

CUET (UG)
Political Science Sample Paper - 20
Solved

Time Allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - b. Any incorrectly marked option will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given zero mark (0).

Attempt any 40 questions

1. Which one of the following is **Arenas** of the Cold War? **[5]**
 - a) Ghana
 - b) Berlin
 - c) China
 - d) India
2. Which of the following event was considered as the end of bipolarity? **[5]**
 - a) The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - b) Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - c) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - d) Formation of Non-Alignment Movement
3. Which of the following nation joined the USA military alliance SEATO? **[5]**
 - a) Thailand
 - b) Iran
 - c) Iraq
 - d) Turkey
4. The person that opposed neo-colonialism was **[5]**
 - a) Khrushchev
 - b) Kwame Nkrumah
 - c) Churchill
 - d) Brezhnev
5. Which one of the following statements explains the meaning of the term "Fat Boy"? **[5]**
 - a) 'Arenas' of The Cold War
 - b) Code name for Arms Race
 - c) The logic of 'Deterrence'
 - d) Bomb dropped by the US on Hiroshima

6. What is the full form of NPT? [5]
- a) Non-power treaty b) Non-proliferation treaty
c) Non-participation treaty d) Non nuclear weapon treaty
7. Allied forces led by the _____. [5]
- a) Germany, Italy and Japan b) US, Soviet Union, Britain and France
c) US, Soviet Union, Italy and Japan d) USA, USSR
8. Yeltsin became the President of Russia in the year _____. [5]
- a) 1994 b) 1995
c) 1998 d) 1991
9. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union at the time of Cuban missile crisis? [5]
- a) Mikhail Gorbachev b) Gamal Abdel Nasser
c) Nikita Khrushchev d) Fidel Castro
10. Russian Revolution took place in the year _____. [5]
- a) 1949 b) 1916
c) 1917 d) 1918
11. What is the meaning of Perestroika? [5]
- a) Rejecting b) Reopening
c) Restructuring d) Recounting
12. What is the name of Russian currency? [5]
- a) Riyal b) Ruble
c) Rupee d) Real
13. When was the European Union established? [5]
- a) 1991 b) 1990
c) 1993 d) 1992

14. The Council of Europe was established in: [5]

a) 1969 b) 1949

c) 1979 d) 1959

15. Which of the following is the only country that suffered the destruction caused by nuclear bombs? [5]

a) Japan b) China

c) India d) France

16. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the: [5]

a) Foreign Affair Minister b) Prime Minister

c) President d) Defence Minister

17. East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called: [5]

a) Burma b) Afghanistan

c) West Pakistan d) Bangladesh

18. Which of the following is not a reason for the India Pakistan conflict? [5]

a) Over acquisition of arms b) Over the control of Siachen Glacier

c) Over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch d) Over the Chittagong Hill Tracts

19. The main objective of United Nations is to _____. [5]

a) prevent international conflicts. b) prevent spread of refugees.

c) prevent manufacture of war weapons. d) prevent industrialisation.

20. Why was the EcoSoc came into being? [5]

a) Peace and security b) Mutual fund

c) Aiming for an international corporation. d) Mutual understanding

21. Which of the following organ of the UNITED Nations lost its existence? [5]

- a) The Trusteeship council b) The Secretariat
c) The Economic and Social Council d) The Security council
22. Which one of the following has referred to the UNO as a talking shop? **[5]**
a) Dag Hammarskjold b) Kofi A. Annan
c) Shashi Tharoor d) Ban-Ki-Moon
23. The more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council is **[5]**
a) Located in Asia b) India's membership in the UN
c) India's growing economic power and stable political system d) Nuclear capability
24. Which of the two countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol? **[5]**
a) India and China b) USA and Canada
c) Japan and Germany d) Britain and France
25. Earth Summit was attended by: **[5]**
a) 59 states b) 191 states
c) 170 states d) 184 states
26. What does GATT stand for? **[5]**
a) General agreement on trade and tour b) General agreement on training and travel
c) General agreement on trade and tariff d) General agreement on tour and travel
27. The positive aspects of globalization are its capacity to increase our _____. **[5]**
a) Cultural heritage b) Choices
c) Homogenisation d) Heterogenization
28. Which among the following are the political consequences of Globalisation? **[5]**
a) Erosion of rich cultural heritage b) Political Mobilisation

c) Erosion of state capacity

d) Trade deficit among developed and developing countries

29. Name the 16th state of Indian union which was formed in 1963? [5]

a) Goa

b) Mizoram

c) Gujarat

d) Nagaland

30. How many princely states existed at the time of independence of India? [5]

a) 560

b) 565

c) 562

d) 563

31. Who among the following was the Maharaja of Manipur at the times of Independence? [5]

a) Ramachandra Singh

b) Su-Kha-Pha

c) Bodhachandra Singh

d) Hari Singh

32. The socialists advocated the ideology of: [5]

a) Hindutva

b) Socialism

c) Democratic Socialism

d) Communalism

33. What is the name of the document that the government of India prepares that has a plan for all its income and expenditure? [5]

a) Union Addresses

b) Statistical Abstract

c) Budget

d) Census Report

34. The Second Five Year Plan was launched in [5]

a) 1958

b) 1955

c) 1956

d) 1957

35. Which one of the following commissions was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence? [5]

a) Planning Commission

b) Shah Commission

c) Election Commission

d) NITI Aayog

36. Who was worried about a possible Chinese aggression in the future? [5]

- a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel d) Jawaharlal Nehru
37. China annexed Tibet in [5]
a) 1930 b) 1960
c) 1940 d) 1950
38. When was the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China? [5]
a) On 29 June 1954 b) On 28 April 1955
c) On 29 April 1954 d) On 30 April 1956
39. When was Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue? [5]
a) In 1965 b) In 1955
c) In 1966 d) In 1956
40. From the following, who gave the famous slogan **Jai Jawan Jai Kisan**? [5]
a) Ram Manohar Lohia b) K. Kamaraj
c) Indira Gandhi d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
41. Who became the Prime Minister of India after the first general election? [5]
a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Sardar Patel d) Smt. Indira Gandhi
42. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment was made during the Emergency? [5]
a) 67th amendment b) 42nd amendment
c) 44th amendment d) 74th amendment
43. What was the Shah Commission's estimation of arrested people under Preventive Detention? [5]
a) More 2 lakh b) Approx 60 thousand
c) Approx 34 thousand d) More than 1 lakh
44. Which of the following was the leader of the Bihar movement of March 1974? [5]

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a) Kanshi Ram | b) B. P. Mandal |
| c) Karpoori Thakur | d) Jayaprakash Narayan |

45. Which of the following campaigns contributed to the enactment of the 73rd and 74th amendment? [5]

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Chipko Movement | b) Narmada Bachao Andolan |
| c) Anti-Arrack | d) Dalit Panthers |

46. For how many years after the Chipko movement, the felling of trees was banned? [5]

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) 10 years | b) 13 years |
| c) 15 years | d) 12 years |

47. Which two new states were carved out of Punjab? [5]

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Haryana and Himachal Pradesh | b) Haryana and Uttarakhand |
| c) Punjab and Haryana | d) Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh |

48. Who led the government of the United Front in 1996? [5]

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) H. D. Deve Gowda | b) Indra Kumar Gujral |
| c) V.P. Singh | d) Narendra Modi |

49. Who headed the central government in India after 1998 parliamentary elections? [5]

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) I.K. Gujral | b) H.D. Deve Gowda |
| c) P.V. Narsimha Rao | d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee |

50. The General Elections of 2004 resulted in [5]

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) dominance of Congress | b) convincing victory of BJP |
| c) coalition government | d) the emergence of Akali Dal |

Solutions

1.

(b) Berlin

Explanation: The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950 - 53), Berlin (1958 - 62), the Congo (the early 1960s), and in several other places such as Vietnam and Afghanistan where great lives were lost. Hence statement C is correct.

2.

(b) Fall of the Berlin Wall

Explanation: The Berlin wall symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world. Hence, its fall is considered as the end of bipolarity as it was the beginning of the end of the communist bloc.

3. **(a)** Thailand

Explanation: In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia (Middle East), the United States built an alliance system called — the **Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO)** and the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO). **SEATO** was a regional-defence organization from 1955 to 1977, established between non-communist states to ensure collective safety during the period of the Cold War. The treaty was signed in Manila on 8 September 1954 by the United States, France, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, and **Thailand**. Although Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were not official members of this treaty, they were also offered protection.

4.

(b) Kwame Nkrumah

Explanation: **Kwame Nkrumah** (1909-72) the first Prime Minister of Ghana (1952-66) led the freedom movement and advocated the causes of socialism and African unity. He **opposed neo-colonialism** and was removed in a military coup.

5.

(d) Bomb dropped by the US on Hiroshima

Explanation: The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II; code named "Little Boy" and "Fat Man," respectively caused widespread destruction.

6.

(b) Non-proliferation treaty

Explanation: Non-proliferation treaty

7.

(b) US, Soviet Union, Britain and France

Explanation: US, Soviet Union, Britain and France

8.

(d) 1991

Explanation: 1991

9.

(c) Nikita Khrushchev

Explanation: Nikita Khrushchev

10.

(c) 1917

Explanation: Russian revolution took place in 1917. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most significant events in the 20th century. It completely changed the government and outlook on life in the very large country of Russia.

11.

(c) Restructuring

Explanation: Restructuring

12.

(b) Ruble

Explanation: Ruble

13.

(d) 1992

Explanation: The collapse of the Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of the European Union in **1992**. The foundation was thus laid for a common foreign and security policy.

14.

(b) 1949

Explanation: 1949

15. (a) Japan

Explanation: Japan

16.

(b) Prime Minister

Explanation: Prime Minister

17.

(d) Bangladesh

Explanation: Bangladesh

18.

(d) Over the Chittagong Hill Tracts

Explanation: Bangladeshi governments have felt that the Indian government behaves like a regional bully over the sharing of river waters, encouraging rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, trying to extract its natural gas and being unfair in trade. The two countries have not succeeded in resolving their boundary dispute.

19. (a) prevent international conflicts.

Explanation: prevent international conflicts.

20.

(c) Aiming for an international corporation.

Explanation: The full form of EcoSoc is the Economic and Social Council. It was set up for international corporation among the nations.

21. (a) The Trusteeship council

Explanation: Now the Trusteeship council has been ended. It has been inactive since 1994.

22.

(c) Shashi Tharoor

Explanation: The former UN Under-Secretary-General for communications and public

Information, Shashi Tharoor once referred UNO as a talking shop and said there are a lot of speeches and meetings at the UN.

23.

(c) India's growing economic power and stable political system

Explanation: India's growing economic power and stable political system

24. (a) India and China

Explanation: India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto protocols in August 2002. The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.

25.

(c) 170 states

Explanation: The **Earth Summit** or United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. The summit was attended by **170 states**, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations.

26.

(c) General agreement on trade and tariff

Explanation: GATT was brought to regulate the trade guided by USA.

27.

(b) Choices

Explanation: It would be a mistake to always assume that the cultural consequences of globalization are only negative. Cultural globalisation emerges and enlarges our choices and modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms i.e. burger can not be a substitute for masala dosa. Hence, it broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.

28.

(c) Erosion of state capacity

Explanation: Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity. All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

29.

(d) Nagaland

Explanation: Nagaland was formed in 1963 and added as 16th state in the Indian union.

30.

(b) 565

Explanation: Just before Independence, it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, the paramountcy of the British crown over the Princely States would also lapse. This meant that all these states, as many as **565** in all, would become legally independent. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

31.

(c) Bodhachandra Singh

Explanation: The Maharaja of Manipur was Bodhachandra Singh. A few days before independence, he signed the instrument of accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.

32.

(c) Democratic Socialism

Explanation: The socialists believed in the ideology of **democratic socialism** which distinguished them both from the Congress as well as from the Communists. They criticized Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants.

33.

(c) Budget

Explanation: The Government of India prepares a document (**budget**) that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years.

34.

(c) 1956

Explanation: 1956

35. **(a) 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.

36.

(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

37.

(d) 1950

Explanation: From time to time in history, China had claimed administrative control over Tibet. And from time to time, Tibet was independent too. In **1950**, China took over control of Tibet. Large sections of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover. India tried to persuade China to recognise Tibet's claims for independence.

38.

(c) On 29 April 1954

Explanation: On 29 April 1954

39.

(d) In 1956

Explanation: In 1956

40.

(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri

41. **(a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru**

Explanation: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

42.

(b) 42nd amendment

Explanation: The 42nd amendment, officially known as The Constitution Act, 1976, was

enacted during the Emergency by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi.

43.

(d) More than 1 lakh

Explanation: The government made extensive use of preventive detention. Under this provision, people are arrested and detained. The Shah Commission estimated that nearly One Lakh Eleven Thousand people were arrested under the Preventive Detentions laws.

44.

(d) Jayaprakash Narayan

Explanation: Gujarat and Bihar were Congress ruled states. Despite this fact students from both the states started agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places. Jai Prakash Narayan from Bihar gave a call for a total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres.

45.

(c) Anti-Arrack

Explanation: Anti-Arrack campaign contributed a great deal in increasing overall social awareness about the questions of women. This movement has some influence on the 73rd and 74th amendment.

46.

(c) 15 years

Explanation: Chipko movement was an environmental movement to prevent cutting down of trees. It demanded that local communities should have control over their natural resources. It achieved a victory when the government issued a ban on the felling of trees in the Himalayans regions for fifteen years until the green cover was fully restored.

47. **(a)** Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

Explanation: The decade of 1980s also witnessed major developments in the State of Punjab. The social composition of the State changed first with Partition and later on after the carving out of **Haryana and Himachal Pradesh**.

48. **(a)** H. D. Deve Gowda

Explanation: He was the 11th prime minister of India in 1996 led United front.

49.

(d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Explanation: Atal Bihari Vajpayee

50.

(c) coalition government

Explanation: coalition government