

CUET (UG)
Political Science Sample Paper - 19
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 of the following countries was **not** a NATO member? **[5]**
 - a) Germany
 - b) France
 - c) India
 - d) The Czech Republic
2. The movement which gave newly independent countries away staying out of the alliance: **[5]**
 - a) NAM
 - b) CENTO
 - c) SEATO
 - d) NATO
3. The report entitled Towards a New Trade Policy for Development was brought out by: **[5]**
 - a) International Monetary Fund
 - b) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 - c) World Trade Organisation
 - d) Limited Test Ban Treaty
4. According to the Non-proliferation treaty, a nuclear weapon state is one which has manufactured and erupted a nuclear weapon prior to _____. **[5]**
 - a) 1 January 1967
 - b) 1 January 1966
 - c) 1 January 1965
 - d) 1 January 1968
5. The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of _____. **[5]**
 - a) the Cold War
 - b) the establishment of NAM
 - c) the Unipolar World
 - d) the China-US Friendship

6. The NAM was formed by third-world countries. What was the motive behind the formation of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)? [5]
- a) To join the war against super powers
 - b) To make their influence over the other countries
 - c) To make their member states a super power
 - d) To challenge the Bipolarity
7. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union at the time of Cuban missile crisis? [5]
- a) Gamal Abdel Nassar
 - b) Nikita Khrushchev
 - c) Mikhail Gorbachev
 - d) Fidel Castro
8. The country that gave the aid and technical assistance for steel plants in India is [5]
- a) USSR
 - b) Japan
 - c) Russia
 - d) The United States
9. Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went for how many years? [5]
- a) 40 years
 - b) 7 years
 - c) 15 years
 - d) 10 years
10. Which was the first Soviet Republic to declare its independence from Soviet Russia? [5]
- a) Georgia
 - b) Armenia
 - c) Lithuania
 - d) Moldova
11. When did the parliament of Lithuania declare its complete independence? [5]
- a) March 1989
 - b) March 1991
 - c) March 1990
 - d) March 1992
12. The Warsaw Pact was _____. [5]
- a) a social alliance
 - b) a political alliance
 - c) a military alliance
 - d) an economic alliance
13. _____ has emerged as third alternative to world power. [5]
- a) Japan
 - b) China

d) The United States of America

[5]

b) Military

d) Industry

[5]

b) The road that connects all the ASEAN members

d) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative

[5]

b) Dominance of the clergy

d) All of these

[5]

b) Pakistan

d) Bangladesh

[5]

b) The Gorkhas

d) The Maoists

[5]

b) Security Council

d) Secretariat

[5]

b) General Council

d) Secretariat

21. The Fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice are _____. [5]
- a) Elected by the Security Council b) Elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council
- c) Selected through Examination d) Nominated By General Assembly
22. The total number of members represented in General assembly is [5]
- a) 191 b) 193
- c) 197 d) 195
23. Which among the following permanent member of the UN has used the highest number of Veto Power? [5]
- a) The USA b) Russia
- c) The UK d) China
24. The Club of Rome, a global think tank, published a book in 1972 entitled _____. [5]
- a) Global Poverty and its Threats b) Impact of Climate Change
- c) Our Common Future d) Limits to Growth
25. In which of the following summit the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities was accepted? [5]
- a) The Kyoto Protocol b) Paris Conference
- c) The Geneva convention d) The Earth Summit
26. Name the organisation which came into being in replacing GATT. [5]
- a) None of these b) IMF
- c) World bank d) WTO
27. Globalisation follows the principle of _____. [5]
- a) Liberalism b) Marxism
- c) Communism d) Socialism
28. The wake of globalization was first felt in the 1990s in India when the then finance minister, initiated the economic liberalization plan. [5]

a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

b) VP Singh

c) Dr. Manmohan Singh

d) Rajiv Gandhi

29. Which of the following speech was given at midnight on 14-15 August 1947 by J.L.Nehru? [5]

a) Freedom from Slavery

b) Awoke and Arise

c) Satyavev Jayate

d) Tryst with Destiny

30. Which state was **not** created in 2000? [5]

a) Chhatisgarh

b) Jharkhand

c) Bihar

d) Uttaranchal

31. In which place of the Congress session in 1920, the party recognized the linguistic principle as the basis of the reorganization of states? [5]

a) Lahore

b) Nagpur

c) Kolkata

d) Patna

32. The first three Lok Sabha elections of 1952, 1957, and 1962 were dominated by the Congress Party under the leadership of: [5]

a) Indira Gandhi

b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Jawaharlal Nehru

33. The state which has achieved nearly total literacy in India is: [5]

a) Manipur

b) Andhra Pradesh

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Kerala

34. In which state the people protest against the proposed Korean POSCO plant? [5]

a) UP

b) Andhra Pradesh

c) Orissa

d) Karnataka

35. Why J. C. Kumarappa supported the plan of industrialization of rural areas? [5]

a) To help the poor

b) To escape the vicious circle of poverty

- c) To boost up the economy d) For the ground level development
36. The first Non-Aligned Summit was held at _____. [5]
- a) Belgrade b) New Delhi
- c) Bandung d) Havana
37. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed between: [5]
- a) Nehru & Ayub Khan b) Indira Gandhi & Musharaf
- c) Vajpayee & Mushrid khan d) Lal Bahadur Shastri & Imran Khan
38. Awami league was led by _____. [5]
- a) Sheikh Mujib-Ur Rahman b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- c) Ziaur Rahman d) H.M. Ershad
39. Why did India not join either of the two camps i.e., Western alliance or Eastern alliance during the Cold War era? [5]
- a) India was working for a third camp. b) India was afraid of both the camps.
- c) India wanted to keep away from both the alliances. d) Both the US and the Soviet Union were against India.
40. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open _____. [5]
- a) Parliamentary Election, 1969 b) Presidential Election, 1969
- c) State Election, 1969 d) Local Election, 1969
41. Who among the following leaders is known for the strategy of **Non-Congressism**? [5]
- a) Ram Manohar Lohia b) Morarji Desai
- c) Jayaprakash Narayan d) L.K. Advani
42. Which of the following amendment of the Indian constitution reinstalled the power of judiciary which was removed by the 42nd amendment? [5]
- a) 44th amendment b) 43rd amendment

- c) 40th amendment d) 41st amendment
43. Shah Commission was appointed to inquire [5]
- a) domestic violence b) conditions of dalits
- c) child labour d) abuse of authority during emergency
44. Mandal Commission was set up for the issue of [5]
- a) child labour b) welfare of women
- c) temple conflict d) reservation of other backward classes
45. In which city of Uttar Pradesh the farmers had gathered in 1988 to protest? [5]
- a) Kanpur b) Aligarh
- c) Allahabad d) Meerut
46. In which year the Right to Information received presidential assent? [5]
- a) 2004 b) 2005
- c) 2001 d) 2002
47. Which of the following country had ruled the Goa till 1961? [5]
- a) Spain b) Portugal
- c) Britain d) France
48. Who was the finance minister of India when P .V. Narshimha Rao was Prime Minister? [5]
- a) V. P. Singh b) Manmohan Singh
- c) P.V. Narasimha Rao d) Morarji Desai
49. When was the door of Disputed Ram temple opened by the order of Faizabad district judge? [5]
- a) 1986 b) 1988
- c) 1990 d) 1992
50. How many governments have changed within the short span of 1989 to 2009? [5]

a) 7

b) 11

c) 13

d) 15

Solutions

1.

(c) India

Explanation: The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**, which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve states which declared that an armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.

2. (a) NAM

Explanation: NAM

3.

(b) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Explanation: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 entitled 'towards a new trade policy for development'.

4. (a) 1 January 1967

Explanation: 1 January 1967

5. (a) the Cold War

Explanation: The end of the Second World War (1939-1945) was also the beginning of the Cold War. The Cold War was the result of the emergence of the two superpowers that were rivals to each other i.e. the United States and the Soviet Union.

6.

(d) To challenge the Bipolarity

Explanation: NAM was formed to provide the third option for newly decolonized countries i.e. not to join either of the alliance.

7.

(b) Nikita Khrushchev

Explanation: Nikita Khrushchev

8. (a) USSR

Explanation: USSR

9.

(d) 10 years

Explanation: Tajikistan also experienced a decade long Civil War fuelled primarily by a clash between ethnic groups. The civil war started in 1992. The main zone the conflict was the south zone but the impact of the conflict was throughout the country. It ended in 2001.

10.

(c) Lithuania

Explanation: In March 1990 **Lithuania** became the first of the 15 Soviet republics to declare its independence. The independence movement began in Lithuania in 1988 and later spread to Estonia and Latvia.

11.

(c) March 1990

Explanation: Lithuanian communist party withdrew itself from Soviet communist party in December 1989 and declared independence on March 1990.

12.

(c) a military alliance

Explanation: The Warsaw Pact was a **military alliance** of east European countries liberated by the Soviet army together after the Second World War.

13.

(b) China

Explanation: China emerged as the third alternative to world power since its economic reforms of 1978 as China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there. China is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.

14.

(c) Education

Explanation: The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972. **Premier Zhou Enlai** proposed the 'four modernisations' (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.

15.

(d) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative

Explanation: ASEAN WAY is an interaction that is informal, confrontationist and cooperative to promote supranational structures in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

16.

(d) All of these

Explanation: All of these

17.

(c) Nepal

Explanation: Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. Throughout this period, political parties and common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government. But the king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.

18.

(b) The Gorkhas

Explanation: There was a huge influence of Maoists in many parts of Nepal who believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. Hence, a triangular conflict among the Monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists took place for some time. The parliament was abolished and the government was dismissed by the king in 2002.

19.

(d) Secretariat

Explanation: The United Nations Secretariat is one of the six major organs of the United Nations headed by the secretary-general, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the security council for a five-year renewable term.

20.

(d) Secretariat

Explanation: Secretariat

21.
(b) Elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council
Explanation: The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms of office by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.
22.
(b) 193
Explanation: 193
23.
(b) Russia
Explanation: As of July 2020, Russia/USSR has used its veto 116 times, United States 81 times, UK 29 times, France 16 times and China 16 times.
24.
(d) Limits to Growth
Explanation: The Club of Rome, a global think tank, published a book in 1972 entitled Limits to Growth, dramatizing the potential depletion of the earth's resources against the backdrop of a rapidly growing world population.
25.
(d) The Earth Summit
Explanation: The Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 adopted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities referring special needs of developing countries in the fields as development, application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law to protect environment by both developing nations in a responsible manner.
26.
(d) WTO
Explanation: World Trade organisation came into being in 1995 replacing GATT. Total 124 nations signed on the proposal.
27. **(a)** Liberalism
Explanation: Liberalism gives the liberal policy to promote Investment.
28.
(c) Dr. Manmohan Singh
Explanation: Dr. Manmohan Singh
29.
(d) Tryst with Destiny
Explanation: The first speech of the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947 was known as famous “tryst with destiny” speech while addressing a special session of the Constituent Assembly.
30.
(c) Bihar
Explanation: Language did not, however, remain the sole basis of the organisation of states. In later years sub-regions raised demands for separate states on the basis of a separate regional culture or complaints of regional imbalance in development. Three such states, **Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand**, were created in **2000**.

31.

(b) Nagpur

Explanation: Our national movement had rejected these divisions as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states. In fact, after the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the principle was recognised as the basis of the reorganisation of the Indian National Congress party itself. Many Provincial Congress Committees were created by linguistic zones, which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India.

32.

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: The most popular and charismatic leader the Congress party had in Indian politics was **Jawaharlal Nehru**. He led the Congress campaign and toured through the country. He led the Congress throughout the first three Lok Sabha. The victory in the first general election of 1952 was evident because Congress had inherited the legacy of the national movement. In the second and the third general elections, held in 1957 and 1962 respectively, the Congress maintained the same position in the Lok Sabha by winning three-fourth of the seats.

33.

(d) Kerala

Explanation: **Kerala** has achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates, and high access to medical care.

34.

(c) Orissa

Explanation: People facing displacement by the proposed POSCO-India steel plant in Jagatsinghpur district staged a demonstration outside the Korean company's office. They were demanding cancellation of the memorandum of understanding signed between the company and the Orissa government one year ago.

35.

(d) For the ground level development

Explanation: For the ground level development

36. **(a) Belgrade**

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

37. **(a) Nehru & Ayub Khan**

Explanation: Nehru & Ayub Khan

38. **(a) Sheikh Mujib-Ur Rahman**

Explanation: Sheikh Mujib-Ur Rahman

39.

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

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

40.

(b) Presidential Election, 1969

Explanation: The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the

open in the **Presidential Election of 1969**. Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of President of India fell vacant that year. Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations, the 'syndicate' managed to nominate her long-time opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the ensuing Presidential elections.

41. **(a)** Ram Manohar Lohia

Explanation: Ram Manohar Lohia

42.

(b) 43rd amendment

Explanation: 43rd amendment was brought by the Prime minister Morarji Desai in 1978.

43.

(d) abuse of authority during emergency

Explanation: abuse of authority during emergency

44.

(d) reservation of other backward classes

Explanation: reservation of other backward classes

45.

(d) Meerut

Explanation: In January 1988, around 20 thousand farmers had gathered in the city of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh protesting against the government's decision to increase electricity rates.

46.

(b) 2005

Explanation: In 2002, a weak Freedom of Information Act was legislated but never came into force. In 2004, RTI Bill was tabled and finally received presidential assent in June 2005.

47.

(b) Portugal

Explanation: Goa was under the Portuguese which expected freedom in 1947 but Portuguese refused. In 1961, the government of India sent army under 'Operation Vijay' and liberated Goa from Portugal rule and in 1987, Goa attained the status of 'State' position.

48.

(b) Manmohan Singh

Explanation: In the 1991 elections, Congress emerged as the single largest party. Narasimha Rao was chosen as the Prime Minister following the death of Rajiv Gandhi. Along with his Finance Minister, Manmohan Singh, Rao led the initial phase of the **New Economic Policy**, in which the import duties, opened a reserved sector for the private players, devalued the Indian currency to increase the export. This is also known as the LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) Model of growth.

49. **(a)** 1986

Explanation: Disputed Ram Babri-mosque was locked since 1949 by the order of the court and it was opened in 1986.

50.

(b) 11

Explanation: With the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then, there have been eleven governments at the Centre, all of which have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties, which did not join the government.