

Series : SSJ/2

SET - 4

प्रश्न पत्र कोड नं.  
Question Paper Code No. **059/2/4**

रोल नं.  
Roll No.

2 3 7 0 8 3 0 5

परीक्षार्थी QP कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य  
लिखें/भरें।  
Candidates must write/fill the Question Paper  
Code in the space allotted on OMR Sheet.

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 हैं।  
Please check that this question paper contains 32 printed pages.
- (ii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 60 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs) हैं।  
Please check that this question paper contains 60 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs.)
- (iii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए QP कोड नम्बर को छात्र OMR शीट में उपयुक्त स्थान पर लिखें।  
QP Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the appropriate place of the OMR Sheet by the candidates.
- (iv) परीक्षा शुरू होने के वास्तविक समय से पहले इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 20 मिनट का अतिरिक्त समय  
आबंटित किया गया है।  
20 minutes additional time has been allotted to read this question paper prior to actual time of commencement of examination.

राजनीति विज्ञान (सैद्धांतिक)  
POLITICAL SCIENCE (Theory)  
सत्र - I / Term - I

निर्धारित समय : 90 मिनट  
Time allowed : 90 minutes

अधिकतम अंक : 40  
Maximum Marks : 40

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**General Instructions :**

**ENGLISH VERSION**

- (i) This question paper contains **60** questions out of which **50** questions are to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks. 3.
- (ii) This question paper consists of **three** Sections – **Section A, B and C.**
- (iii) **Section - A** contains **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions from Q. No. **01 to 24.** 4.
- (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 & Section B** and first **10** questions in **Section - C** attempted by a candidate will be evaluated. 5.
- (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. 6.

**SECTION - A**

Attempt any **twenty** MCQs.

1. Which one of the following was NOT a consequence of shock therapy in Russia ? 7.
  - (a) The collective farm system disintegrated.
  - (b) It brought ruin to the economy and disaster upon the people.
  - (c) The whole large scale state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed.
  - (d) The system of social welfare got strengthened.
2. Many of the newly independent countries during the Cold War period preferred to stay out of the alliances because :
  - (i) they were inclined to join NAM.
  - (ii) they were worried that they would lose their freedom.
  - (iii) they wanted to form a third power bloc.Choose the correct option :
  - (a) (i) & (ii)
  - (b) (ii) & (iii)
  - (c) (i) & (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)

Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairperson of NITI Aayog ?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Vice-President of India
- (c) The Prime Minister of India
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

Which statement among the following about the first Gulf War is correct ?

- (a) It was an exclusive war between the U.S. and Iraq.
- (b) The U.N. had no role to play in this war.
- (c) American forces used atom bombs to win this war.
- (d) The 'First Gulf War' proved to be financially profitable for the U.S.

When was 'NITI Aayog' constituted ?

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015
- (b) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2014
- (c) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2015
- (d) 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2016

Which one of the following statements about Gorbachev is NOT TRUE ?

- (a) In 1985, he became the General Secretary of Communist Party of USSR.
- (b) People in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc strongly protested against Gorbachev's reforms.
- (c) He initiated economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union.
- (d) Soviet Union under Gorbachev intervened strongly when disturbances started in the Communist regimes.

7. Choose the correct statement related to India's external relations from the following :

- (a) Non-alignment policy allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.
- (b) India has cordial relations with Pakistan from the beginning.
- (c) The Cold War affected the relationship between India and neighbouring countries.
- (d) India signed a treaty of peace and friendship with USA in 1971.

8. Who among the following leaders of the National Movement strongly opposed the Two Nation Theory ?

- (a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

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9. Which one of the following statements about the Non-Aligned Movement is NOT correct ?
- (a) There are five founder members of NAM.
  - (b) The first Non-aligned Summit was held in Belgrade.
  - (c) NAM became the Third super power.
  - (d) The first Non-aligned Summit was attended by 25 States.
10. Arrange the following cities in the order of given organisations as their respective Headquarters.  
Organisations : ILO, UNESCO, International Court of Justice and UN Secretariat.
- (i) Paris
  - (ii) New York
  - (iii) Geneva
  - (iv) Hague
- Choose the correct option :
- (a) ii, i, iv and iii
  - (b) ii, iv, i and iii
  - (c) i, ii, iii and iv
  - (d) iv, iii, ii and i
11. Which one of the following organizations sets the rules for Global trade ?
- (a) Human Rights Watch
  - (b) The World Trade Organisation
  - (c) World Bank
  - (d) International Monetary Fund
12. Who was the first Prime Minister of India after Jawaharlal Nehru to visit China ?
- (a) P.V. Narasimha Rao
  - (b) Atal Behari Vajpayee
  - (c) Indira Gandhi
  - (d) Rajiv Gandhi
13. The movement 'Arab Spring' that began in 2010 later turned into which type of movement ?
- (a) Social Movement
  - (b) Religious Movement
  - (c) Political Movement
  - (d) Economic Movement
14. Which one among the following is a cause of disintegration of the Soviet Union ?
- (a) Inability of the Soviet System to correct its own mistakes.
  - (b) Over aspirations of the people.
  - (c) Rapid economic development
  - (d) Superiority of the Soviet System over Western Capitalism.

15. Choose the features of India's nuclear policy from the following :

- i. It is peace oriented
- ii. The policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed
- iii. Supports the nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.
- iv. Ensuring the membership in the Nuclear Supplier Group.

Choose the correct option.

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

16. Key areas of which one of the following regions were captured by the Chinese forces during the first attack in October 1962 ?

- |            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Assam  | (b) Arunachal Pradesh |
| (c) Ladakh | (d) Sikkim            |

17. The merger issue of Junagarh was resolved after \_\_\_\_\_ confirmed people's, desire to join India.

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Election   | (b) Public Meeting |
| (c) Plebiscite | (d) Compromise     |

18. Which one of the following factors has least affected the foreign policy of India ?

- (a) Economic competition at the global level.
- (b) Establishment of the U.N.
- (c) The creation of nuclear weapons.
- (d) Beginning of decolonisation.

19. What is meant by a 'hot war' between the two Super Powers ?

Choose the appropriate option as your answer.

- (a) A conflict in a particular region of the world.
- (b) A real ideological difference.
- (c) Power rivalries between the Super Powers.
- (d) A full scale war between the Super Powers and the allies.

20. Identify the main function of the UNICEF.
- (a) To promote efficient conditions of social justice and work.
  - (b) To collect emergency funds for children.
  - (c) To promote education and science.
  - (d) To create safety, parity and self-respectful conditions for both women and children.

21. Choose the one which was NOT a Princely State of British India ?
- (a) Mysore
  - (b) Hyderabad
  - (c) Bombay
  - (d) Manipur

22. Which of the statements are related to the strained relations between India and China because of annexation of Tibet by China in 1950 ?
- i. Initially, the Government of India did not oppose this act openly.
  - ii. When Chinese started suppressing the Tibetan culture, the Indian Government grew uneasy.
  - iii. When the Indian Government gave asylum to Dalai Lama, China alleged that India was allowing anti-Chinese activities.
  - iv. India strongly opposed the annexation of Tibet by China.

Select the correct answer from among the following :

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

23. Who among the following encouraged the coup that took place in 1991 in the USSR ?

- (a) The Bureaucrats
- (b) Hardliners of the Communist Party
- (c) The Soviet troops
- (d) The Cooperative societies

24. Which one of the following statements about the Princely States is false ?

- (a) In all there were 565 Princely States at the time of Independence.
- (b) All the 565 Princely States were legally free to become independent countries.
- (c) Hyderabad's accession to India took place in 1948.
- (d) The Nawab of Bhopal was eager to join the Constituent Assembly.

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Attempt any twenty MCQs. From the following Organisation, choose the correct one.  
(a) It does not have a permanent and non-permanent members.  
(b) It is a sovereign body.  
(c) It was created by the UN.  
(d) The UN came into existence after the Second World War.

5. Which one of the following is not a permanent and non-permanent member of the Security Council?  
(a) Should be a superpower.  
(b) Should be a major power.  
(c) Should be a middle power.  
(d) Should be a small power.

7. Choose the statement which is not correct regarding the boundaries during the partition of India.  
i. On administrative boundaries.  
ii. To ensure the continuity of the Government.  
iii. Simply coincided with the Government boundaries.  
iv. Coincided with the Government boundaries.  
Choose the correct answer from among the following:  
(a) i, ii, iii  
(b) i, ii, iv  
(c) ii, iii, iv

18. P.C. Mahalanand was the first Prime Minister of India.  
(a) First Prime Minister of India.  
(b) Second Prime Minister of India.  
(c) Third Prime Minister of India.

29. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India?  
Five year term.  
(a) Hugobon.  
(b) Nar.  
(c) Eff.  
(d) Th.

**SECTION - B**

Attempt any **twenty** MCQs.

25. From the following statements related to the United Nations Organisation, choose the one which is NOT true ?
- (a) It does not have authority over its member states.
  - (b) It is a sovereign body.
  - (c) It was created by and responds to its member states.
  - (d) The UN came into being when states agreed to its creation.
26. Which one of the following criterion was NOT proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council ?
- (a) Should be a substantial contributor to the UN Debates.
  - (b) Should be a major economic power.
  - (c) Should be a major military power.
  - (d) Should be a nation that respects democracy.
27. Choose the statements that were the basis for drawing the state boundaries during the colonial rule in India :
- i. On administrative convenience.
  - ii. To ensure the security of British India.
  - iii. Simply coincided with the territories annexed by the British Government.
  - iv. Coincided with the territories ruled by the Princely States.
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) i, ii, iii
  - (b) i, iii, iv
  - (c) ii, iii, iv
  - (d) i, ii, iv
28. P.C. Mahalanobis is considered the architect of which Five Year Plan ?
- (a) First Five Year Plan
  - (b) Second Five Year Plan
  - (c) Third Five Year Plan
  - (d) Fourth Five Year Plan
29. Which one of the following was an important measure taken by the Government of India to protect domestic industries during the Second Five year Plan ?
- (a) Huge allocations were made for large scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam.
  - (b) Efforts were made to raise the national income of India.
  - (c) The State controlled key heavy industries.
  - (d) The government imposed substantial tariffs on imports.

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30. Identify the issue where the Government of India and Bangladesh still have difference.

- (a) Disaster Management
- (b) Environmental Issues
- (c) Export of natural gas to India
- (d) India's Act East Policy

31. Which one pair of countries from the following is held together because of common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids ?

- (a) India and Nepal
- (b) India and Bangladesh
- (c) India and Sri Lanka
- (d) India and Myanmar

32. Which one of the following factors has strengthened relations between India and Sri Lanka ?

- (a) Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.
- (b) Free Trade agreement with Sri Lanka.
- (c) India's peace keeping force.
- (d) India's attitude towards Tamils in Sri Lanka.

33. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE about India – Israel relations ?

- (a) Cooperation in the field of Defence and Security.
- (b) Cooperation in the field of Cultural Exchange
- (c) Cooperation in the field of Space Research.
- (d) Cooperation to form a Military Alliance.

34. **Assertion** : The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries of military alliances and of the balance of power.

**Reason** : The Cold War was accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well.

- (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.



35. Which one of the following statements about the Cuban Missile Crisis is NOT True ?

- (a) Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union.
- (b) Leaders of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
- (c) Nikita Khrushchev ordered to place nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- (d) John F. Kennedy ordered to attack the Soviet warships heading to Cuba.

36. Which one of the following statements about the Third Five Year Plan is NOT correct ?

- (a) It was significantly different from the Second Five Year Plan.
- (b) It was urban biased.
- (c) Industry was given priority.
- (d) There was hardly any focus on agriculture-based industries.

37. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was inspired by the ideals of \_\_\_\_\_, as opposed to \_\_\_\_\_.

To fill in the blanks, choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) Communism, Leninism
- (b) Socialism, Capitalism
- (c) Marxism, Humanism
- (d) Gandhism, Capitalism

38. Which three major republics of the USSR declared in 1991 that the Soviet Union was disbanded ?

- (a) Lithuania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan
- (b) Russia, Latvia and Uzbekistan
- (c) Russia, Ukraine and Belarus
- (d) Russia, Estonia, Turkmenistan.

39. Which one of the following was NOT a weakness of the Soviet Union ?

- (a) The Communist Party was not accountable to the people.
- (b) There was rampant corruption in the Soviet Union.
- (c) The party bureaucracy had many more privileges than an ordinary citizen had.
- (d) Gorbachev initiated reforms in USSR.

40. **Assertion** : India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.

**Reason** : It was not a policy of fleeing away, but India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries.

- (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.

41. **Assertion** : The main privilege of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council is the 'Veto Power'.

**Reason** : The UN Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about the stability in the world.

- (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.

42. **Assertion** : India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

**Reason** : India itself is not interested to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- (d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

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43. **Assertion** : The old system automatically got destroyed.

**Reason** : The withdrawal of power from the people into power.

Choose the correct option :

- (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 correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- (d) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.

44. Which one of the following was suspended since 1999?

- (a) General Assembly
- (b) Security Council
- (c) Economic and Social Council
- (d) International Court of Justice

45. **Assertion** : NITI Aayog is a think tank.

**Reason** : It is a multi-stakeholder institution.

- (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 correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- (d) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.

46. In which of the following fields has India made significant progress?

- (i) Printing
- (ii) Education
- (iii) Culture
- (iv) Literature

Choose the correct option :

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

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43. **Assertion** : The old system of Social Welfare in the Soviet Union automatically got destroyed.

**Reason** : The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.

Choose the correct option :

- (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.

44. Which one of the following organs of the United Nations has been suspended since 1994 ?

- (a) General Assembly
- (b) Trusteeship Council
- (c) Economic and Social Council
- (d) Secretariat

45. **Assertion** : NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of Cooperative federalism.

**Reason** : It ensures equal participation of all states in the country.

- (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.

46. In which of the following areas does UNESCO work for their promotion ?

- (i) Print and Electronic Media
- (ii) Education, Natural Science
- (iii) Culture and Communication
- (iv) Literacy, Technical and Educational Training

Choose the correct option :

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

47. Which one of the following was NOT a correct reason for the Central Leadership of India to postpone the reorganisation of States on the basis of language after independence ?

- (a) It might lead to disruption and disintegration.
- (b) It would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges.
- (c) The bitter memories of partition were still fresh in the minds of the people.
- (d) President of India advised the government to postpone the reorganisation of States.

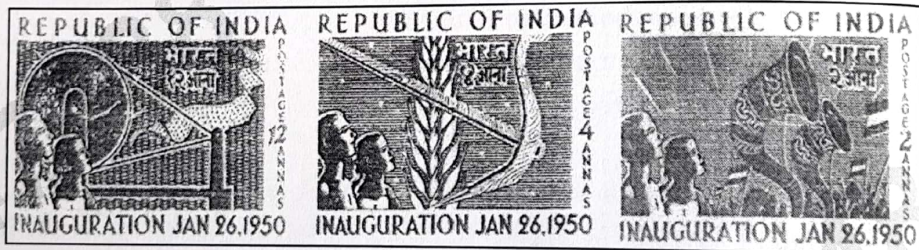
48. Which one of the following statements does NOT support India's commitment for a peaceful world ?

- (a) India advocates the policy of non-alignment.
- (b) India continuously contributes human resources to the U.N. peacekeeping operations.
- (c) India remained passive on the issue of USSR invasion on Hungary.
- (d) India always kept away from the military alliances

#### SECTION - C

Attempt any ten MCQs.

49. Study the following postal stamps carefully and answer the question that follows :



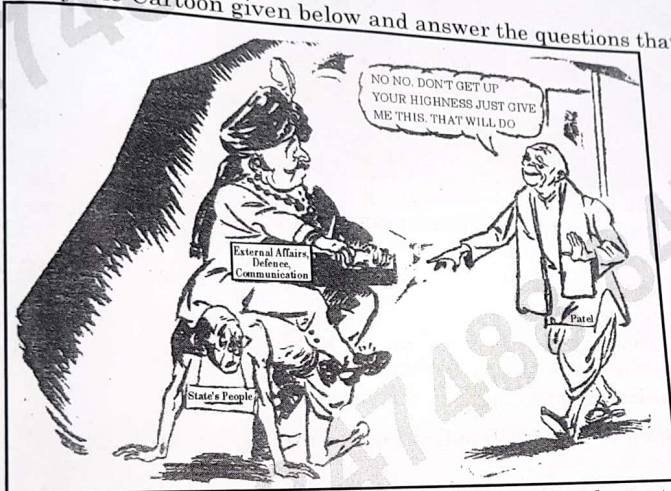
Out of four challenges given below that India faced at the time of independence, three have been depicted on the given postal stamps. Choose the challenge that has NOT been depicted on the stamps.

- (a) To make India an industrialised nation.
- (b) To provide employment to the masses.
- (c) To become self sufficient in agriculture.
- (d) To promote cultural harmony.

The following question is only for visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 49.

49. How many Princely States were there in British India before independence ?
- (a) 565  
(b) 560  
(c) 561  
(d) 567

50. Study the Cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow :



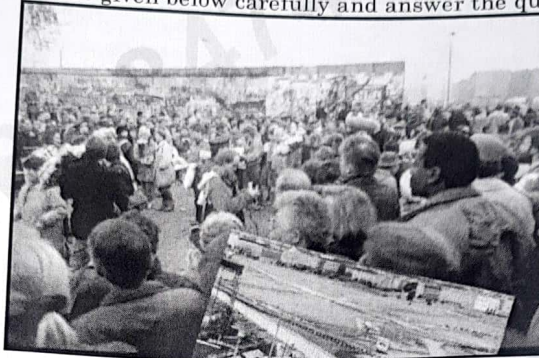
- Which one of the following statements related to the cartoon is incorrect ?
- (a) The cartoon depicts the relation between the ruler and the ruled in the Princely States.  
(b) Sardar Patel is asking the ruler to sign the Instrument of Accession.  
(c) The cartoon depicts the Patel's effort to negotiate with the rulers of Princely States.  
(d) Foreign Affairs, defence and communication were the subjects under the control of Princely rulers.

The following question is only for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 50.

50. Which statement about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is incorrect ?
- (a) Sardar Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.  
(b) He was totally against the Gandhian philosophy.  
(c) He was the first Home Minister of Free India.  
(d) Sardar Patel played an important role in the integration of Princely States.

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



Identify the incident depicted in the above picture that culminated into the unification of two countries and beginning of the end of communist block.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) The breaking of Berlin Wall
- (b) The demonstration against the breaking of Berlin Wall
- (c) The demonstration against the Cold War
- (d) The demonstration against capitalist ideology

The following question is for the Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of Qn. 51.

51. Which two countries got United in 1989 ?
- (a) East Germany and West Germany
  - (b) North Vietnam & South Vietnam
  - (c) North Korea and South Korea
  - (d) China and Singapore

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

Broadly, independent India faced three kinds of challenges. The first and the immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different cultures and religions. At that time it was widely believed that a country full of such kinds of diversity could not remain together for long. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fears. There were serious questions about the future of India : Would India survive as a unified country ? Would it do so by emphasizing national unity at the cost of every other objective ? Would it mean rejecting all regional and sub-national identities ? And there was an urgent question : How was integration of the territory of India to be achieved ?

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52. What was the main reason for the immediate challenge of shaping India as a united nation just after independence ?
- India was a Secular State.
  - India became free after a long period of slavery.
  - The British had drained out the mineral resources and ruined the native industries.
  - India was a large sub-continent having multi religious, diverse culture and various languages.
53. Why was it believed that country like India which was full of diversities could not remain together for long ? Identify the incorrect answer from among the following.
- People were divided on the basis of religion.
  - The caste based division in the social life created hatred.
  - The British had already divided the people on various grounds.
  - The British had framed policies for its unity.
54. Which one of the following arguments may prove as an obstacle to the National Unity ?
- National Unity will not be compromised with any other objective.
  - Regional demands will be accepted as long as they do not weaken the National Unity.
  - Absolute freedom of religion be guaranteed.
  - National identity will be given utmost importance.
55. Which one of the following statements related to the partition of India in 1947 is incorrect ?
- The partition paved the way for religious harmony between India and Pakistan.
  - The partition of India was responsible for the largest and tragic transfer of population in human history.
  - There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.
  - Minorities on both sides of the border fled their homes to seek safe shelter in refugee camps.

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Study the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow :

First of all, it meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons, had led to the existence of military blocs, the end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace.

56. Identify the event that meant the end of the Cold War.
- (a) End to the arms race.
  - (b) Disintegration of the Soviet Union.
  - (c) Accumulation of nuclear weapons.
  - (d) Emergence of many new countries in Europe.
57. The ideological dispute during the Cold War refers to the dispute between which two ideologies ?
- (a) Marxism and Liberalism.
  - (b) Capitalism and Communism.
  - (c) Democracy and Dictatorship.
  - (d) Non-alignment and socialism.
58. Which one of the following was NOT a consequence of Cold War ?
- (a) Huge collection of nuclear weapons
  - (b) Beginning of Non-Aligned Movement
  - (c) Mutual Trade Agreements
  - (d) Strengthening of Military blocs
59. Identify the main feature of the Capitalism.
- (a) It aims at parity in the society.
  - (b) It provides food, clothing and shelter to the needy.
  - (c) Private sector is encouraged for open competition.
  - (d) The Government initiates the Welfare Schemes for the poor and the needy.
60. Which one of the following statements about socialist system is incorrect ?
- (a) Socialist system worked very well in the Soviet Union before its disintegration.
  - (b) Following the Soviet model, many developing countries adopted the Socialist system.
  - (c) India has adopted the Socialist system constitutionally.
  - (d) China no more follows the Socialist system now.