

**CUET (UG)**  
**Political Science Sample Paper - 14**  
**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. The rivalry between the USA and USSR during the post-second world war period is known as \_\_\_\_\_. **[5]**
  - a) Policy of Non-Alignment
  - b) Apartheid
  - c) Cold War
  - d) Hot war
  
2. The end of the Cold War is usually seen as the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_. **[5]**
  - a) Political History
  - b) Western Political Thought
  - c) Contemporary era in world politics
  - d) Indian Politics
  
3. According to critics, what was the reasons for American Bombing Japan? **[5]**
  - i. To stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia
  - ii. To show Moscow that the United States was supreme
  - iii. To end the war quickly
  - iv. Both to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and to show Moscow that the United States was supreme.
  - a) Option (i)
  - b) Option (ii)
  - c) Option (iv)
  - d) Option (iii)
  
4. Who decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base? **[5]**
  - a) Fidel Castro
  - b) Stalin
  - c) American President Kennedy
  - d) Nikita Khrushchev



- c) March, 1949  
d) April, 1990
13. The Indo-China territorial disputes are principally over \_\_\_\_\_. [5]
- a) Ladakh and Sikkim  
b) Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh  
c) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim  
d) LAC and POK
14. Which among the following statements most closely explain the meaning of the Marshall Plan? [5]
- a) The US interventionist policy to the politics of Southeast Asia  
b) The threat to the dominance of the US dollar by the Euro  
c) The financial help to Europe by the US  
d) The counter policy against China by the US
15. Name the Chinese leader who formed the Chinese democratic republic? [5]
- a) Mao tse Tung  
b) Chou en lai  
c) Hu jintao  
d) Deng Xiaoping
16. Which party dominates the political affairs of Maldives? [5]
- a) Maldivian Socialist Party  
b) Maldivian Communist Party  
c) Maldivian Democratic Party  
d) Maldivian Republic Party
17. In Nepal, there was a violent conflict between the armed forces of the King and [5]
- a) Political activists  
b) Maoist guerrillas  
c) Armed military forces  
d) People's representatives
18. Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir are divided by the: [5]
- a) Line of Capricorn  
b) Line of Commons  
c) Line of Connect  
d) Line of Control
19. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice? [5]
- a) Sixteen judges  
b) Eighteen judges  
c) Seventeen judges  
d) Fifteen judges





- c) Europe  
d) The U.S.A.
34. A section of big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called \_\_\_\_\_. [5]  
a) Bombay plan  
b) Constituent assembly  
c) Drafting committee  
d) Planning commission
35. Which of the following was considered as a negative effect of green revolution? [5]  
a) Land saving  
b) Increase in regional and personal inequalities  
c) Developing of industries  
d) Increase in production
36. Which is the largest refugee settlement of Tibetans in India? [5]  
a) McLeod Ganj (Himachal Pradesh)  
b) Gangtok (Sikkim)  
c) Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)  
d) Manali (Himachal Pradesh)
37. Which of the following states has earlier known as North Eastern Frontier Agency? [5]  
a) Arunachal Pradesh  
b) Assam  
c) Manipur  
d) Mizoram
38. Nehru was our first Prime Minister as well as: [5]  
a) Foreign Minister  
b) Health Minister  
c) Education Minister  
d) Finance Minister
39. Which one of the following is not a part of India's Foreign Policy? [5]  
a) Policy of Non-alignment  
b) Respect for SAARC  
c) Respect for peaceful co-existence  
d) Respect for unipolar world
40. The economic situation in 1967 triggered off: [5]  
a) Price fall  
b) Military rise  
c) Price rise  
d) Economic progress
41. Who among the following leaders was the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India? [5]

- a) Morarji Desai  
b) P.V. Narasimha Rao  
c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
d) V.P. Singh
42. Who was the petitioner against Indira Gandhi's election in Allahabad High Court in 1971? [5]  
a) A.N. Ray  
b) Jayaprakash Narayan  
c) Jagmohan Lal Sinha  
d) Raj Narain
43. Which of the following Article is related to imposing emergency in the nation? [5]  
a) Art 356  
b) Art 350  
c) Art 354  
d) Art 352
44. After the 1977 general elections, which government which came into power? [5]  
a) Socialist Party  
b) Janta Party  
c) Congress  
d) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
45. To which states the farmer organization named Rayata Sangha belong to? [5]  
a) Andhra Pradesh  
b) Karnataka  
c) Tamil Nadu  
d) Kerala
46. When was Dalit Panthers formed? [5]  
a) 1970  
b) 1989  
c) 1972  
d) 1975
47. Which of the following schedule of the Indian constitution allows different tribes to complete autonomy? [5]  
a) Second Schedule  
b) Fourth Schedule  
c) Fifth Schedule  
d) Sixth Schedule
48. VHP stands for: [5]  
a) Vishva Hindu Parishad  
b) Vishal Hindu Parishad  
c) Vishnu Hindu Parishad  
d) Vivek Hindu Parisha

49. In which year was Janata Dal formed? [5]
- a) 1985 b) 1988  
c) 1982 d) 1975
50. Who was the chairperson of the Mandal Commission? [5]
- a) Nandeshwari Prasad Mandal b) Brijeshwari Prasad Mandal  
c) Chandeshwari Prasad Mandal d) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal

# Solutions

1.  
(c) Cold War  
**Explanation:** The **Cold War** was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other.
2.  
(c) Contemporary era in world politics  
**Explanation:** Contemporary era in world politics
3.  
(c) Option (iv)  
**Explanation:** Both to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and to show Moscow that the United States was supreme.
4.  
(d) Nikita Khrushchev  
**Explanation:** Nikita Khrushchev
5. (a) Logic of deterrence  
**Explanation:** Logic of deterrence
6.  
(c) U.S.A. and USSR  
**Explanation:** After the Second World War there emerged two rival superpowers \_ the US and the USSR. These two superpowers were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world.
7. (a) USSR  
**Explanation:** USSR was the leader of the Eastern alliance. The Eastern alliance was also known as the Warsaw Pact. It was created in 1955 with principle function to counter NATO's forces in Europe. It was led by the Soviet Union.
8. (a) Cold war  
**Explanation:** The wall symbolized the lack of freedom under communism. It symbolized the Cold War and divide between the communist Soviet bloc and the western democratic, capitalist bloc.
9.  
(b) Russia emerged as a new superpower.  
**Explanation:** Russia emerged as a new superpower.
10.  
(b) 25 December 1991  
**Explanation:** On December 25, 1991, Gorbachev resigned the presidency of the Soviet Union, which ceased to exist that same day.
11. (a) Openness  
**Explanation:** Openness
12. (a) April, 1949  
**Explanation:** April, 1949

13.  
**(b) Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh**  
**Explanation:** In 1962, military conflict over a border dispute of MacMohan Line resulted on an unwarranted claim by China which now lie in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.
14.  
**(c) The financial help to Europe by the US**  
**Explanation:** Under the ‘Marshall Plan’ the USA provided financial help to revive the European economy. America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under the Marshall plan.
15. **(a) Mao tse Tung**  
**Explanation:** In 1949 the Chinese democratic republic came into being under the leadership of Mao tse Tung after the communist revolution.
16.  
**(c) Maldivian Democratic Party**  
**Explanation:** The **Maldivian Democratic Party** (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island. The MDP won the 2018 Elections.
17.  
**(b) Maoist guerrillas**  
**Explanation:** During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal. They believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. This led to a violent conflict between the **Maoist guerrillas** and the armed forces of the **king**.
18.  
**(d) Line of Control**  
**Explanation:** Line of Control
19.  
**(d) Fifteen judges**  
**Explanation:** Fifteen judges
20.  
**(b) International Committee of Red Cross**  
**Explanation:** International Committee of Red Cross
21.  
**(b) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs**  
**Explanation:** General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
22. **(a) To maintain peace and security**  
**Explanation:** To maintain peace and security
23.  
**(c) It is an NGO (Non governmental organization) at international forum**  
**Explanation:** It is an NGO (Non governmental organization) at international forum
24.  
**(d) Scheduled Tribes**  
**Explanation:** As per the United Nations, indigenous population comprises the descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a

different culture arrived there from other parts of the world. In India, indigenous people apply to the scheduled tribes who constitute nearly 8 per cent of the population of the country.

25.

**(b)** The World Council of Indigenous Peoples

**Explanation:** The World Council of indigenous people was formed in 1975. The council became the first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive consultative status in the UN.

26.

**(b)** The developed countries

**Explanation:** Globalisation does not have equality at par the movement of people across the globe i.e. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure job security to their own citizens.

27. **(a)** Globalisation

**Explanation:** Globalisation follows the principle of liberalisation as well as privatization.

28.

**(d)** Human Rights activists and Environmentalists

**Explanation:** WSF is the World Social Forum, a global platform to bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.

29.

**(b)** 14

**Explanation:** On the basis of the States Reorganisation Commission's report, the States Reorganisation Act was passed in **1956**. This led to the creation of **14 states** and **six** union territories.

30.

**(d)** Hyderabad

**Explanation:** The Nizam wanted an independent status for **Hyderabad**. He entered into what was called the Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian government were going on.

31.

**(d)** The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and the year of displacement.

**Explanation:** The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and the year of displacement.

32.

**(d)** 1915

**Explanation:** Established in **1915**, the Mahasabha was known previously as the Sarvadeshak Hindu Sabha. In April 1925 the Sarvadeshak (all India) **Hindu Mahasabha** was formally established and all the regional organisations brought under it. In April 1921 it changed its name to Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha. It aimed to unite Hindu society by encouraging the Hindus to transcend the divisions of caste and sect. It sought to define Hindu identity in opposition to Muslim identity. The founder of **Bharatiya Jana Sangh**, **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee**, was the leader of Hindu Mahasabha. The lineage of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh can be traced back to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Hindu Mahasabha before Independence.

33. **(a)** USSR  
**Explanation:** On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development: the liberal-capitalist model as in much of Europe and the US and the **socialist model as in the USSR.**
34. **(a)** Bombay plan  
**Explanation:** Bombay plan
35.  
**(b)** Increase in regional and personal inequalities  
**Explanation:** Increase in regional and personal inequalities
36.  
**(c)** Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)  
**Explanation:** Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)
37. **(a)** Arunachal Pradesh  
**Explanation:** Arunachal Pradesh became a full-fledged State on 20th February 1987. Till 1972, it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). It gained the Union Territory status on 20 January 1972 and renamed as Arunachal Pradesh.
38. **(a)** Foreign Minister  
**Explanation:** Foreign Minister
39.  
**(d)** Respect for unipolar world  
**Explanation:** India is a key G-20 member country and the world's fifth-largest economy with a long tradition of international activism and promotion of rule-based multilateralism.
40.  
**(c)** Price rise  
**Explanation:** Price rise
41. **(a)** Morarji Desai  
**Explanation:** Morarji Desai
42.  
**(d)** Raj Narain  
**Explanation:** The first nationwide Satyagraha was organised by Jayaprakash Narayan for Indira Gandhi's resignation. He made people aware not to obey illegal and 'immoral orders' by a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila ground on June 25, 1975, as well as Indira Gandhi's elections, were also declared invalid on grounds to use government servants inter-election campaign on an election petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader.
43.  
**(d)** Art 352  
**Explanation:** Article 352 of the constitution of India states the govt can declare an emergency in the nation in case of internal and external insecurity.
44.  
**(b)** Janta Party  
**Explanation:** Janta Party
45.  
**(b)** Karnataka

**Explanation:** Rayata Sangha belongs to Karnataka. It is a prominent example of farmer organizations that dominated electoral politics.

46.

(c) 1972

**Explanation:** Dalit Panthers, a militant organisation of the Dalit youth, was formed in Maharashtra in **1972**. Activities of Dalit Panthers were mostly centred around fighting against increasing atrocities on Dalits in various parts of the State. As a result of sustained agitations on the part of Dalit Panthers along with other like-minded organisations over the issue of atrocities against Dalits, the government passed a comprehensive law in 1989 that provided for rigorous punishment for such acts.

47.

(d) Sixth Schedule

**Explanation:** The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution allows different tribes to complete autonomy of preserving their practices and customary laws. These provisions proved crucial in resolving some very complex political problems in the north-east.

48. (a) Vishva Hindu Parishad

**Explanation:** Vishva Hindu Parishad

49.

(b) 1988

**Explanation:** Janata Dal was an Indian political party that was formed through the merger of Janata Party factions, the Lok Dal, Indian National Congress, and the Jan Morcha united on 11 October **1988** on the birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan under the leadership of V. P. Singh.

50.

(d) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal

**Explanation:** Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal