

25<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 (Shift-1)

**Q1.** Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  
(B) Fall of Berlin Wall  
(C) Disintegration of Soviet Union  
(D) Russian Revolution  
(E) Warsaw Pact

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)  
(b) (D), (E), (A), (B), (C)  
(c) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)  
(d) (D), (C), (B), (E), (A)

**Q2.** Identify the political consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union.

- (A) Global War on Terror  
(B) End of Cold War confrontation  
(C) Formation of Commonwealth of Independent States  
(D) Gulf War  
(E) Power relations in world politics changed

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (a) (B) & (C) only                      (b) (C) & (E) Only  
(c) (C) & (A) Only                      (d) (B), (C), (E) Only

**Q3.** Which one of the following statements about the Berlin Wall is false?

- (a) It was built during the Cold War  
(b) It symbolised the division between the capitalist and communist world  
(c) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany  
(d) It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989

**Q4.** Match List I with List II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Operation Desert Storm	I.	1998
B.	Operation Infinite Reach	II.	1990
C.	Operation Enduring Freedom	III.	2003
D.	Operation Iraqi Freedom	IV.	2001

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV  
(b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV  
(c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I  
(d) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

**Q5.** Who was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985?

- (a) Mikhail Gorbachev                      (b) Nikita Khrushchev  
(c) Boris Yeltsin                              (d) Leonid Brezhnev

**Q6.** Arrange the following events in the correct sequence.

- (A) Establishment of ASEAN

- (B) China's takeover of Tibet  
(C) Open door policy adopted in China  
(D) End of Second World War  
(E) European Union was established

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (C), (D), (B), (E)  
(b) (D), (A), (B), (E), (C)  
(c) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)  
(d) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)

**Q7.** To introduce a market economy in 1970's, China did not adopt:

- (a) Open door policy  
(b) Privatisation of agriculture & industry  
(c) Foreign direct investments & creation of special economic zones  
(d) The USSR model of Shock Therapy

**Q8.** 'Marshall Plan' refers to:

- (a) South-Asian Trade Act  
(b) International forum for war criminals  
(c) America's massive financial help to Europe  
(d) Co-operation with the developing countries

**Q9.** The full form of OECD is:

- (a) Organisation for Export Cooperation and Development  
(b) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development  
(c) Organisation for Energy Cooperation and Development  
(d) Organisation for Europe Cooperation and Development

**Q10.** ASEAN was established in year:

- (a) 1965    (b) 1967  
(c) 1970    (d) 1972

**Q11.** Which of the following is the major issue between the governments of Bangladesh and India?

- (a) Terrorism  
(b) River water dispute  
(c) Economic Relations  
(d) Infiltration

**Q12.** In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Forces pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective because:

- (A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka  
(B) The Indian Army got into fight with LTTE  
(C) The Indian government wanted to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils  
(D) Indian troops were not liked by the Sri Lankans  
(E) Sri Lankan Tamils saw this as interference in the internal affairs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (a) (B), (D) & (A) only
- (b) (A), (C) & (D) only
- (c) (A), (B) & (E) only
- (d) (B), (D) & (E) only

**Q13.** The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in:

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1987
- (c) 1988
- (d) 1989

**Q14.** The form of government in Nepal till 2006 was:

- (a) Capitalist Democracy
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Communist
- (d) Constitutional Monarchy

**Q15.** India's conflict with Pakistan is over strategic

- (a) Import natural gas from Afghanistan
- (b) Role of non-regional powers in South
- (c) India's demand for permanent seat
- (d) Control of the Siachen glacier

**Q16.** Identify the correct statement about World Trade Organization.

- (a) It was established in 1994
- (b) All decisions are taken by the five dominant economics in the world
- (c) It formulates rules for national and international trade
- (d) It succeeded General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

**Q17.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Atoms for peace	I.	WTO
B.	Rules of global trade	II.	ECOSOC
C.	Economic & social coordination	III.	International NGO
D.	Advocacy on human rights	IV.	IAEA

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (b) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (c) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- (d) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

**Q18.** Veto power can be best described as:

- (a) A special power enjoyed by all the members of the UN Security Council
- (b) A negative vote which means 'I forbid'
- (c) Monetary benefits given to the permanent members of the UNO
- (d) A special power enjoyed by the Secretary General of the UNO

**Q19.** Choose the incorrect statement about political consequences of globalisation.

- (a) It erodes the ability of government
- (b) Welfare state will be strengthened
- (c) Minimalist state
- (d) Capitalist policies

**Q20.** Globalisation leads to Cultural Homogenisation because:

- (A) Rise of Uniform Culture
- (B) External influences enlarge our choices
- (C) Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world
- (D) Modify the culture without overwhelming the tradition

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) and (C) only
- (b) (B) and (D) only
- (c) (B) and (C) only
- (d) (A) and (D) only

**Q21.** Choose the option that correctly represents political consequence of globalisation.

- (a) Law and order increases
- (b) The state withdraws from many of its welfare function
- (c) Security of citizen increases
- (d) Technological innovation declines

**Q22.** Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to:

- (a) Communist Party
- (b) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- (c) Socialist Party
- (d) Swatantra Party

**Q23.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I		List-II	
A.	S.A. Dange	I.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh
B.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	II.	Swatantra Party
C.	Minoo Masani	III.	Praja Socialist Party
D.	Ashok Mehta	IV.	Communist Party of India

Choose the Correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (b) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (c) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (d) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

**Q24.** Identify the leader who said in 1963 that all senior Congressmen should resign from the office to make way for younger Party workers.

- (a) S. Nijalingappa
- (b) S.K. Patil
- (c) K. Kamraj
- (d) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

**Q25.** Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Instrument of Accession	I.	State unites with the Centre
B.	Merger agreement	II.	State agreed to become a part of Union of India

C.	Vishalandhra Movement	III.	Redrawing of the boundary of States
D.	States reorganization commission	IV.	Telegu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (d) A-IV, E-III, C-II, D-I

**Q26.** Arrange the following events related to creation of new states in chronological order:

- (A) Demarcation of boundaries of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (B) Formation of Andhra on linguistic lines
- (C) Creation of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of geographical zones
- (D) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujrat
- (E) Formation of Meghalaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)
- (b) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
- (c) (A), (D), (C), (E), (B)
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (E), (A)

**Q27.** The first state of India to hold elections based on Universal Adult Franchise:

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Manipur

**Q28.** Consider the following about the first Five Year Plan of independent India.

- (A) It addressed the agrarian sector
- (B) Investment in dams and irrigation facilities were given priority
- (C) Planners wanted to raise the national income through rapid industrialisation
- (D) It was formalized by P.C. Mahalanobis
- (E) It focused on land reforms in agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer form the options given below:

- (a) (A), (C), (D) Only
- (b) (B), (C), (E) Only
- (c) (A), (C), (E) Only
- (d) (A), (B), (E) Only

**Q29.** Choose the incorrect options with respect to India's Nuclear Policy.

- (A) Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology
- (B) Communist China conducted nuclear tests in 1960
- (C) The five permanent member of UN Security Council did not impose the NPT on the world

(D) India wanted to generate atomic energy for its security and use during war

(E) A nuclear program was initiated in 1940's under the guidance of Homi I. Bhabha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C) Only
- (b) (C), (D), (E) Only
- (c) (B), (C), (D) Only
- (d) (A), (C), (E) Only

**Q30.** Arrange the following events in correct sequence.

- (A) Signing of the Tashkent Agreement
- (B) China launched a massive invasion on India
- (C) First nuclear explosion undertaken in India
- (D) Britain attacked Egypt over Suez Canal
- (E) Asian Relation Conference

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)
- (b) (D), (E), (B), (C), (A)
- (c) (D), (C), (A), (B), (E)
- (d) (E), (B), (A), (D), (C)

**Q31.** The 'Indian National Army' (INA) was created during the Second World War by

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Rajguru
- (c) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

**Q32.** The first summit of NAM was held in

- (a) New Delhi in September 1962
- (b) Belgrade in September 1961
- (c) Bangladesh in March 1964
- (d) Indonesia in February 1965

**Q33.** 1960s were labelled as the

- (a) 'Dangerous decade'
- (b) 'Safe decade'
- (c) 'Progressive decade'
- (d) 'Regressive decade'

**Q34.** What is 'defection'?

- (a) When an individual migrates to another country
- (b) Parties with different ideologies
- (c) A catchy phrase
- (d) An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she/he has been elected

**Q35.** The special session of the Constituent Assembly: "Tryst with Destiny" was addressed by:

- (a) Maulana Azad
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

**Q36.** Match List I with List II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Politics of consensus	I.	Rise of OBCs
B.	Caste based parties	II.	Shas Bano case

C.	Personal law and Gender Justice	III.	Agreement on Economic policies
D.	Growing strength of regional politics	IV.	Coalition government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (c) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

**Q37.** Choose the correct option with respect to the developments in 1990's.

- (A) Elections of 1989 marked the end of the congress system
- (B) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE in 1991
- (C) New Economic Reforms were initiated by V.P. Singh
- (D) In 1989, the UPA formed the government
- (E) Karpoori Thakur, the then chief minister of Bihar was pioneer in introducing the policy of reservation

- (a) (A), (B), (C) Only
- (b) (A), (B), (E) Only
- (c) (B), (C), (E) Only
- (d) (B), (C), (D) Only

**Q38.** Place the statement/ events in sequence with regards to expansion of democracy in Nepal.

- (A) The Maoist of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal.
- (B) The king was forced to restore the House of Representative
- (C) Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy
- (D) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution
- (E) The king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (D), (B), (C), (E)
- (b) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)
- (c) (C), (D), (E), (B), (A)
- (d) (B), (C), (A), (D), (E)

**Q39.** The General elections of 1967 popularised a saying that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single congress ruled state.

Identify the option that does not relate with the saying

- (a) End of Congress dominance
- (b) Growing popularity of non-Congress parties
- (c) Introduction of phenomenon of Coalition
- (d) SVDs formed in different states by the parties having identical ideologies

**Q40.** US invaded Iraq under the code name of "Operation Iraqi Freedom" in the year:

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2001
- (c) 2003
- (d) 2005

**Direction for the questions 41 to 45: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:**

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries — a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) — was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved.

**Q41.** Identify the country that was not a member of the non-aligned group.

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) India
- (d) North Korea

**Q42.** The Least Developed Countries achieved freedom from richer countries. Identify the correct form of freedom.

- (a) Economic
- (b) Social
- (c) Political
- (d) Cultural

**Q43.** The main aim of the Least Developed Countries was:

- (a) To provide healthcare facilities to all
- (b) To promote equality among all
- (c) To participate in world economic forum
- (d) To develop economically and lift their people out of poverty

**Q44.** The countries that were categorised as the Least Developed Countries were:

- (a) Army rule countries
- (b) Non-Aligned countries
- (c) Western bloc countries
- (d) Eastern bloc countries

**Q45.** Identify the idea that originated to uplift these LDCs to the path of development.

- (a) NIEO
- (b) NAM
- (c) NATO
- (d) SEATO

**Direction for the questions 46 to 50: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:**

Indian elections in 1971 started with congress' 'Garibi Hatao' slogan. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Student's protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakash Narayan among others. Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus

for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bharti case, and later into a ruling declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid. As the Allahabad High Court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between Congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan. These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25th June, 1975.

- Q46.** The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was given by:  
(a) Morarji Desai (b) Indira Gandhi  
(c) Grand Alliance (d) V.V. Giri
- Q47.** In which two states students protested against rising food prices, oil etc.?  
(a) Haryana & Punjab  
(b) Gujarat & Maharashtra  
(c) Bihar & Gujarat  
(d) Bihar & Rajasthan

- Q48.** Who organised the Railway Strike in 1974?  
(a) George Fernandes (b) Jayaprakash Narayan  
(c) L.K. Advani (d) Atal Behari Vajpayee
- Q49.** On what condition did Jayaprakash Narayan led the Bihar Students movement?  
(a) It will be violent  
(b) It will be non-violent  
(c) It will restrict to Bihar  
(d) It will force the government to bring down food prices
- Q50.** The issue of conflict between the executive and judiciary was over:  
(a) Fundamental Rights of people  
(b) Decreasing the power of judiciary  
(c) Amending the criminal laws  
(d) Appointing the judges of the Supreme Court





## SOLUTIONS

- S1. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** (D), (E), (A), (B), (C) is the correct chronological order.
- S2. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** (B), (C) and (E) are the political consequences of disintegration of Soviet Union.
- S3. Ans. (c)**  
**Sol.** "It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany." is a false statement. Berlin Wall symbolized the division of the two parts of Germany.
- S4. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- S5. Ans. (a)**  
**Sol.** Mikhail Gorbachev was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.
- S6. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** (D), (B), (A), (C), (E) is the correct sequence of the events.
- S7. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** To introduce a market economy in 1970's, China did not adopt the USSR model of Shock Therapy.
- S8. Ans. (c)**  
**Sol.** European integration after 1945 was aided by the Cold War. America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under what was called the 'Marshall Plan'.
- S9. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** The full form of OECD is Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- S10. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of south-east Asian region — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — by signing the Bangkok Declaration.
- S11. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** The governments of India and Bangladesh have had differences over several issues including the sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra River waters.
- S12. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** (B), (D) & (E) are the correct reasons because of which the Indian Peace Keeping Forces pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective in 1989.
- S13. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** In 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils.
- S14. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers. In 2006 a successful popular uprising led to the restoration of democracy and reduced the king to a nominal position.
- S15. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms.
- S16. Ans. (d)**  
**Sol.** The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation which sets the rules for global trade. This organisation was set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) created after the Second World War. All decisions are taken unanimously but the major economic powers such as the US, EU and Japan have managed to use the WTO to frame rules of trade to advance their own interests.
- S17. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- S18. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** Veto power can be best described as a negative vote which means 'I forbid'. In taking decisions, the Security Council proceeds by voting. All members have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner so that even if all other permanent and non-permanent members vote for a particular decision, any permanent member's negative vote can stall the decision. This negative vote is the veto.
- S19. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** Globalisation leads to a reduction in state capacity, transitioning from the traditional 'welfare state' model to a more minimalist state that focuses on essential functions like maintaining law and order.
- S20. Ans. (a)**  
**Sol.** Globalization leads to Cultural Homogenisation because of the rise of a uniform culture and imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world
- S21. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** As a result of globalisation, the state withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- S22. Ans. (c)**  
**Sol.** Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to the Socialist Party.
- S23. Ans. (c)**  
**Sol.** A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- S24. Ans. (c)**  
**Sol.** K. Kamraj said in 1963 that all senior Congressmen should resign from the office to make way for younger Party workers. This proposal came to be known as the "Kamraj plan".
- S25. Ans. (b)**  
**Sol.** A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- S26. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** (B), (D), (C), (E), (A) is the correct chronological order.

**S27. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on universal adult franchise.

**S28. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** (A), (B) and (E) are the correct statements about the first five-year plan of independent India.

**S29. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** (B), (C) and (D) are the incorrect statements with respect to India's Nuclear Policy.

**S30. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** (E), (D), (B), (A), (C) is the correct sequence of the events.

**S31. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The 'Indian National Army' (INA) was created during the Second World War by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

**S32. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in September 1961.

**S33. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The 1960s were labelled as the 'dangerous decade' when unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions etc. could lead to a failure of the democratic project or even the disintegration of the country.

**S34. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party.

**S35. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Jawaharlal Nehru the first Prime Minister of free India, addressed a special session of the Constituent Assembly at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947. He gave the famous 'tryst with destiny' speech during that address.

**S36. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

**S37. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** (A), (B) and (E) are the correct statements with respect to the developments in 1990's.

**S38. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** (D), (A), (E), (B), (C) is the correct sequence of the events.

**S39. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** "SVDS formed in different states by the parties having identical ideologies" does not relate with the saying.

**S40. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** On 19 March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the codename 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'.

**S41. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** North Korea was not a member of the non-aligned group.

**S42. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** The correct form of freedom which the Least Developed Countries have achieved from the richer countries is Political.

**S43. Ans. (d)**

**Sol.** The main aim of the Least Developed Countries was to develop economically and lift their people out of poverty.

**S44. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The countries that were categorised as the Least Developed Countries were Non-Aligned countries.

**S45. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The idea that originated to uplift LDCs to the path of development was New International Economic Order (NIEO).

**S46. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was given by Indira Gandhi.

**S47. Ans. (c)**

**Sol.** Students protested against rising food prices, oil prices, etc., in the states of Bihar and Gujarat.

**S48. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** George Fernandes organised the Railway Strike in 1974.

**S49. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** Jayaprakash Narayan led the Bihar Students movement on the condition that the movement will remain non-violent and will not limit itself to Bihar.

**S50. Ans. (a)**

**Sol.** The issue of conflict between the executive and judiciary was over the Fundamental Rights of people.