

Sample Question Paper, 2021-22

(Issued by CBSE Board on 14th January, 2022)

(TERM-II)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOLVED

Time allowed : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions :

1. The question paper has 3 Sections A, B & C.
2. Section A has 8 questions of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 50 words each.
3. Section B has 3 questions of 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 100 words each. Answer of map question should be attempted accordingly.
4. Section C has 2 questions of 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 170 words each.

Section - A

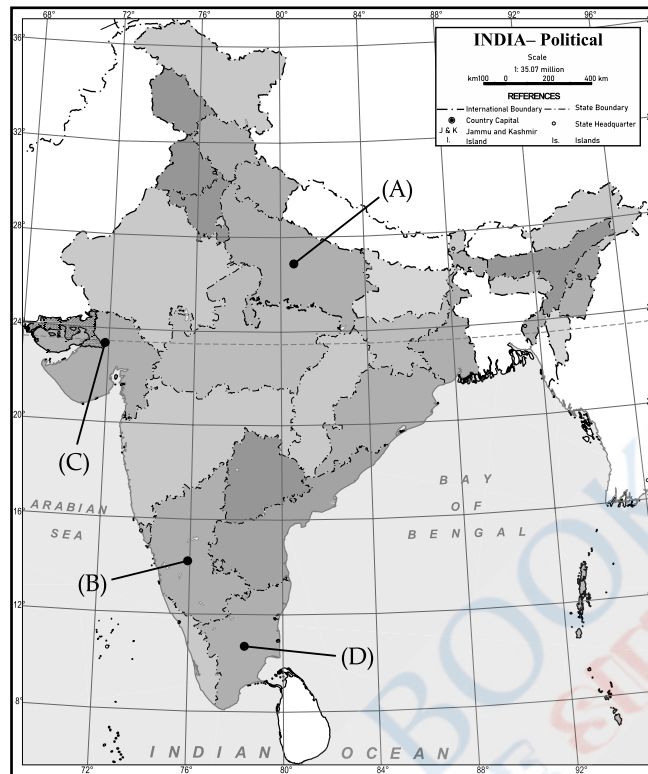
[2 Marks Each]

1. 'In recent years India has paid adequate attention to ASEAN'. Give two points to justify the statement. 2
- Or
Explain 'Miracle on the Han River'.
2. South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space. Do you agree with the statement? Give two reasons for your answer. 2
3. Why do you think India is now considered as an important centre of power? 2
4. American involvement in South Asia has rapidly increased after the Cold War. Give two examples to illustrate. 2
5. Evaluate the role of SAARC in facilitating the economic cooperation in the South Asian region. 2
6. The first general election was postponed twice. Give two reasons for the same. 2
7. Explicate two features of a Coalition Government. 2
8. Name the leader who led a peoples' march to Parliament in 1975 and state as to what was unique about this march. 2

Section - B

[2 Marks Each]

9. Compare the European Union with ASEAN. 4
10. Describe various issues regarding the National Emergency of 1975 in India. 4
11. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows: 4
 - (i) The state to which Minister for Communications in the first ministry of free India belonged.
 - (ii) The state to which the former Prime Minister Morarji Desai was related
 - (iii) The state to which S. Nijalingappa belonged.
 - (iv) The state related to former Congress President K. Kamraj.



Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

4

Section - C

[6 Marks Each]

12. 'Peace and prosperity of countries lay in the establishment and strengthening of regional economic organizations'. Critically evaluate the statement. 6

Or

Give an account of the changing role of state in the light of Globalization.

13. Critically evaluate the six main issues in Indian politics during the 21st century. 6

Or

Discuss the impact of the relationship between the Judiciary and the Executive during emergency period in India.

□□□

CBSE Marking Scheme Answers 2021-22 (Issued by Board)

Note: Student can also write factually correct answers, often then the ones given in this Marking Scheme

1. In recent years India has paid adequate attention to ASEAN:

- (a) The ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement came into effect in 2010.
- (b) On January 25th, 2018, silver jubilee of India and ASEAN partnership was commemorated. Leaders released postal stamps to mark the event. 2

OR

Miracle on Han River:

- (a) South Korea emerged as a center of power in Asia.
 - (b) Between the 1960s and the 1980s, it rapidly developed into an economic power, which is termed as 'Miracle on the Han River'.
2. (a) The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south west and east

respectively provide a natural insularity to the region which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the subcontinent.

- (b) The various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems but democracy has become an accepted norm in this region.

Thus, yes, South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space. 2

3. The 21st century India is being seen as an important emerging global power:

- (a) The economic, cultural and strategic position of the country with the population of more than 135 crores is very strong.
- (b) From a strategic perspective, the military of India is self-sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology, making it another nuclear power.
- (c) From an economic perspective, targeting the goal of a \$5 trillion economy, a competitive huge market, and ancient inclusive culture with 200 million people of Indian diaspora spreading across the globe impart distinct meaning and salience to India as a new center of power in the 21st century.

(Any two points) 2

4. (a) The United States has had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War and increasingly works as a moderator in India- Pakistan relations.
- (b) The Economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both the countries have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region.
- (c) The large South Asian Diasporas in the US and the huge size of the population and markets of the region also give America an added stake in the future of regional security and peace.

(Any two points) 2

5. (a) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian States to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It began in 1985 SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2004 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.

- (b) A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. 2

6. The first general election was a mammoth exercise:

- (a) 17 crore eligible voters were to elect about 3,200 MLAs and 489 members of Lok Sabha.
- (b) Only 15% of the voters were literate.
- (c) In the first draft of the rolls, names of nearly 40 lakh women were not recorded in the list.

(Any two points) 2

7. (a) When no single party gets a majority and two or more than two parties join together to form a government, it is called a Coalition Government.

- (b) Various small parties usually play a crucial role in forming a Coalition Government.
- (c) Position of the Head of Government usually remains weak as he/she has to appease all the stakeholders in the government.

(Any two points) 2

8. (a) Loknayak Jayprakash Narayan was the leader who led people's march to Parliament.

- (b) This was one of the largest political rallies ever held in the capital during those times. 2

Section - B

9. The European Union:

- (a) After the Second World War, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established by America, under the Marshall Plan.
- (b) The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries proceeded systematically and the Council of Europe was established in 1949.
- (c) This led to the formation of the European Economic Community in 1957. After the collapse of Soviet bloc, European Union was established in 1992.
- (d) It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. European Union was the world's largest economy in 2005. It had a GDP of more than US \$ 12 trillion in 2005.

(Any two points) 2

ASEAN:

- (a) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in 1967 by five countries of this region –Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by signing the Bangkok Declaration.

- (b) ASEAN countries have adopted the "ASEAN Way" as a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.

- (c) In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of establishing an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

- (d) ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference and respect for national differences and sovereign rights. ASEAN economy is growing much faster than other countries.

- (e) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labor and services. ASEAN Vision 2020 had defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community. ASEAN policy has been to encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region.

(Any two points) 2

10. The various issues regarding the National Emergency of 1975 in India are as follows:

- There were arrests of political workers and undue restrictions on the press.
- The Emergency directly affected the lives of common people in many cases. Fundamental Rights of the people were suspended. Torture and custodial deaths occurred during the Emergency and arbitrary relocation of poor people also took place.
- The Constitution simply mentioned 'internal disturbances' as the reason for declaring Emergency. Before 1975, the Emergency was never proclaimed on this ground.
- Although, the then government argued that in a democracy the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies. It felt that frequent recourse to agitations; protests and collective action are not good for democracy.
- Supporters of the then Prime Minister also held

that in a democracy, one cannot continuously have extra-parliamentary politics targeting the government. This leads to instability and distracts the administration from its routine task of ensuring development.

(Any four points) 4

11.

Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of State
(i)	A	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	C	Gujarat
(iii)	B	Karnataka
(iv)	D	Tamil Nadu

4

Section - C

- 12. (a)** The members of Regional organizations resolve their mutual differences and adopt foreign trade policy, thus give way to their economic development.
- (b)** Backward countries also get a chance for their development and thus, employment also increases.
- (c)** Standard of living of every country is improved.
- (d)** They get facilities of quality education, health and transport.
- (e)** When the public gets satisfied, then its trust in Nation's policy increases and thus along with its capability, also corporates in its policies, which brings peace and prosperity in a country.
- (f)** There are no chances of public outrage. 6

OR

- (a)** Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity, *i.e.* the ability of government to do what they do.
- (b)** All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions, such as, the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- (c)** The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own.
- (d)** Globalization has also reduced the power of states to decide national and foreign policy voluntarily. They have been forced to follow the policies and decisions of international organizations.
- (e)** There has been a change in the role of the state

in making and implementing strict rules of import-export. Because globalization is based on the concept of rapid flow of people, things and ideas. Therefore, the barriers to permits, licenses etc. have been reduced, due to which the role of the state has also been reduced.

- (f)** In some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizen. With the information, the state is better able to rule, not less able.
- 13. (a) Triple Talaq:** Rights of women and dignity were upheld in the judgement and an end was put to the exploitation and insecurity of women.
- (b) Article 370:** Special status of Jammu and Kashmir revoked, reaffirming that it is an integral part of India.
- (c) Farm Laws Repeal:** There were a yearlong protest of farmers largely across Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh and surmounting pressure on the government by Dharna in Delhi. This led to the intervention of Judiciary and formation of an expert committee. Finally, led to repeal.
- (d) CAA-NRC Law:** To fast track citizenship for minorities in neighboring states, however accumulated fears within Indian communities which led to country wide protests. Judiciary had to intervene. Finally, implementation was put on hold by the government.
- (e) Ram Janmabhoomi:** This was a centuries long dispute and was re-ignited in the 1990s. It shaped the discourse of Indian Politics(rise of BJP). The case went to Supreme Court after

Allahabad Court's judgement in 2010. An expert committee was formed by the Supreme Court. Finally judgement came in 2019 and the matter was put to rest.

- (f) Majoritarian government (single party) in 2014 and 2019, yet followed the pre-poll alliance (NDA). 6

OR

The impact of the conflict between the Judiciary and the Executive was as follows:

- (a) The Indira Gandhi government brought in many changes in Constitution that declared that election of Prime Minister, President and Vice President could not be challenged in court.
- (b) The government made extensive use of Preventive Detention.
- (c) To give preference to Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights. Due to this provision, any person could be deprived of even his fundamental rights. Along with this, the amendment completely dwarfed the

judiciary. At the same time, immense powers were given to the legislature.

- (d) The government also superseded the practices of the Supreme Court in appointing its Chief Justice.
- (e) The term of the Parliament was also increased from five years to six years.
- (f) Under the provisions of emergency, the various fundamental rights of citizens stood suspended, including the right of citizens to move the court for restoring their fundamental rights.
- (g) Judiciary delivered various controversial judgements; did not perform its role properly. No constitutional rule of law prevailed; this was called as the dark period of democracy; no media freedom and opposition was in jail. Judiciary and Executive acted as one entity, with judiciary not keeping a check on the actions of the executive. By way of 42nd Amendment, detention was removed from judicial review. (Any six points)

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Solved Paper, 2021-22

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Term-I, Set-4

Series : SSJ/1

Question Paper

Code No. 059/1/4

Time allowed : 1.5 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains 60 question out of which 50 questions are to be attempted.
- (ii) This question paper consists of three sections : section A, B and C.
- (iii) Section - A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 question from Q.No. 01 to 24.
- (iv) Section - B contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from Q.No. 25 to 48.
- (v) Section - C contains 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions from Q.No. 49 to 60.
- (vi) Only the first 20 questions each in Section A and B first 10 questions in Section C attempted by a candidates till evaluated.
- (vii) There is only one correct option for every Multiple Choice Question (MCQ). Marks will not be awarded for answering more than one option.
- (viii) There is no negative marking.

Section-A

Attempt any 20 questions.

- Which one of the following is known as the high point of the Cold War ?
 - The formation of NATO
 - The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - The dropping of two atomic bombs by the US
 - The formation of two power blocs
- During the Cold War period, the smaller states joined the two alliances to get _____ and _____.
 - promise of protection against local rivals
 - membership of the UN Security Council

(iii) economic and for self-defence

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
3. The first Non-Aligned Summit was held at _____ .
(a) Belgrade (b) New Delhi
(c) Havana (d) Bandung
4. Choose the statement which was *not* a cause of Cold War:
(a) It was a matter of power rivalry between the two superpowers.
(b) The two superpowers were spreading their ideologies.
(c) The two alliances struggling to get dominance in the United Nations.
(d) Both the alliances were trying to be more powerful than each other.
5. Which one of the following commissions was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence?
(a) Election Commission
(b) Planning Commission
(c) Shah Commission
(d) NITI Aayog
6. Who among the following appoints the Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog?
(a) President of India
(b) Prime Minister of India
(c) Vice President of India
(d) Lok Sabha Speaker
7. In which year was the NITI Aayog constituted?
(a) 2014 (b) 2015
(c) 2016 (d) 2017
8. Which of the following statements about NITI Aayog are true?
(i) NITI Aayog acts as a 'think tank' of the Union Government.
(ii) NITI Aayog acts as against terrorism.
(iii) NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism.
(iv) NITI Aayog decides more role for bigger states and smaller role for smaller states.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) (b) (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iii)

9. What was the main focus of the Second Five Year Plan?
(a) Agriculture (b) Industrialization
(c) Education (d) Transportation
10. The statements given below are related to Shock Therapy. Choose the option that represents only the true statements :

(i) The value of the Ruble, the Russian Currency, declined due to shock therapy.

(ii) Shock therapy strengthened Communism.

(iii) Shock therapy reduced the prices of goods.

(iv) Shock therapy destroyed the old system of social warfare.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i), and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (i) and (iv)

11. Arrange the following in chronological order :

(i) End of the Second World War

(ii) Disintegration of the USSR

(iii) Fall of the Berlin Wall

(iv) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (iv) (b) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(c) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) (d) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

12. Identify the group of countries that had been part of the Soviet Union before its disintegration :

(a) Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia

(b) Armenia, West Germany, Azerbaijan

(c) Poland, East Germany, Norway

(d) Norway, Hungary, Romania

13. Which one of the following statements was *not* a feature of the Soviet system?

(a) A minimum standard of living was ensured to all citizens.

(b) The Soviet Government subsidised the basic necessities.

(c) There was no unemployment.

(d) People had the right to property.

14. Choose the statement that is *not* true about the 'Socialist Revolution' in 1917 in Russia :

(a) It was inspired by the ideals of Socialism.

(b) It favoured to design a society based on the principle of equality.

(c) It aimed at establishing two-party system.

(d) It favoured state-controlled economy.

15. Choose the statements which are *not* true about India's Nuclear Programme :

(i) India's Nuclear Programme has always been peace-oriented.

(ii) India's Nuclear Programme is in favour of CTBT.

(iii) India's is committed to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group.

(iv) India's Nuclear Programme is to help the smaller countries of Asia.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iv)
(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i),(ii) and (iii)
16. Which princely State of India was the first to announce to remain as an Independent state?
(a) Mysore (b) Ajmer
(c) Gwalior (d) Travancore
17. Why did India *not* join either of the two camps i.e, Western alliance or Eastern alliance during the Cold War era?
(a) India was afraid of both the camps.
(b) India was working for a third camp.
(c) India wanted to keep away from both the alliances.
(d) Both the US and the Soviet Union were against India.
18. Who among the following created the 'Indian National Army'?
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Chandra Shekher Azad
(d) Rajguru
19. With which country does India have a treaty that allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal (d) Israel
20. Identify the leader who was *not* a founder member of NAM (Non-Aligned Movement):
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Sukarno
(c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
(d) Nikita Khrushchev
21. Which one of the following is *not* a principal organ of the United Nations ?
(a) Security Council
(b) World Bank
(c) International Court of Justice
(d) General Assembly
22. Which one of the following statements is a function of the UNICEF?
(a) It works for human development.
(b) It works for agriculture and rural development.
(c) It works for the promotion of children's health.
(d) It works for environmental protection.
23. Which of the following statements are the aims of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)?
(i) It aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice.
(ii) It works for workers according to international labour standards.
(iii) It mainly works for the protection of human rights.
(iv) It gives incentive for women and male workers to engage in productive work.
- Choose the correct option:**
(a) i, ii and iii (b) ii, iii and iv
(c) i and iv (d) i, ii and iv
24. Which group among the following options represents the three Princely States that resisted their merger with India?
(a) Hyderabad, Bhopal, Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Junagarh, Gwalior, Mysore
(c) Junagarh, Hyderabad, Travancore
(d) Gwalior, Travancore, Bhopal

Section-B

Attempt any 20 questions:

25. Why was India's policy of Non-Alignment criticized?
(i) India's policy was unprincipled in the name of pursuing national interests.
(ii) India signed a Treaty of Friendship with the USSR in 1971 for 20 years.
(iii) India was against signing any friendship treaty with the US.
(iv) India remained biased on many international issues.
- Choose the correct option that includes the statements valid for criticism:**
(a) i and iii (b) ii and iii
(c) i, ii and iii (d) i, ii and iv
26. NATO is also called 'Western Alliance' because most of its members belonged to:
(a) Western Asia
(b) Western Europe
(c) The western part of America
(d) Western Africa
27. Which one of the following is the correct full form of CTBT ?
(a) Correct Test Ban Theory
(b) Complete Test Ban Treaty
(c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
(d) Comprehensive Total Ban Theory
28. Which one of the following groups of countries is known as the Axis Powers?
(a) Germany, Italy, France
(b) Germany, Poland, Italy
(c) Poland, France, Japan
(d) Germany, Japan, Italy
29. **Assertion (A):** The Soviet Union and Communism collapsed in 1991.
Reason (R): The internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the Soviet people.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
30. **Assertion (A):** In 1990s, the economy of Russia was ruined completely.
Reason (R): More than 90% of the industries were sold to private companies at throwaway prices.
Choose the correct option:
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
31. The main objective of the United Nations is to:
- (a) control the big powers to exploit small countries
- (b) check population growth
- (c) prevent international conflicts
- (d) manufacture medicines
32. The United Nations was established:
- (a) after the First World War
- (b) after the disintegration of the USSR
- (c) before the Second World War
- (d) after the Second World War
33. Which of the following statements are true about the steps to be taken to make the UN more relevant as recommended by heads of all the member states who met in September 2005 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the UN?
- Creation of a Peace building Commission.
 - Creation of Democracy Fund.
 - Making no war zones.
 - Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) i and ii
- (b) i, ii and iii
- (c) i, ii and iv
- (d) ii, iii and iv
34. **Assertion (A):** The membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965.
Reason (R): Number of permanent members of the Security Council was changed.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
35. Which one of the following statements does not justify India's claim to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
- (a) India is the world's largest democracy.
- (b) India is the second most populous country.
- (c) India has won two battles against Pakistan.
- (d) India makes regular contributions to the United Nations.
36. Which one of the following was *not* a reason for the partition of British India in 1947?
- (a) The Two-Nation theory
- (b) The political aim of the Muslim League
- (c) Integration of Princely States with India
- (d) British policy to divide India
37. Which of the following are the consequences of India's Partition in 1947?
- Communal violence
 - Lakhs of people had to migrate from one place to another.
 - Parliamentary system of governance.
 - Reorganization of States.
- Choose the correct option:**
- (a) i and iii
- (b) ii and iv
- (c) i and ii
- (d) iii and iv
38. The rulers of the most of the Princely States had agreed to become a part of the Union of India
- (a) on 15th of August, 1947
- (b) before 15th of August, 1947
- (c) on 26th of January, 1950
- (d) after 26th of January, 1950
39. Which one of the following from the North-East had become a state before 1972?
- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Nagaland
40. **Assertion (a):** Movement of the people of Hyderabad State against the Nizam's rule had gathered force and momentum.
Reason (R): Peasantry and women joined hands against the oppressive rule of the Nizam.
Choose the correct option:
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct

- and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
41. The Planning Commission of India was abolished because:
- (a) it had become very old.
- (b) it was becoming ineffective and irrelevant to face the challenges of development.
- (c) it was based on an old model of socialism.
- (d) many states had asked for abolition of the Planning Commission.
42. **Assertion (A):** India was opposed to the indefinite extension of NPT in 1995 and refused to sign NPT and CTBT both.
- Reason (R):** India considers these treaties to be discriminatory and is against the monopoly of five nuclear weapon powers.
- Choose the correct option:**
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
43. **Assertion (A):** Though the cultural ties between India and Israel go back from time immemorial, yet the political relations developed after the establishment of the NDA Government in India.
- Reason (R):** Leaders of both the countries have been visiting one another's country since 1990.
- Choose the correct option:**
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
44. Which one of the following statements about India-China relations is *not* correct?
- (a) The slogan 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' was popular for a brief while only.
- (b) China took over Tibet in 1950.
- (c) India opposed China's entry into the UN Security Council.
- (d) China attacked India in 1962.
45. Which one of the following statements about India's relations with Pakistan is *incorrect*?
- (a) India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty which has survived in spite of various military conflicts.
- (b) India and Pakistan worked together to restore people back to their families.
- (c) India and Pakistan have signed a treaty of friendship to work against terrorism.
- (d) India and Pakistan signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.
46. Choose the correct statements about India's relations with Nepal:
- i. India and Nepal enjoy a very special relationship.
- ii. India does not interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal.
- iii. India has always helped Nepal during natural disaster.
- iv. Citizens cannot travel to the other country without visas.
- Choose the correct option:**
- (a) i, ii and iv (b) i, iii and iv
(c) i, ii and iii (d) ii, iii and iv
47. Identify the country which has all the four features:
- i. It is a part of India's 'Look East Policy'.
- ii. It came into existence with India's help.
- iii. Its border touches the border of India.
- iv. It is a secular and democratic country.
- Choose the correct option:**
- (a) Myanmar (b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan (d) Bangladesh
48. Which one of the following is not a part of India's Foreign Policy?
- (a) Policy of Non-alignment
(b) Respect for SAARC
(c) Respect for unipolar world
(d) Respect for peaceful co-existence

SECTION-C

Attempt any 10 questions.

49. Study the logo given below and carefully answer the question that follows:



Name the organisation in to which this 'logo' belongs.

- (a) United Nations Organisation
- (b) World Health Organisation
- (c) UN Security Council
- (d) International Labour Organisation

50. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the question that follows:



The picture is related to which incident?

- (a) Quit India Movement – 1942
- (b) First Independence Day of India – 15 August, 1947
- (c) First Republic Day of India – 26 January, 1950
- (d) An election rally in 1952

51. Study the given postal stamps carefully and answer the question that follows:



The given two postal stamps depict the thinking of which Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Ch. Charan Singh
- (c) Jawarlal Nehru
- (d) Morarji Desai

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 52-56):

"The collapse of communism was followed in most of these countries by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by

the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'shock therapy'. Shock therapy varied in intensity and speed amongst the Second World countries, but its direction and features were quite similar."

52. Which of the following incidents has been quoted as the 'collapse of communism'?
- (a) Gorbachev's failure to get the desired results through his reforms
 - (b) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - (c) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administration
 - (d) People were not satisfied with the Soviet System and government lost popular backing
53. Which one of the following countries was popular for its democratic capitalist system?
- (a) United States of America
 - (b) Russia
 - (c) Cuba
 - (d) East Germany
54. Which group of two countries belonged to the 'Second World' countries?
- (a) India and Pakistan
 - (b) Germany and Italy
 - (c) Russia and Ukraine
 - (d) China and Japan
55. Which one of the following was *not* a consequence of 'shock therapy'?
- (a) The rate of inflation rose high.
 - (b) The value of 'Ruble', the Russian currency declined.
 - (c) The collective farm system got strengthened and food security was ensured.
 - (d) The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed.
56. Choose the option that is a feature of communism.
- (a) Multi-party system
 - (b) State controlled economy
 - (c) Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
 - (d) Privatisation of industries and agriculture

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 57-60):

On 14-15 August, 1947, not one but two nation-states came into existence – India and Pakistan. This was a result of partition the division of British India into India and Pakistan This partition was the outcome of 'two-nation theory' advanced by the Muslim League. The Congress opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan. But several political developments led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.

57. Which political leader demanded the partition of

- British India?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Sardar Patel
 (c) M.A. Jinnah
 (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
58. Choose the statement that correctly explains the 'two-nation theory'.
- (a) India consisted of two groups of people, Hindus and Muslims, hence two nations are required.
 (b) Two separate nations should be formed to accommodate the leaders of Hindus and Muslims.
 (c) One nation for Congress and other for Muslim League was demanded.
 (d) Hindus should have a separate nation but Muslims could choose any one out of the two.
59. Which two states were bifurcated on the basis of religious majority?
 (a) Gujarat and Punjab
 (b) Gujarat and Rajasthan
 (c) Punjab and Bengal
 (d) Bengal and Gujarat
60. What among the following was *not* divided between India and Pakistan?
 (a) Typewriters, books and musical instruments
 (b) Liabilities
 (c) Monuments
 (d) Assets

□□□

ANSWERS

Section-A

1. (b) The Cuban Missile Crisis

Explanation: The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 was a direct and dangerous confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War and was the moment when the two superpowers came closest to nuclear conflict.

2. (c) (i) and (iii)

Explanation: During the Cold War period, the smaller states joined the two alliances to get the promise of protection against local rivals and economic aid for self-defence.

3. (a) Belgrade

Explanation: The NAM held its First Summit Conference in Belgrade, former Yugoslavia, in September, 1961, which was attended by 29 countries.

4. (c) The two alliances were struggling to get dominance in United Nations.

Explanation: The two alliances were struggling to get dominance in the world.

5. (b) Planning Commission

Explanation: The Planning Commission, is an institution of the Government of India which was established in 1950 to oversee the country's economic and social development, chiefly through the formulation of the five-year plans.

6. (b) The Prime Minister

Explanation: The Prime Minister appoints the Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog.

7. (b) 2015

Explanation: National Institution for Transforming India, better known as NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015.

8. (d) (i) and (iii)
 9. (b) Industrialization

Explanation: The Second Five-Year plan focused on the development of the public sector and rapid industrialization. The target of a 25% increase in the national income was set through rapid industrialization.

10. (d) (i) and (iv)
 11. (b) i, iii, ii, iv

Explanation: 1945, 1989, 1991, 1997

12. (a) Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia

Explanation: Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia were part of the Soviet Union until 1991 when the Soviet Union ceased to exist.

13. (d) People had the right to property.

Explanation: Private ownership of enterprises and property had essentially remained illegal throughout the Soviet era, with Soviet communism emphasizing national control over all means of production but human labour.

14. (c) It aimed at establishing two-party system.

Explanation: Revolutionary socialism is a political philosophy, doctrine and tradition within socialism which stresses the idea that a social revolution is necessary to bring about structural changes to society.

15. (c) ii, iii and iv
16. (d) Travancore

Explanation: The Hindu Maharaja of Travancore Sri Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma was the first to declare to set itself up as an independent State with effect from the date of withdrawal of the British power from India.

17. (c) India wanted to keep away from both the alliances.

Explanation: India followed the Non-Alignment Movement and focused on internal development.

18. (b) Subhas Chandra Bose

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) to overthrow British Empire from India. He came to acquire legendary status among Indian masses.

19. (c) Nepal

Explanation: The Governments of India and Nepal under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship agreed to grant, on a reciprocal basis, to the nationals of one country in the territories of the other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature.

20. (d) Nikita Khrushchev

Explanation: The Non-Aligned Movement was founded in 1961 under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia.

21. (b) World Bank
22. (c) It works for the promotion of children's health.

Explanation: UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to protect the rights of every child, everywhere, especially the most disadvantaged, and is the only organization specifically named in the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a source of expert assistance and advice.

23. (d) i, ii, and iv
24. (c) Junagarh, Hyderabad and Travancore

Section-B

25. (a) i and iii
26. (b) Western Europe

Explanation: The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was also known as the Western Alliance because most countries of Western Europe sided with the US.

27. (c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

Explanation: The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is the Treaty banning all nuclear explosions - everywhere, by everyone.

28. (d) Germany, Japan, Italy

Explanation: The Axis powers originally called the Rome-Berlin Axis, was a military coalition that initiated World War II and fought against the Allies. Its principal members were Nazi Germany, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Empire of Japan.

29. (a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
30. (a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
31. (c) to prevent international conflicts.

Explanation: The main objectives of the United Nations are the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of the well-being of the people of the world.

32. (d) after the second world war.

Explanation: The United Nations, an international organization was founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace.

33. (c) i, ii and iv
34. (b) Assertion (A) is correct but the reason (R) is incorrect
35. (c) India has won two battles against Pakistan.
36. (c) Integration of Princely States with India.
37. (c) i and ii
38. (a) on 15th August 1947
39. (d) Nagaland

Explanation: The State of Nagaland was formally inaugurated on December 1st, 1963, as the 16th State of the Indian Union.

40. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and reason (R) is the correct explanation of the assertion (A).
41. (b) it was becoming ineffective and irrelevant to face the challenges of development.

42. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and reason (R) is the correct explanation of the assertion (A).
43. (d) Assertion (A) is correct but the reason (R) is incorrect.
44. (c) India opposed China's entry into UN Security Council
45. (c) Indian and Pakistan have signed a treaty of friendship to work against terrorism.
46. (c) i, ii, and iii
47. (d) Bangladesh

Explanation: Bangladesh and India are common members of SAARC, BIMSTEC, IORA and the Commonwealth. The two countries share many cultural ties. In particular, Bangladesh and the East Indian state of West Bengal are Bengali-speaking. In 1971, the Bangladesh Liberation War broke out between East Pakistan and West Pakistan; India intervened in December 1971 in support of East Pakistan and helped secure its independence from Pakistan as the country of Bangladesh.

48. (c) Respect for unipolar world

Explanation: India is a key G-20 member country and the world's fifth-largest economy with a long tradition of international activism and promotion of rule-based multilateralism.

Section-C

49. (a) United Nations Organization

Explanation: The design is a map of the world representing an azimuthal equidistant projection centred on the North Pole, inscribed in a wreath consisting of crossed conventionalised branches of the olive tree, in gold on a field of smoke-blue with all water areas in white.

50. (b) First Independence Day of India- 15th August 1947

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru declared India's independence on August 15, 1947, and was in as the 1st Indian Prime Minister. On this day India's tricolour flag was hoisted above the Lahori Gate of Red Fort in Delhi.

51. (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Explanation: Shastri gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' to enthuse the soldiers to defend India and simultaneously cheer farmers to do their best to increase the production of food grains to reduce dependence on imports.

52. (b) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
53. (a) United States Of America

Explanation: Democratic capitalism, also known as capitalist democracy, is a political, economic, and social system and ideology based on a tripartite arrangement of a market-based economy that is based predominantly on a democratic polity.

54. (c) Russia and Ukraine

Explanation: The term "Second World" refers to the former communist-socialist, industrial states, the territory and sphere under the influence of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).

55. (c) The collective farm system got strengthened and food security was ensured

56. (b) State Controlled Economy

Explanation: Communism is based on the goal of eliminating the socio-economic class struggles by creating a classless society in which everyone shares the benefits of labour and the state controls all property and wealth.

57. (c) M.A. Jinnah

Explanation: After the Cabinet Mission broke down, Jinnah proclaimed 16 August 1946 as the Direct Action Day, with the stated goal of peacefully highlighting the demand for a Muslim homeland in British India.

58. (b) India consisted of two groups of people, Hindus and Muslims, hence two nations are required.

Explanation: According to this theory, Indian Muslims and Indian Hindus are two separate nations, with their customs, religion, and traditions; therefore, from social and moral points of view, Muslims should be able to have their separate homeland outside of Hindu-majority India.

59. (c) Punjab and Bengal

Explanation: The partition involved the division of two provinces i.e. Bengal and Punjab, based on district-wide non-Muslim or Muslim majorities.

60. (c) Monuments

Explanation: The monuments were not divided as they were immovable assets.

Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
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Roll Number

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Name

Test Date

Invigilator's Signature

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Proper Marking

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Lightly Filled

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- (0) (0)
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Subject

IMPORTANT

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Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D)	31	(A) (B) (C) (D)	46	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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04	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19	(A) (B) (C) (D)	34	(A) (B) (C) (D)	49	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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09	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24	(A) (B) (C) (D)	39	(A) (B) (C) (D)	54	(A) (B) (C) (D)
10	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25	(A) (B) (C) (D)	40	(A) (B) (C) (D)	55	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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13	(A) (B) (C) (D)	28	(A) (B) (C) (D)	43	(A) (B) (C) (D)	58	(A) (B) (C) (D)
14	(A) (B) (C) (D)	29	(A) (B) (C) (D)	44	(A) (B) (C) (D)	59	(A) (B) (C) (D)
15	(A) (B) (C) (D)	30	(A) (B) (C) (D)	45	(A) (B) (C) (D)	60	(A) (B) (C) (D)