

# Political Science Sample Question Paper - 12

## Common University Entrance Test

### Section II - Domain Subject : Political Science

Attempt any 40 questions, out of 50

Time : 45 Minutes

**Q.1:** Why did India not join either of the two camps i.e. Western alliance or Eastern alliance during the Cold War era?

- (a) India was afraid of both the camps.
- (b) India was working for a third camp.
- (c) India wanted to keep away from both the alliances.
- (d) Both the US and the Soviet Union were against India.

**Q.2:** 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 superpower.
- (d) The first Non-aligned Summit was attended by 25 states.

**Q.3:** The founder of NAM, Sukarno was from Indonesia, Joseph Broz Tito from ..... and Kwame Nkrumah from .....

- (a) Afganistan and Yugoslavia
- (b) Indonesia and China
- (c) Yugoslavia and Ghana
- (d) Indonesia and Ghana

**Q.4:** Why did Russia become the successor of USSR?

- (a) Russia led the formation of CIS
- (b) It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN
- (c) It was the largest republic
- (d) Boris Yeltsin was more charismatic than Gorbachev

**Q.5:** Why was the 'First Gulf War' called the 'Video Game War'?

- (a) Use of military's in large number.
- (b) Use of mass destruction weapons.
- (c) Widespread television coverage.
- (d) All of the above

**Q.6:** Which of the following sections or bodies can pose a challenge to US Dominance?

- (a) Social Movements
- (b) Media and intellectuals
- (c) Non-Governmental organizations
- (d) All of the above

**Q.7:** Name the country whose foreign policy did not give much attention to ASEAN during Cold War.

- (a) China
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) India
- (d) Thailand

**Q.8:** Which among the following statement is true?

- (a) Iran is a observer country of SAARC.
- (b) Russia is the founder country of BRIC.
- (c) The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1949.
- (d) Thailand is a member country of ASEAN

**Q.9:** Which of the following countries has the world's second-largest number of start-up enterprises?

- (a) USA
- (b) India
- (c) Israel
- (d) China

**Q.10:** On what principles, the Constitution of Bangladesh was drafted?

- (a) Secularism
- (b) Democracy and Socialism
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Communism

**Q.11:** 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

**Q.12:** Which among the following countries is one of India's largest trading partners among the SAARC countries?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Pakistan

**Q.13:** How many founder states signed the UN Charter in 1945?

- (a) 45
- (b) 51
- (c) 52
- (d) 56

**Q.14:** The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created by .....

- (a) UN Development Council
- (b) UN Development Group
- (c) UN Security Council
- (d) UN General Assembly

**Q.15:** The countries which used WTO to advance its own interest are .....

- (a) USA
- (b) European Union
- (c) Japan
- (d) All of these

**Q.16:** Human rights include

- (a) Political rights
- (b) Economic rights
- (c) Indigenous rights of minorities
- (d) All of the above

**Q.17:** Poverty in South Asia has led to a problem of .....

- (a) Migration
- (b) Insecurity
- (c) Terrorism
- (d) Over-population

**Q.18:** Arrange the following terrorist attacks in sequence.

1. Peshawar School Massacre
2. Kabul School Bombing
3. Brussels Bombing
4. Paris Attacks

Codes

- (a) 4, 3, 1 and 2
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 1
- (c) 1, 4, 3 and 2
- (d) 1, 3, 2 and 4

**Q.19:** Global common include Earth's ..... Antarctica, the ocean floor and the outer space.

- (a) Atmosphere
- (b) Arctic region
- (c) Environment
- (d) Lithosphere

**Q.20:** Which of the following countries is faced with the problem of forest clearing?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Japan
- (c) UK
- (d) Mexico

**Q.21:** When was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1994

**Q.22:** What does the left wing argue about the contemporary globalisation?

- (a) Globalisation makes rich richer and poor poorer.
- (b) They want a return to self reliance.
- (c) Globalisation harms the traditional culture.
- (d) All of the above

**Q.23:** ..... is all about who gets what, when, where and how.

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Resources Geopolitics
- (d) Liberalisation

**Q.24:** Where was the latest WSF meeting held?

- (a) USA
- (b) Sweden
- (c) India
- (d) Brazil

**Q.25:** Muslim population in India in 1951 was .....

- (a) 15%
- (b) 12%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 5%

**Q.26:** The accession of which princely states was resolved after plebiscite that confirmed people's desire to join India?

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Junagarh
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Kashmir

**Q.27:** Choose the one which was NOT a Princely State of British India?

- (a) Mysore
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Manipur

**Q.28:** Who drafted the first five year plan?

- (a) K C Negoy
- (b) T T Krishnamachari
- (c) K N Raj
- (d) J C Kumarappa

**Q.29:** Who among the following is the ex-offio 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

**Q.30:** National Development Council was set up on .....

- (a) 6th August, 1950
- (b) 6th August, 1951
- (c) 6th August, 1952
- (d) 6th August, 1953

**Q.31:** In which year Panchsheel was signed ?

- (a) 1955
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1954
- (d) 1950

**Q.32:** When did the formal diplomatic relations developed between India and Israel?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1993

**Q.33:** A 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship of India with the Soviet Union was signed in .....

- (a) August, 1965
- (b) August, 1967
- (c) August, 1971
- (d) August 1972

**Q.34:** Which party dominated the first three general elections?

- (a) Communist Party of India
- (b) Indian National Congress
- (c) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
- (d) Socialist Party

**Q.35:** India is an example of ..... coalition system.

- (a) One-party
- (b) Bi-party
- (c) Tri-party
- (d) Multi-party

**Q.36:** A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress were known as ....., led by K Kamraj.

- (a) Extremists
- (b) Syndicate
- (c) Moderates
- (d) Swarajists

**Q.37:** What kind of special powers to the government are provided by the Indian Constitution during an emergency?

- (a) Press censorship
- (b) Powers are concentrated with the Union Government
- (c) Government has the power to restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

**Q.38:** Mention the main constituents of Janata Party.

- (a) Congress (O)
- (b) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
- (c) Bhartiya Lok Dal, Socialist Party
- (d) All of the above

**Q.39:** Which of the following aspects were opposed by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya?

- (a) Marxist Socialism
- (b) Western Capitalism
- (c) Decentralization
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.40:** What is the full form of BKU?

- (a) Bharath kalyan union
- (b) Bharatiya kisan union
- (c) Bharat kisan unnati
- (d) None of these

**Q.41:** Where was the movement called Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangh then started?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Q.42:** The National Rehabilitation Policy formed by the government in 2003 can be seen as an achievement of the movements like .....

- (a) MKSS
- (b) NBA
- (c) BKU
- (d) NFF

**Q.43:** Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by Hindu ruler .....

- (a) Jai Singh
- (b) Hari Singh
- (c) Rawal Singh
- (d) Sangram Singh

**Q.44:** The ..... was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs.

- (a) Khalistan
- (b) Punjabi Suba
- (c) Akali Dal
- (d) None of these

**Q.45:** Which movement used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its end?

- (a) Akali movement
- (b) Dravidian movement
- (c) Secessionist movement
- (d) J&K movement

**Q.46:** What does Hindutva mean?

- (a) It means Hinduness
- (b) It was based on Indian nationhood
- (c) It means everyone must accept India not only as their fatherland but also as their holyland
- (d) All of the above

**Q.47:** Bhartiya Janata Party is rebirth of which of the following political party?

- (a) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
- (b) Bahujan samaj party
- (c) Samajwadi party
- (d) Shiv sena

**Q.48:** Which of the following were the main agendas of General election of 2009 by UPA-II?

- (i) Employment Generation
- (ii) Social Equity
- (iii) Poverty reduction
- (iv) Laws on Population control
- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (iii)
- (c) Only (iv)
- (d) Both (iii) and (iv)

**Q.49:** When Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy?

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2007
- (c) 2008
- (d) 2009

**Q.50:** Jayaprakash Narayan has defined Total Revolution as a combination of .....revolutions.

- (a) Five
- (b) Six
- (c) Seven
- (d) Eight

**Answer Key : CUET Political Science Mock Test**

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (a)	18. (c)	19. (a)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (d)	25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (c)	30. (c)
31. (c)	32. (c)	33. (c)	34. (b)	35. (d)	36. (b)	37. (d)	38. (d)	39. (d)	40. (b)
41. (b)	42. (b)	43. (b)	44. (c)	45. (b)	46. (d)	47. (a)	48. (a)	49. (c)	50. (c)