

SAMPLE PAPER 11

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. When did Cuban Missile Crisis occur?
(1) 1967 (2) 1962
(3) 1960 (4) 1970
2. Which among the following statements wrongly describes the nature of the Soviet economy?
(1) Socialism was the dominant ideology.
(2) State ownership/control existed over the factors of production.
(3) People enjoyed economic freedom.
(4) Every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the state.
3. Select the correct option for the Western Alliance and the organization it was formalized into:
(1) The Eastern Alliance was formalized into UNO.
(2) The Western Alliance was formalized into NATO.
(3) The Central Alliance was formalized into SEATO.
(4) The Neutral Alliance was formalized into Peace keeping forces.
4. The real GDP of Russia in 1999 was below what it was in:
(1) 1959 (2) 1969
(3) 1979 (4) 1989
5. 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.
6. 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 the USSR to strengthen NAM.
7. Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect?
(1) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.
(2) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.
(3) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.
(4) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.
8. 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
9. Choose the wrong statement:
(1) Six- point proposal of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.
(2) India and Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in 1998.
(3) SAFTA was signed at the 7th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.
(4) India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters in 1996.
10. Consider the following statements comparing US and European Union and choose the correct one/s.

- i. The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP slightly larger than that of the United States.
 - ii. EU's share of world trade is three times larger than that of United States.
 - iii. Militarily, the EU's combined armed forces are the largest in the world with US in the second position.
 - iv. All of the above
- (1) (i) and (ii) only (3) (ii) and (iii) only
(2) (i) and (iii) only (4) None of these

11. LTTE stands for:

- (1) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
- (2) Lieutenant Tigers of Tamil Estate
- (3) Lifelong Tigers of Tamil Estrangement
- (4) Liberation Terror of Tamil Estate

12. Since 1962, until when the relations of both the countries (India and China) downgraded?

- (1) 1976 (2) 1988
- (3) 1990 (4) 2021

13. Why BRIC turned into BRICS?

- (1) South Africa was included later
- (2) Somalia was included later
- (3) "S" stands for South Asian Alliance
- (4) None of the above

14. Which institution became the successor of the League of Nations?

- (1) WHO
- (2) UNICEF
- (3) UN
- (4) SAARC

15. Does India decide to deregulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment?

- (1) Because the Indian economy was not in balance.
- (2) It was a response to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth.
- (3) Because the government needed money.
- (4) All of the above

16. SAARC is a major regional initiative by the:

- (1) South Asian states
- (2) American states
- (3) Economic organisation
- (4) Military organisation

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.

17. Assertion: Despite India's wish to be a permanent veto-wielding member of the UN, some countries question its inclusion.

Reason: Neighbor Pakistan, with which India has troubled relations, is not the only country that is reluctant to see India become a permanent veto member of the Security Council.

18. Choose the correct option that has significantly contributed to the process of 'Globalization'.

- (1) Fear of war
- (2) Security threats
- (3) Advancement of technology
- (4) Achievements of the United Nations

19. What was the protest at World Trade Organization Ministerial Meeting, 1999?

- (1) The decreasing job opportunities by developed nations
- (2) The threat of pandemic
- (3) Unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states
- (4) Deteriorating cultural practices

20. Where is the headquarter of UNICEF?

- (1) Tokyo (2) Chicago
- (3) Los Angeles (4) New York

21. NITI Aayog was set up:

- (1) to bring more accuracy in the development.
- (2) because people had expectations for growth and development in the administration through their participation.
- (3) so that departments could be included in Planning Commission.
- (4) All of the above

22. Select the correct option for the leader and the country that helped to reach the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan:

- (1) India, Nehru (2) USSR, Kosygin
- (3) Egypt, Nasser (4) Indonesia, Sukarno

23. Why did J. C. Kumarappa support the plan of industrialization of rural areas?

- (1) For the ground level development
- (2) To help the poor
- (3) To escape the vicious circle of poverty
- (4) To boost up the economy

24. In post WW2 era, why did the tensions erupt 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.

25. During emergency, the relations of government and judiciary were:

- (1) tensed
- (2) cordial
- (3) completely hostile
- (4) there was no problem at all

- the leadership of Indira Gandhi was affected by:
- (1) Violence (2) Defection
 - (3) Internal conflicts (4) Censorship
- 27.** The Syndicate wanted Indira Gandhi to act as a:
- (1) strong leader (2) puppet
 - (3) financial backup (4) face of the country
- 28.** Who had recommended reservation for OBCs in jobs of Central Government?
- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (2) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
 - (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (4) Mandal Commission
- 29.** A system in which the affairs at the international level cannot be dominated by only one superpower but by a group of countries is known as:
- (1) Unipolar world (2) Capitalise world
 - (3) Multi-polar world (4) Collective world
- 30.** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced key challenges of integration in which of the following states?
- (1) Hyderabad, Moradabad, Junagarh
 - (2) Hyderabad, Sikandrabad, Jammu
 - (3) Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir
 - (4) Jammu, Junagarh, Kashmir
- 31.** 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
- 32.** 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
- 33.** The had played a role in the installation of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister by ensuring her election as the leader of the Parliamentary Party.
- (1) Constituent Assembly
 - (2) Syndicate
 - (3) Opposition
 - (4) Economic conditions
- 34.** Which of the following statements is true about the causes of Globalisation?
- (1) Growth of multinational companies with a global presence in many different economies.
 - (2) Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people.
 - (3) Globalisation originated in the US.
 - (4) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.
- 35.** Directions: In the following questions, 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.
- Assertion:** 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:** This period saw the emergence of many parties that sought disastrous decisions and approach for OBCs.
- 36.** Find the odd one out in the context of Proclamation of Emergency.
- (1) The call for 'Total Revolution'
 - (2) The Railway Strike of 1974
 - (3) The Naxalite Movement
 - (4) The Allahabad High Court Verdict
- 37.** On which concept, did the BJP (Bhartiya Janta Party) start mobilizing Hindus?
- (1) Hindutva
 - (2) One nation one religion
 - (3) Sanatan Dharma
 - (4) Regionalism
- 38.** Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following who headed the first Coalition Government in India.
- (1) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 - (2) V.P. Singh
 - (3) Morarji Desai
 - (4) H.D. Deve Gowda
- 39.** Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India?
- (1) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (2) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (3) C. Rajagopalchari
 - (4) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 40.** The Secretary-General - Ban Ki-Moon from South Korea is the Secretary-General of the UN.
- (1) fifth (2) sixth
 - (3) seventh (4) eighth
- 41.** On the reforms of structures and processes, the biggest discussions have been on the functioning of the:
- (1) Security Council.
 - (2) Health of the infants
 - (3) Child mortality rate
 - (4) Nuclear weapon possession
- 42.** Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in:
- (1) May, 1991 (2) June, 1991
 - (3) July, 1991 (4) August, 1991
- 43.** State which of the following statements about emergency is incorrect:
- (1) It was declared in 1975 by Indira Gandhi.
 - (2) It led to the suspension of all fundamental rights.
 - (3) It was proclaimed due to the deteriorating economic conditions.
 - (4) Many opposition leaders were arrested during the Emergency.

- 44.** Why the results of general elections 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
- 45.** What was the motto of Grand Alliance?
- (1) Garibi Hatao (2) Economy Badhao
 - (3) Corruption Hatao (4) Indira Hatao
- 46.** If the opposition wants to oust the coalition government, what it has to prove?
- (1) They have to prove that the coalition is no longer in majority
 - (2) They have to prove the inefficiency of the government
 - (3) They can demand mid elections
 - (4) None of the above
- 47.** Who propounded the 'two nation theory'?
- (1) Sardar Patel and Congress
 - (2) Muslim League
 - (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar
 - (4) None of the above
- 48.** On what basis was the two-nation theory proposed?
- (1) On the basis of differences among two communities, Hindu and Muslim
 - (2) On the basis of different political ideologies of Hindus and Muslims
 - (3) On the basis of communal discrimination
 - (4) All the above

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows:

Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This

basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties. First of all, there was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east. There was no way these two parts could be joined. So it was decided that the new country, Pakistan, will comprise two territories, West and East Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory. Secondly, not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province and known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory. Eventually, his voice was simply ignored and the NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan. The third problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. Eventually it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district or even lower level. This decision could not be made by the midnight of 14-15 August. It meant that a large number of people did not know on the day of Independence whether they were in India or in Pakistan. The Partition of these two provinces caused the deepest trauma of Partition.

- 49.** Who was known as "Frontier Gandhi"?

- (1) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (2) Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi
- (4) None of the above

- 50.** Which two provinces of British India had very large areas where non-Muslims were in majority?

- (1) Punjab and UP
- (2) Bengal and Gujarat
- (3) Punjab and Haryana
- (4) Punjab and Bengal

SOLUTIONS

1. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: In 1962 the Soviet Union began to secretly install missiles in Cuba to launch attacks on US 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.

2. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The economy of the Soviet Union was based on state ownership of the means of production, collective farming, and industrial manufacturing. The highly centralized Soviet-type economic planning was managed by the administrative-command system.

3. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Western Alliance was formalized into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949 to provide security against USSR. It was an association of twelve states which declared that an attack on any one of them would be regarded as an attack on all of them.

4. Option (4) is correct.

5. Option (2) is correct.

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

6. 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.

7. Option (2) is correct.

8. Option (3) is correct.

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

9. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) is the free trade arrangement of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). It was signed at the 12th SAARC summit in Islamabad, Pakistan.

10. Option (4) is correct.

11. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was an organisation of Sri Lankan Tamils. The objective of the organisation was to establish an independent socialist Tamil state called Tamil Eelam in the North and the eastern provinces of Sri Lanka.

12. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India-China relations. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976. Thereafter, relations between the two countries began to improve slowly.

13. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: BRICS started in 2001 as BRIC, an acronym coined by Goldman Sachs for Brazil, Russia, India and China. South Africa was added in 2010.

14. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The UN was established in 1945 after the Second World War as a successor to the League of Nations.

15. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: India carried out wide-ranging deregulation policies in 1991. Significant sectors of the economy were opened up for private participation through de-licensing and allowing entry to industries previously reserved exclusively for the state-owned sector.

16. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and political organization of eight countries in South Asia. It was established in 1985 when the Heads of State of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka formally adopted the charter.

17. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: India desires to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council but many countries question the issue of India's inclusion as a permanent member. It is not just Pakistan that is opposing India's permanent membership, other countries are also questioning it based on India's nuclear weapons capability.

18. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Technological advancements reduce costs of transportation and communication across nations and thereby facilitate global sourcing of raw materials and other inputs. Patented technology encourages globalization as the firm owning the patent can exploit foreign markets without much competition.

19. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Ministers from developing countries demanded that developed economies such as the US and the EU stop controversial agricultural subsidies, which hindered globalization. Japan said abusive use of anti-dumping measures should be regarded as a disguised form of protectionism that nullifies tariff reductions overnight.

20. Option (4) is correct.

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

21. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Government of India constituted NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission, which had been instituted in 1950. This step was taken to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people.

22. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10 January, 1966 to resolve the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The meeting was held in Tashkent in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union represented by Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

23. Option (3) is correct.

24. 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.

25. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: This tension may be attributed to the inability of the party system to incorporate the aspirations of the people.

26. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The emergency applied by Indira Gandhi has played a major role in creating internal conflicts.

27. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The senior Congress leaders believed that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to be dependent on them for support and guidance.

28. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The Mandal Commission submitted the report to the President on December 30, 1980. It recommended 27% reservation quota for OBC resulting in total 49.5% quota in government jobs and public universities.

29. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Multi-polarity is a distribution of power in which more than two nation-states have nearly equal amounts of military, cultural and economic influence.

30. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Sardar Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to the political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country.

31. Option (1) is correct.

32. 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.

33. Option (2) is correct.

34. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: MNCs play an important role in the globalisation process. They compete with the local producers directly even after being miles apart, thus integrating the markets. Their work leads to an exchange of investments and products which leads to the interconnection between diverse countries.

35. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: This period saw the emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment.

36. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Among all these options, the Naxalites movement was the movement of the Marxist and Leninist agricultural workers of West Bengal, Bihar and adjoining areas which organized massive agitation against economic injustice and inequality. The communist in the Naxalbari region forcibly occupied lands belonging to the richer zamindars.

37. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Hindutva means 'Hinduness'. It meant that to be members of the Indian nation, everyone must not only accept India as their 'fatherland' (pitrubhu) but also as their holy land (punyabhū). Believers of 'Hindutva' argue that a strong nation can be built only on based on a strong and united national culture. They also believe that in the case of India the Hindu culture alone can provide this base.

38. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: India's first ever coalition government was formed at the national level was under the prime ministership of Morarji Desai, which existed from 24 March 1977 to 15 July 1979.

39. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as the 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India.

40. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Ban Ki-moon is a South Korean politician and diplomat who served as the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations from January 2007 to December 2016.

41. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the United Nations Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is for the Security Council to determine when and where a UN peace operation should be deployed.

42. Option (1) is correct.

43. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: When the emergency is proclaimed the federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union government and the government also gets the power to restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency.

44. Option (3) is correct.

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

45. 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.

46. Option (1) is correct.

47. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: According to the 'two-nation theory' advanced by the Muslim League, India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. That is why it demanded a separate country for the Muslims- Pakistan.

48. Option (1) is correct.

49. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Ghaffar Khan was a Pashtun who greatly admired Mahatma Gandhi and his non-violent principles and saw support for the Congress as a way of pressing his grievances against the British frontier regime. He was called the Frontier Gandhi.

50. Option (4) is correct.