military advisors.

49. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In response to the presence of American Jupiter ballistic missiles in Italy and Turkey, and the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion of 1961, Soviet First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev agreed to Cuba's request to place nuclear missiles on the island to deter a future invasion.

50. 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.