

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon, and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- vii) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**Section – A**

1. Arrange the following in chronological order:
  - i. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
  - ii. War with Ukraine.
  - iii. A military coup by the Communist Party hardliners.
  - iv. Russian Revolution.
  - a) i, ii, iii, iv
  - b) ii, i, iv, iii
  - c) iv, i, iii, ii
  - d) iii, i, ii, iv
  
2. The President of former USSR member state, where he changed the constitution arbitrarily which allows him to stay in power till his lifetime.
  - a) Kyrgyzstan
  - b) Turkmenistan
  - c) Azerbaijan
  - d) Russia
  
3. Arms control is an important measure of traditional security as:
  - a) It prevents the military action.
  - b) It coordinates actions to defend against military attack.
  - c) It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.
  - d) It is concerned with preventing a war like situation.
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misconception.
  - a) Alliance Building
  - b) Balance of power
  - c) Confidence Building
  - d) Arms Control
  
5. Match the List I with the List II.
 

List I	List II
A. Kyoto Protocol	i. 1972
B. Limits to Growth	ii. 1987
C. Our Common Future	iii. 1992
D. Rio Summit	iv. 1997

Codes:

  - a) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
  - b) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
  - c) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
  - d) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
  
6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
  - a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
  - d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Assertion (A): Throughout the Cold War the industrialised countries of the North tried to ensure a steady flow of resources.

Reason (R): They deployed military forces near exploitation sites.
  
7. Name the founder President of Congress Socialist Party.
  - a) K. M. Munshi
  - b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
  - c) Acharya Narendra Dev
  - d) Minoo Masani

8. After Independence, the first Lok Sabha elections had to be postponed twice and was finally held from:  
 a) November 1951 to February 1952                      b) September 1951 to February 1952  
 c) December 1951 to February 1952                      d) October 1951 to February 1952
9. Chinese the leader who accompanied Dalai Lama during the official visit to India in 1956.  
 a) Hua Guofeng    b) Premier Zhou Enlai  
 c) Zhao Ziyang    d) Li Peng
10. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:  
 a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.  
 d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Assertion (A): The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution allows tribal autonomy of preserving their practices and customary laws.  
 Reason (R): These provisions proved crucial in resolving complex political problems in the Northeast.
11. For the early realization of freedom of which country did India make an earnest effort by convening an international conference?  
 a) Malaysia    b) Vietnam  
 c) Thailand    d) Indonesia
12. Bodo community belongs to  
 a) Assam    b) Manipur  
 c) Arunachal Pradesh    d) Mizoram

### Section – B

13. Enlist the features of Indo-Bhutan relationship.
14. Analyse any two components of India's security strategy.
15. State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.
16. What problems did the Election Commission confront while holding the first general elections in the country?
17. Describe the traditional internal security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.
18. Explain any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.

### Section – C

19. Describe the features of India's Nuclear Policy.
20. Discuss the developments that escalated the crisis within the USSR that rushed its disintegration.
21. "In spite of the conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development." Comment on the statement.  
 (OR)  
 What have been the main hurdles in the path of building a stable democracy in Pakistan?
22. The culture of the politically & economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. Analyse the statement.  
 (OR)  
 Explain the economic implications of globalisation and give your opinion if it was favourable for the developing nations.
23. 'Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity.' Do you agree? Give reasons.

**Section – D**

24. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

'Commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. This could be a 'common room, a 'community centre', a park or a rivet. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as res communis humanitatis or global commons.

- i) Which of the following is a part of global commons?
  - a) Ocean floor
  - b) River Narmada
  - c) Thar desert
  - d) Nilgiris
- ii) The Earth summit was held in
  - a) Kyoto
  - b) Rio de Janeiro
  - c) Rome
  - d) Montreal
- iii) Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is associated in dealing with environmental issues?
  - a) UNESCO
  - b) ECOSOC
  - c) UNEP
  - d) UNFCCC
- iv) Why is cooperation over global commons not easy?
  - a) Task cannot be monitored.
  - b) Lack of consensus on common environmental agendas.
  - c) Similar approach to environment between the global north and south.
  - d) All of the above.

25. In the outlined political map of India given below, four states have been marked as A, B, C, D. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer sheet along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format:



- i) The state related to the leader who signed the Tashkent Agreement.
- ii) The state related to C Natarajan Annadurai.
- iii) The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward classes.
- iv) V. V. Giri belonged to this state.

Serial Number	Alphabet concerned	Name of state
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



- a) Narrate the situation in the cartoon. (1)
- b) Identify any two leaders from this cartoon. (1)
- c) Why was the Congress voted out of power? (2)

**Section – E**

- 27. Explain the factors that make European Union a highly influential regional organisation. (OR)  
 What is meant by 'ASEAN Way'? Name the pillars and objectives of ASEAN community.  
 What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020? (2+2+2=6)
- 28. Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council.' Justify this statement with suitable arguments. (OR)  
 What makes the UN an indispensable organisation? What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing context? (3+3=6)
- 29. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence. (3x2=6)  
 (OR)  
 Analyse consequences of the partition of India in 1947.
- 30. Describe any three major developments in Indian politics since 1989. (3x2=6)  
 (OR)  
 'In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties.' Describe any three in detail.