

CUET (UG)
Political Science Sample Paper - 17
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 two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era? **[5]**
 - a) Monarchism and Communism
 - b) Monarchism and Capitalism
 - c) Communism and Capitalism
 - d) Communalism and Capitalism
2. Initially, how many members were there in NATO? **[5]**
 - a) 15
 - b) 19
 - c) 13
 - d) 12
3. When did USSR place nuclear missiles in Cuba? **[5]**
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1963
 - c) 1962
 - d) 1960
4. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not _____. **[5]**
 - a) Rivalry between powers
 - b) Fighting
 - c) Judgmental conflict
 - d) Ideological conflict
5. After how many weeks USA became aware of Missile in Cuba? **[5]**
 - a) Two weeks
 - b) Three weeks
 - c) Four weeks
 - d) One week
6. Cold War managed to ensure _____. **[5]**

- a) Peace
- b) Human lives
- c) Human survival
- d) Human race survival

7. What does PTBT stand for? [5]

- a) Political Test Ban Treaty
- b) Partial Test Ban Treaty
- c) Petroleum Test Ban Treaty
- d) Permanent Test Ban Treaty

8. Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in: [5]

- a) 1975
- b) 1955
- c) 1965
- d) 1985

9. Which of the following incidents has been quoted as the **Collapse of communism**? [5]

- a) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
- b) Gorbachev's failure to get the desired results through his reforms
- c) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administration
- d) People were not satisfied with the Soviet System and government lost popular backing

10. Who was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist Party and leader of the Russian Revolution? [5]

- a) Joseph Stalin
- b) Boris Yeltsin
- c) Vladimir Lenin
- d) Mikhail Gorbachev

11. When did the Soviet Union collapse or disband? [5]

- a) 1992
- b) 1989
- c) 1990
- d) 1991

12. The most severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of: [5]

- a) Macedonia
- b) Yugoslavia
- c) Bulgaria
- d) Greece

13. 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? [5]

- a) Nepal
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Israel

14. When did China become a member of the WTO? [5]

- a) 1998
- b) 2005
- c) 1991
- d) 2001

15. The major landmark in the Indo-China relations was: [5]

- a) Hu Jintao's visit to India
- b) A.B. Vajpayee's visit to China
- c) Indira Gandhi's visit to China
- d) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China

16. Name the nation which became a member of the SAARC recently. [5]

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Bhutan
- c) Pakistan
- d) Myanmar

17. The South Asian leaders signed the SAARC Charter on: [5]

- a) 9th January 1987
- b) 5th December 1988
- c) 8th December 1985
- d) 7th November 1985

18. Which among the following statements about SAFTA is not true? [5]

- a) SAFTA aims at lowering the tariffs among member countries
- b) The agreement was signed in 2004 but came into effect in January 2006
- c) SAFTA stands for the South Asian Free Trade Area
- d) Some of our neighbors fear that India will invade their markets

19. Which of the following day is celebrated across the globe as UN Day? [5]

- a) 24th October
- b) 1st December
- c) 2nd October
- d) 10th December

20. On the reforms of structures and processes, the biggest discussions has been on the functioning of the: [5]

- a) Child mortality rate
- b) Nuclear weapon possession

- c) Health of the infants d) Security Council

21. The term of office of the UN Secretary-General is [5]
a) Three years b) Four years
c) Five years d) Six years

22. Who was the first woman President of the U.N. General Assembly? [5]
a) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit b) Aruna Asaf Ali
c) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur d) Sarojini Naidu

23. The present Secretary-General of the UN is: [5]
a) Kofi A. Annan b) Ban Ki-moon
c) U Thant d) Antonio Guterres

24. Which of the following published a report as 663 million people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water? [5]
a) UN Development Programme b) World Bank
c) Amnesty International d) Human Rights Watch

25. World Environment Day is celebrated each year on: [5]
a) 7 June b) 5 January
c) 5 June d) 5 March

26. Where did the fourth meeting of the World Social Forum (WSF) take place? [5]
a) Mumbai b) Nairobi
c) Porto Alegre d) Brazil

27. Which of the following are concerns in the impact of economic globalization? [5]
a) Re-colonisation of the weaker countries b) Erosion of a state sovereignty
c) The need for a social safety net d) Forced economic globalization

28. The cultural homogenization in globalization is regarded as _____. [5]

- a) neutral consequence b) negative consequence
- c) unbalanced consequence d) positive consequence

29. Which of the following leaders was the first Deputy PM of India also known as Iron Man of India? **[5]**

- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Amrita Pritam d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

30. Which state was carved out of Assam from the following: **[5]**

- a) Sikkim b) Tripura
- c) Meghalaya d) Manipur

31. When was the State Reorganization Commission appointed by the Central Government? **[5]**

- a) In 1948 b) In 1956
- c) In 1972 d) In 1953

32. Institutional Revolutionary Party exercised power in: **[5]**

- a) Finland b) Mexico
- c) Cairo d) Brazil

33. Which of the following is not correctly described the Bombay Plan? **[5]**

- a) It supported the state-ownership of industry b) It supported strongly the idea of planning
- c) It was made by some leading industrialists d) It was a blueprint for India's economic future

34. By which Five Year Plans the novelty of the planning system had declined? **[5]**

- a) The 11th Five Year Plan b) The 2nd Five Year Plan
- c) The 3rd Five Year Plan d) The 4th Five Year Plan

35. Which of the following is correct about the Mixed Economy of India? **[5]**

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Elements from the capitalist model and Indian model were mixed | b) Leftist was very happy with this Mixed Model |
| c) A mixed model was open to criticism from both the left and the right | d) Rightist are very happy with this Model |

36. In Which Year first Indo-Bhutan feature film **Singye** won four awards at 18th Bhutan National Film Awards? [5]

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 2019 | b) 2018 |
| c) 2017 | d) 2010 |

37. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in: [5]

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1956 | b) 1965 |
| c) 1954 | d) 1955 |

38. Sri Lanka is member of _____. [5]

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a) WHO | b) SAARC |
| c) UNESCO | d) G7 |

39. Why Britain attacked Egypt in 1956? [5]

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Over Suzhou Canal issue | b) Over Suez Cana issue |
| c) Over Panama Canal issue | d) Over Bruges Canal issue |

40. The constitution of India came into effect on the [5]

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) 26 January 1950 | b) 12 March 1948 |
| c) 26 January 1948 | d) 26 November 1949 |

41. The Indian leader who is the first recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award is [5]

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) B.R. Ambedkar | b) Rajagopalachari |
| c) Balraj Madhok | d) K.M. Munshi |

42. Twenty Point Programme was announced by _____. [5]

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) J.C. Shah | b) Mahatma Gandhi |
|--------------|-------------------|

c) Indira Gandhi

d) Morarji Desai

43. Which one of the following systems was **not** promoted by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya? [5]

a) Classless system

b) Casteless system

c) Conflict-free social system

d) Western system

44. Which article allows the President of India to declare National Emergency? [5]

a) 352

b) 371

c) 360

d) 356

45. Dalit Panthers was a militant organisation of Dalit Youth to be formed in which state? [5]

a) Himachal Pradesh

b) Punjab

c) Bihar

d) Maharashtra

46. In which of the following states the women had protested against the selling of Arrack? [5]

a) Uttar Pradesh

b) Maharashtra

c) Uttarakhand

d) Andhra Pradesh

47. Who was the leader of the Naga National Council? [5]

a) Angame Zapu Phizo

b) V.P. Singh

c) Karunanidhi

d) Lai Denga

48. Which of the following event are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of Hindutva? [5]

a) The liberalization of economy

b) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

c) Demolition of Babri Masjid

d) The Mandal issue

49. In the elections of 1991, Congress emerged as the: [5]

a) single losing party

b) single weakest party

c) single helpless party

d) single largest party

50. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in: [5]

a) May 1991

b) July 1991

c) June 1991

d) August 1991

Solutions

1.
(c) Communism and Capitalism
Explanation: The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances, and the balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well. The western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal **democracy and capitalism** while the eastern alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to the ideology of **socialism and communism**.
2.
(d) 12
Explanation: 12
3.
(c) 1962
Explanation: Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In **1962**, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.
4. (a) Rivalry between powers
Explanation: Rivalry between powers
5.
(b) Three weeks
Explanation: Three weeks
6.
(c) Human survival
Explanation: Human survival
7.
(b) Partial Test Ban Treaty
Explanation: **LIMITED TEST BAN TREATY (LTBT)** or **Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)** banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater. It was signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5 August 1963. It entered into force on 10 October 1963. It allowed only underground tests.
8.
(d) 1985
Explanation: 1985
9. (a) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
Explanation: Disintegration of the Soviet Union
10.
(c) Vladimir Lenin
Explanation: Vladimir Lenin was the founder of the Russian Communist Party, leader of the Bolshevik Revolution and architect and first head of the Soviet state.
11.
(d) 1991
Explanation: In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

12.

(b) Yugoslavia

Explanation: In eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two, with the Czechs and the Slovaks forming independent countries. But the most severe conflict took place in the **Balkan republics of Yugoslavia**. After 1991, it broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence.

13. **(a) 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.

14.

(d) 2001

Explanation: China's accession to the WTO in **2001** has been a further step in its opening to the outside world. The country plans to deepen its integration into the world economy and shape the future world economic order.

15.

(d) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China

Explanation: Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in India–China relations. Since then both governments have taken measures to contain conflict and maintain 'peace and tranquillity' on the border.

16. **(a) Afghanistan**

Explanation: Afghanistan joined the SAARC in 2007 and got its membership. At present, there are eight member countries in SAARC - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It also has nine Observers, namely China, EU, Iran, Republic of Korea, Australia, Japan, Mauritius, Myanmar, and the USA.

17.

(c) 8th December 1985

Explanation: On 8 December 1985, the South Asian leaders signed the SAARC Charter at the first summit in Dhaka.

18.

(c) SAFTA stands for the South Asian Free Trade Area

Explanation: SAFTA stands for the South Asian Free Trade Agreement, which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia and to sustain mutual trade and cooperation among SAARC members.

19. **(a) 24th October**

Explanation: On October 24, 1945, the United Nations was created. Every year for the month of October 24 UN Day is celebrated.

20.

(d) Security Council

Explanation: Security Council

21.

(c) Five years

Explanation: Five years

22. **(a)** Vijay Lakshmi Pandit

Explanation: **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit** was elected President of the eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1953, becoming the first woman to head the organ.

23.

(d) Antonio Guterres

Explanation: António Guterres, the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations, took office on 1st January 2017.

24. **(a)** UN Development Programme

Explanation: According to the Human Development Report 2016 of the United Nations Development Programme, 663 million people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.4 billion have no access to sanitation, resulting in the death of more than three million children every year.

25.

(c) 5 June

Explanation: World Environment Day is the United Nations day for encouraging worldwide awareness and action to protect our environment. It designated **5 June** as World Environment Day in 1972.

26. **(a)** Mumbai

Explanation: The World Social Forum (WSF) is another global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation. The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The **fourth** WSF meeting was held in **Mumbai** in 2004. The latest WSF meeting was held in Brazil in March 2018.

27.

(b) Erosion of a state sovereignty

Explanation: Globalization reduces the state's capacity and ability of government to do what they do. The erosion of state capacity or sovereignty is a concern for political globalization rather than economic globalization.

28.

(b) negative consequence

Explanation: Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. Hence it is a negative consequence.

29. **(a)** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation: After independence, first deputy prime minister was Vallabh Bhai Patel, who got a chance to work with the first Prime Minister of free India, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is also known as Iron Man of India.

30.

(c) Meghalaya

Explanation: Meghalaya

31.

(d) In 1953

Explanation: The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) constituted by the Central Government of India on 22nd December 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries.

32.

(b) Mexico

Explanation: Founded in 1929, as National Revolutionary Party and later renamed the **Institutional Revolutionary Party**, the PRI (in Spanish), exercised power in **Mexico** for almost six decades.

33.

(d) It was a blueprint for India's economic future

Explanation: Bombay Plan was merely a proposal not a blueprint for India's economic future. A section of the big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the Bombay Plan.

34.

(d) The 4th Five Year Plan

Explanation: The Fourth Plan was due to start in 1966. By this time, the novelty of planning had declined considerably, and moreover, India was facing an acute economic crisis. The government decided to take a 'plan holiday'. Though many criticisms emerged both about the process and the priorities of these plans, the foundation of India's economic development was firmly in place by then.

35.

(c) A mixed model was open to criticism from both the left and the right

Explanation: A mixed model was open to criticism from both the left and the right. Critics argued that the planners refused to provide the private sector with enough space and the stimulus to grow. Moreover, the state's policy to restrict the import of goods that could be produced in the domestic market with little or no competition left the private sector with no incentive to improve their products and make them cheaper.

36. **(a)** 2019

Explanation: 2019

37.

(d) 1955

Explanation: 1955

38.

(b) SAARC

Explanation: SAARC

39.

(b) Over Suez Canal issue

Explanation: In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt **over the Suez Canal issue**, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion.

40. **(a)** 26 January 1950

Explanation: 26 January 1950

41.

(b) Rajagopalachari

Explanation: Rajagopalachari

42.

(c) Indira Gandhi

Explanation: Twenty Point Programme was announced by Indira Gandhi to bring law and order and restore efficiency including land reforms, land redistribution, eradication of bonded labour etc.

43.

(d) Western system

Explanation: Western system

44. **(a)** 352

Explanation: National Emergency (Article 352) Article 352 of the Constitution of India speaks of the national emergency in India. In response to Raj Narain's petition, on 25 June 1975, the government declared an emergency on the recommendation of Prime Minister on a ground of threat of international disturbances, which invoked Article 352 of Constitution to bring law and order, restore efficiency and above all, implement the pro-poor welfare programmes.

45.

(d) Maharashtra

Explanation: Dalit Panthers was a militant organisation of Dalit Youth to be formed in 1972 in Maharashtra. Dalit Panthers addressed the issues to fight against caste-based inequalities, demanded effective implementation of reservations and social justice by restoring a mass action in various states.

46.

(d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation: Anti-Drunk Movement was started in Andhra Pradesh was a spontaneous mobilisation of women demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol in their neighbourhoods.

47. **(a)** Angami Zaphu Phizo

Explanation: Led by **Angami Zaphu Phizo**, a section of the Nagas declared independence from India way back in 1951. Phizo turned down many offers of any negotiated settlement. The **Naga National Council** launched an armed struggle for the sovereignty of Nagas. After a period of violent insurgency a section of the Nagas signed an agreement with the Government of India but this was not acceptable to other rebels. The problem in Nagaland still awaits a final resolution.

48.

(c) Demolition of Babri Masjid

Explanation: Ayodhya issue was started with the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in December 1992 to symbolise various changes in politics and debates about Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of BJP and Politics of 'Hindutva'.

49.

(d) single largest party

Explanation: single largest party

50. **(a)** May 1991

Explanation: May 1991