

CUET (UG)
Political Science Sample Paper - 16
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 one of the following is not a cause of the Cold War? [5]
 - a) The establishment of NAM
 - b) The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - c) The emergence of the USA and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other
 - d) The Ideological conflict between the USA and USSR
2. Josip Broz Tito was related to? [5]
 - a) SEATO
 - b) NATO
 - c) CENTO
 - d) NAM
3. When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction un capable to each other, a full-fledged war is [5]
 - a) Likely
 - b) Must
 - c) Possible
 - d) Unlikely
4. The Soviet Union and Communist China responded by heaving close relations with regional countries such as [5]
 - a) North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq
 - b) North Vietnam, North Korea and Pakistan
 - c) India, Pakistan and Nepal
 - d) Iraq, Pakistan and Bhutan
5. When did America withdraw itself from the member of UNESCO during the Cold war? [5]

- a) January 1984 b) January 1990
c) January 1989 d) January 1986

6. Which one of the following organizations came into existence in April 1949? [5]
a) CENTO b) SEATO
c) Warsaw Pact d) NATO

7. In which of the following country the latest NAM summit held in the year 2019? [5]
a) Indonesia b) Azerbaijan
c) Havana d) Belgrade

8. Name the disputed area between Azerbaijan and Armenia. [5]
a) Shirak b) Yugoslavia
c) Kotayk d) Nagorno-Karabakh

9. The Socialist Movement was inspired by the ideas of: [5]
a) Democracy b) Communalism
c) Dictatorship d) Socialism

10. The real GDP of Russia in 1999 was below what it was in: [5]
a) 1969 b) 1989
c) 1959 d) 1979

11. Shock therapy was related to _____. [5]
a) Economic model b) Defence
c) Agreement d) Successor of the USSR

12. Bolshevik Communist party was founded by: [5]
a) Leonid Brezhnev b) Stalin
c) Nikita Khrushchev d) Vladimir Lenin

13. In January 2007, the two countries that joined the EU were [5]

- a) Bulgaria and Romania b) Britain and Denmark
c) Italy and France d) Finland and Sweden
14. Which among the following gives more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council. **[5]**
- a) It is located in Asia b) Nuclear capability
c) It has been a member of UN since its inception d) India's growing economic power and stable political system
15. Relationship between India and Russia are rooted in mutual: **[5]**
- a) competition b) cooperation
c) hatred d) suspense
16. India and Pakistan have signed the Indus Waters treaty with the help of the _____. **[5]**
- a) UNO b) USA
c) World Bank d) USSR
17. The Seven Party Alliance is a coalition of: **[5]**
- a) Monarchical forces b) Non-governmental organisations in Nepal
c) Nepali political parties d) Maoist parties only
18. When was LTTE vanquished? **[5]**
- a) 2009 b) 2010
c) 2008 d) 2006
19. The UN's most visible public figure and representative head is the **[5]**
- a) Deputy General b) Secretary-General
c) Chief Executive Officer d) Administrative Officer
20. Which among the following country is the highest contributor to the UN budget? **[5]**
- a) The USA b) China
c) The EU d) Japan

21. The two aspects of Human Rights are [5]
- a) social and legal aspects b) economic and political aspects
 - c) economic and legal aspects d) natural and legal aspects
22. Which of the following oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level? [5]
- a) IAEA b) WHO
 - c) IMF d) WTO
23. Which of the following is Human Rights Organisation? [5]
- a) The Arab League b) Amnesty international
 - c) The organization of African Unity d) The French Community
24. Which one of the following is not a reason for environmental movement across the Globe? [5]
- a) Coal Mining b) Scarcity of water resources
 - c) Mega Dams Projects d) Forest clearing at an alarming rate
25. Which of the following outlines the initiatives to improve energy efficiency? [5]
- a) The Energy Conservation Act of 2001 b) The Electricity Act of 2003
 - c) Pollution Control Act d) National Fuel Policy
26. Which of the following statements is not a cause of globalization? [5]
- a) Improved communications b) Global Poverty
 - c) Technological advancement d) Recognition of the interconnections by the world population
27. Which among the following statements is true about India and Globalisation? [5]
- a) India has always favored the neo-liberal globalization b) India opened its economy in 1991 in response to a financial crisis
 - c) India is the first South Asian country to liberalize its economy d) India had a fairly rapid rate of economic growth

35. In which year was the NITI Aayog constituted? [5]
a) 2014 b) 2016
c) 2015 d) 2017

36. What among the following was not divided between India and Pakistan? [5]
a) Monuments b) Assets
c) Liabilities d) Typewriters, books and musical instruments

37. The first summit of NAM was held in Belgrade in _____. [5]
a) March 1961 b) September 1961
c) April 1965 d) July 1962

38. Who was India's top-level leader to visit China in 1979 after the 1962 War? [5]
a) Atal Behari Vajpayee b) Jaya Prakash Narayan
c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Morarji Desai

39. After Nehru, the first Prime Minister to visit China was [5]
a) V.P. Singh b) Indira Gandhi
c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

40. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was: [5]
a) Protection of princely states b) Economy free from state control
c) Autonomy of states within the union d) Interest of the working class

41. The Syndicate wanted Indira Gandhi to act as a: [5]
a) financial backup b) face of the country
c) puppet d) strong leader

42. The Shah Commission was headed by: [5]
a) Justice J C Shah b) Justice D C Shah

c) Justice K C Shah

d) Justice M C Shah

43. Which of the following was a political party that backed the Congress during the emergency? [5]

a) Janata Party

b) CPI

c) Socialist Party

d) Swatantra Party

44. Which of the following Hindi writer returned his/her Padma Shri to protest emergency? [5]

a) Fanishwarnath Renu

b) Amrita Pritam

c) Shivarama Karanth

d) Gayatri Devi

45. What was the method of action of Dalit Panthers? [5]

a) Massive rallies

b) Mass struggle

c) Mass action

d) Mass mobilisation

46. To which state the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan is associated with? [5]

a) Madhya Pradesh

b) Bihar

c) Rajasthan

d) Uttar Pradesh

47. The alliance of Akali Dal (Badal) and the BJP scored a major victory in: [5]

a) 1987

b) 1967

c) 1997

d) 1977

48. Who was Mir Baqi? [5]

a) He was the minister of the emperor Babur.

b) He was Mughal Emperor.

c) He ruled over Uttar Pradesh.

d) He built Babri-mosque.

49. Which of the National political party led the Alliance named United Progressive Alliance? [5]

a) DMK

b) AGP

c) BSP

d) INC

50. Name the first commission which was formed for other backward classes. [5]

a) Mukherjee Commission

b) Kalelkar Commission

c) Mandal Commission

d) Sachchar Commission

Solutions

1. **(a)** The establishment of NAM

Explanation: The Cuban Missile Crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War. The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances, and of the Balance of Power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well. The Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and USSR as two superpowers rival to each other. To reduce the tension due to the Cold War, NAM had played an important role.

2.

- (d)** NAM

Explanation: NAM

3.

- (d)** Unlikely

Explanation: Unlikely

4. **(a)** North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq

Explanation: North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq

5. **(a)** January 1984

Explanation: America walked out of UNESCO during the cold war politics in 1984. Under former president, Ronald Reagan's administration it withdrew from the UN body because the agency used to advance Soviet interests.

6.

- (d)** NATO

Explanation: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 30 North American and European countries. The organization implements the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949.

7.

- (b)** Azerbaijan

Explanation: The first summit of NAM in 1961 in Belgrade was attended by 25 member states. The 18th summit, was held in Azerbaijan in 2019. It included 120 member states and 17 observer countries.

8.

- (d)** Nagorno-Karabakh

Explanation: Nagorno-Karabakh

9.

- (d)** Socialism

Explanation: Socialism

10.

- (b)** 1989

Explanation: 1989

11. **(a)** Economic model

Explanation: It was the transition period on the disintegration of the USSR.

12.

(d) Vladimir Lenin

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

13. (a) Bulgaria and Romania

Explanation: In January 2007 **Bulgaria and Romania** joined the European Union.

14.

(d) India's growing economic power and stable political system

Explanation: India's growing economic power and stable political system

15.

(b) cooperation

Explanation: cooperation

16.

(c) World Bank

Explanation: India and Pakistan have had problems over the sharing of river waters. Eventually, in 1960, the World Bank resolved the 'Indus River Water Dispute' between India and Pakistan.

17.

(c) Nepali political parties

Explanation: The largely non-violent pro-democracy movement was led by the coalition of Nepali political parties the **Seven Party Alliance** (SPA), the Maoists, and social activists. As a result in April 2006, the monarch was forced to restore the House of Representatives that had been dissolved in April 2002.

18. (a) 2009

Explanation: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is a militant organisation that fought an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Eelam'. The armed conflict came to an end, as the LTTE was vanquished in **2009**.

19.

(b) Secretary-General

Explanation: Secretary-General

20. (a) The USA

Explanation: The United States is the largest provider of financial contributions to the United Nations, providing 22 percent of the entire UN budget in 2020 (in comparison the next biggest contributors are China with 12 percent, and Japan with 8.5 percent).

21.

(d) natural and legal aspects

Explanation: natural and legal aspects

22.

(c) IMF

Explanation: IMF

23.

(b) Amnesty international

Explanation: Amnesty international

24.

(b) Scarcity of water resources

Explanation: Environmental movements are amongst the most powerful social movements across the globe today. However the scarcity of problems is a major concern for the various parts of the world but most of the environmental movements are against the mega-dams, coal mining, etc rather than the shortage of water.

25. **(a) The Energy Conservation Act of 2001**

Explanation: The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. For example, the Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.

26.

(b) Global Poverty

Explanation: Global poverty refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing or least developed countries. Global Poverty is a new source of threats to security and it can not be a cause of globalization.

27.

(b) India opened its economy in 1991 in response to a financial crisis

Explanation: In India, Globalisation has led to setting up of foreign companies as India realised the need for relating the Indian economy with the world by responding to 1991 financial crisis. In 1991, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that have sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

28. **(a) 9% of GDP**

Explanation: 9% of GDP

29.

(b) The government had used deceitful tactics to unite princely states

Explanation: The rulers of the princely states signed a document called the Instrument of Accession. The 'Instrument of accession' was a legal document created in 1947. It was executed by Government of India to princely states which were signed by most of the rulers.

30.

(d) A para-military force of Nizam of Hyderabad

Explanation: Razakars were a para-military force of Nizam of Hyderabad was sent to respond to people's movement which had no bounds. He leased Razakars on people who were protesting against his oppressive rule.

31.

(b) Punjab

Explanation: Punjab

32.

(c) C. Rajagopalachari

Explanation: **C. Rajagopalachari** was a senior leader of Congress and literary writer. He was the first Indian to be the Governor-General of India (1948- 1950) and a minister in the Union Cabinet. He later became Chief Minister of Madras state and was the **first recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award** and the founder of the Swatantra Party (1959).

33.

(c) Contrast between poor peasantry and landlords were reduced

Explanation: The Green Revolution had the following effects:

- i. It resulted in the rise of what is called the middle peasant's sections.
- ii. In many parts, the stark contrast between the poor peasantry and the landlords produced conditions favourable for leftwing organizations to organize in poor peasants.

34.

(b) 1944

Explanation: 1944

35.

(c) 2015

Explanation: National Institution for Transforming India, better known as NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015.

36. (a) Monuments

Explanation: The monuments were not divided as they were immovable assets.

37.

(b) September 1961

Explanation: September 1961

38. (a) Atal Behari Vajpayee

Explanation: It took more than a decade for India and China to resume normal relations. It was in 1976 that full diplomatic relations were restored between the two countries. Atal Behari Vajpayee was the first top level leader to visit China in 1979.

39.

(c) Rajiv Gandhi

Explanation: Rajiv Gandhi became the first Prime Minister after Nehru to visit China. Since then, the emphasis is more on trade relations between the two countries. It took more than a decade for India and China to resume normal relations. It was in 1976 that full diplomatic relations were restored between the two countries. Atal Behari Vajpayee was the first top-level leader (he was then External Affairs Minister) to visit China in 1979.

40.

(b) Economy free from state control

Explanation: Economy free from state control

41.

(c) puppet

Explanation: puppet

42. (a) Justice J C Shah

Explanation: Justice J C Shah.

43.

(b) CPI

Explanation: CPI continued to back the Congress during the Emergency. The party also believed that there was an international conspiracy against the unity of India. It believed that in such circumstances some restrictions on agitations were justified.

44. (a) Fanishwarnath Renu

Explanation: Kannada writer Shivarama Karanth, awarded with Padma Bhushan, and

Hindi writer Fanishwarnath Renu, awarded with Padma Shri, returned their awards in protest against the suspension of democracy. By and large, though, such open acts of defiance and resistance were rare.

45.

(c) Mass action

Explanation: Activities of Dalit Panthers were mostly centred around fighting against increasing atrocities on Dalits in Maharashtra. It resorted to **mass action** for the assertion of Dalits' rights.

46.

(c) Rajasthan

Explanation: Movement For Right to Information started in 1990 when a mass based called the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan took the initiative in demanding records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers.

47.

(c) 1997

Explanation: 1997

48.

(d) He built Babri-mosque.

Explanation: He was Senapati of the Mughal Emperor Babur. He built Babri-mosque by the order of the emperor Babur.

49.

(d) INC

Explanation: In 2004 elections, the coalition led by BJP National Democratic Alliance was defeated and a new coalition led by the Congress, known as the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) came to power.

50.

(b) Kalelkar Commission

Explanation: India's first **Backward Classes Commission** was set up in 1953 called the **Kalelkar Commission**. Headed by Kaka Kalelkar, the commission submitted its report in 1955. However, its recommendations were rejected by the Union Government for creating a casteless society.