

CUET (UG)
Political Science Sample Paper - 18
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 was not a member of SEATO? **[5]**
 - a) Australia
 - b) New Zealand
 - c) U.S.S.R
 - d) Pakistan

2. US dropped two atom bombs on Japanese cities of Hiroshima & Nagasaki in August, 1945. **[5]**

What reason was given by the USA in response to this attack?

 - a) To teach the world a lesson
 - b) To further encourage the war
 - c) To test their nuclear weapons
 - d) To end the second world war immediately

3. Who was the president of Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis? **[5]**
 - a) Fidel Castro
 - b) George bush
 - c) Nikita khruKhrushchev
 - d) John F Kennedy

4. Why did the critics said it was unnecessary to drop bombs? **[5]**
 - a) Japan was weak
 - b) Japan was innocent
 - c) Japan was about to surrender
 - d) Japan was stronger

5. The western alliance was codified into an organisation named _____. **[5]**
 - a) SEATO
 - b) NATO
 - c) NAM
 - d) CENTO

6. Which among the following is 'not' an Arms Control Treaty? [5]
- a) Limited Test Ban Treaty b) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I
c) South Eastern Asian Treaty d) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 Organisation
7. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong? [5]
- a) The US and USSR were engaged b) It triggered off an arms race.
 in direct wars.
c) It was a competition between the d) It was an ideological war between
 US and Soviet Union and their the superpowers.
 respective allies.
8. Under Bipolarity, the world was divided into two groups namely _____. [5]
- a) The north and south pole b) The USA and the USSR
c) The USA and the NAM d) The USSR and the NAM
9. Who invaded Afghanistan in 1979? [5]
- a) Soviet Union b) Pakistan
c) Russia d) USA
10. The Berlin Wall was more than kilometer long war [5]
- a) 150 km b) 100 KM
c) 200 km d) 175 km
11. _____ was the successor of Lenin. [5]
- a) Stalin b) Gaurbachev
c) Putin d) Trotsky
12. The Russian Revolution in 1917 was led by: [5]
- a) Mikhail Gorbachev b) Joseph Stalin
c) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin d) Nikita Khrushchev
13. Indo-Russian relations strengthened after the signing of Treaty of Peace and Friendship [5]
in:

- a) 1971
c) 1981
- b) 1951
d) 1961
14. China and India were involved in a border conflict in: [5]
a) 1992
c) 1962
- b) 1972
d) 1982
15. Which of the following is not a problem in the Chinese economy? [5]
a) Environmental degradation and economic Inequalities
c) Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs
- b) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as 18th century Europe
d) The privatization of agriculture and industry
16. The country that is Bhutan's biggest source of development aid is: [5]
a) the Maldives
c) The USA
- b) India
d) Russia
17. Which of the following pairs of South Asian countries have operated a democratic system successfully since its independence? [5]
a) Pakistan and Maldives
c) Sri Lanka and India
- b) India and Bhutan
d) Nepal and Bangladesh
18. Which of the following South Asian country was first to liberalize its economy? [5]
a) India
c) Bhutan
- b) Sri Lanka
d) Maldives
19. Which of the following countries is not a member of the G-8 group? [5]
a) Germany
c) Italy
- b) France
d) Spain
20. The US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Canada and Russia are the: [5]
a) Dominating members
b) G8 members

Solutions

1.
(c) U.S.S.R
Explanation: U.S.S.R
2.
(d) To end the second world war immediately
Explanation: US argued that the bombs were dropped to stop the destruction caused by the war and to end the war immediately.
3. **(a)** Fidel Castro
Explanation: In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the United States of America (USA) would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow **Fidel Castro**, the president of the small island nation off the coast of the United States. Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.
4.
(c) Japan was about to surrender
Explanation: Japan was about to surrender
5.
(b) NATO
Explanation: NATO
6.
(c) South Eastern Asian Treaty Organisation
Explanation: In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia (Middle East), the United States built an alliance system called- the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization. Hence SEATO is a military alliance like NATO of 1949.
7. **(a)** The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
Explanation: The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
8.
(b) The USA and the USSR
Explanation: “Bipolarity” in international politics describes the distribution of power between two states which exercise a majority of economic, military and cultural influence internationally. There was bipolarity during the Cold War as the world had only two big superpowers- former Russia and the USA.
9. **(a)** Soviet Union
Explanation: Soviet Union
10. **(a)** 150 km
Explanation: 150 km
11. **(a)** Stalin
Explanation: Stalin
12.
(c) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

Explanation: Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist Party and the leader of the **Russian Revolution of 1917**.

13. (a) 1971

Explanation: 1971

14.

(c) 1962

Explanation: 1962

15.

(d) The privatization of agriculture and industry

Explanation: China followed its own path in introducing a market economy. The Chinese did not go for 'shock therapy' but opened their economy step by step. The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998.

16.

(b) India

Explanation: India enjoys a very special relationship with **Bhutan** and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government. India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan and remains the Himalayan kingdom's biggest source of development aid.

17.

(c) Sri Lanka and India

Explanation: The various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems. India and Sri Lanka have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.

18.

(b) Sri Lanka

Explanation: Sri Lanka was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy, and it has had the highest per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war.

19.

(d) Spain

Explanation: Spain

20.

(b) G8 members

Explanation: G8 members

21.

(c) USSR/Russia

Explanation: Since 1992, **Russia** has been the most frequent user of the veto, followed by the United States and China. France and the United Kingdom have not used the veto since 1989.

22. (a) imperfect

Explanation: imperfect

23. (a) USA

Explanation: Boutros Boutros-Ghali was a diplomat, jurist, foreign minister of Egypt. He

issued a report, *An Agenda for Peace*; conducted a successful UN operation in Mozambique. He was blamed for the UN failures in Bosnia, Somalia, and Rwanda; due to serious disagreements, the **US blocked** a second term for him.

24. (a) Mexico

Explanation: Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation has come from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers working in different parts of the world. The forest movements of the South, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressures regarding forest clearing.

25.

(b) India does not believe in the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility

Explanation: Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world. India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing the greenhouse emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.

26.

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

27.

(d) Globalisation

Explanation: Globalisation

28.

(b) Brazil

Explanation: 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.

29.

(b) i and ii

Explanation: i and ii

30.

(d) Regional imbalance in development

Explanation: Language did not remain the sole basis of the organization of states. In later years sub-regions raised demands for separate states on the basis of separate regional cultures or complaints of regional imbalance in development. Such as Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh.

31.

(c) 1972

Explanation: Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in **1972**. Manipur and Tripura too emerged as separate states in the same year. The states of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh came into being in 1987. Nagaland had become a state much earlier in 1963.

32.

(b) Universal adult franchise

Explanation: The first general election was also the first big test of democracy in a poor

and illiterate country. India's experiment with **universal adult franchise** appeared very bold and risky. An Indian editor called it "the biggest gamble in history".

33. (a) plan holiday

Explanation: plan holiday

34.

(d) Planning commission

Explanation: Planning commission

35.

(d) 12

Explanation: 12

36.

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, **Jawaharlal Nehru** had been an ardent advocate of Asian unity. Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence.

37. (a) Zhou Enlai

Explanation: The Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama accompanied the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956. He informed Nehru about the worsening situation in Tibet. But China had already assured India that Tibet will be given greater autonomy than enjoyed by any other region of China. In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese forces.

38. (a) Punchsheel

Explanation: Punchsheel

39.

(d) V. Krishna Menon

Explanation: Nehru's close associate and the then Defence Minister, V. Krishna Menon, had to leave the cabinet. Nehru's own stature suffered as he was severely criticised for his naïve assessment of the Chinese intentions and the lack of military preparedness.

40.

(d) Indira Gandhi

Explanation: The slogan of **garibi hatao** and the programmes that followed it were part of **Indira Gandhi's** political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base.

41.

(d) 2012

Explanation: Aam Aadmi Party was formed on 26th November 2012 under the leadership of Mr Arvind Kejriwal.

42.

(b) March 1977

Explanation: March 1977

43. (a) 1980

Explanation: Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat and Congress Party came back in power.

44. **(a)** The Mainstream

Explanation: Newspapers like the Indian Express and the Statesman protested against censorship by leaving blank spaces where news items had been censored. Magazines like the Seminar and the Mainstream chose to close down rather than submit to censorship.

45. **(a)** 3000

Explanation: In the early eighties, an ambitious development project was launched in the Narmada Valley of central India. The projects consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium-sized and around 3000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries.

46.

(c) 1936

Explanation: All India Kisan Sabha, was the name of the peasants front of the Communist Party of India, an important peasant movement formed by Sahajanand Saraswati in **1936**. It later split into two organizations known by the same name: AIKS and AIKS.

47. **(a)** 1989

Explanation: 1989

48.

(b) Politics of Hindutva

Explanation: The politics of Hindutva is still seen as Pragmatic and decisive politics by many national and state-level political parties. The BJP pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising the Hindus.

49.

(d) V.P. Singh

Explanation: National Front was a coalition of political parties, led by the Janata Dal, which formed India's government between 1989 and 1990 under the leadership of N. T. Rama Rao as President of national front.

50.

(b) 1978

Explanation: The origins of Backward and Minority Classes' Employees Federation lie in an organization for employees of oppressed communities that were established in 1971 by Kanshi Ram, D.K. Khaparde, Dinabhana. This became BAMCEF at a convention held in Delhi in 1978, with an official launch on 6 December 1978, the anniversary of the death of B. R. Ambedkar.