

# Political Science Sample Question Paper - 13

**Exam Name : CUET (UG)**

**Subject : Political Science**

**Attempt any 40 questions out of 50**

**Time : 45 Minutes**

**Q.1:** The Western Alliance headed by US represented the ideology of .....

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

**Q.2:** Choose the correct option regarding the Cuban Missile Crisis.

- (a) In 1962, nuclear missiles were placed in Cuba.
- (b) The installation of nuclear weapons put US under threat.
- (c) USSR wanted a full scale war between the two countries.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.3:** Which one of the following is the correct full form of CTBT?

- (a) Correct Test Ban Theory
- (b) Complete Test Ban Treaty
- (c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- (d) Comprehensive Total Ban Theory

**Q.4:** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in

- (a) 1914
- (b) 1917
- (c) 1939
- (d) 1991

**Q.5:** Shock Therapy is a phenomenon associated with .....

- (a) Central Asian conflicts in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan
- (b) New International Economic Order
- (c) US plans to root out communism
- (d) Stabilising the Russian currency against the US dollar

**Q.6:** The Arab Spring was a struggle against which of the following aspects?

- (a) Unemployment
- (b) Corruption
- (c) Poverty
- (d) All of these

**Q.7:** Name the countries which resisted Maastricht Treaty.

- (a) Britain and France
- (b) France and USA
- (c) Germany and Britain
- (d) Denmark and Sweden

**Q.8:** Which of the following country is NOT a member of BRICS?

- (a) Russia
- (b) China
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Sri Lanka

**Q.9:** The 13th conference of BRICS in June 2021 was held in which of the following countries?

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

**Q.10:** When Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy?

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

**Q.11:** Which one pair of countries from the following is held together because of common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids?

- (a) India and Nepal
- (b) India and Bangladesh
- (c) India and Sri Lanka
- (d) India and Myanmar

**Q.12:** Choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in the year 1975.
- (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.
- (c) Let. Gen. HM Ershad step down in Bangladesh in 1990.
- (d) General Parwez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 2000.

**Q.13:** The main objective of the United Nations is to

- (a) control the big powers to exploit small countries.
- (b) check population growth
- (c) prevent international conflicts
- (d) manufacture medicines

**Q.14:** The Headquarter of UNESCO is located in .....

- (a) Paris
- (b) Geneva
- (c) Italy
- (d) Netherlands

**Q.15:** Which organisation is the only 'Tripartite agency'?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) World Trade Organisation
- (c) International Labour Organisation
- (d) UNESCO

**Q.16:** On which the non-traditional concept of security focus on?

- (a) Human Security
- (b) Global Security
- (c) Defence
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.17:** Which of the following is a source of insecurity?

- (a) Human Rights
- (b) Balance of Power
- (c) Global Poverty
- (d) Alliance Building

**Q.18:** Human Security is about the protection of people more than the protection of .....

- (a) values
- (b) regions
- (c) religions
- (d) states

**Q.19:** Which one of the following agency of UN is related to Environmental issues?

- (a) UNDP
- (b) UNEP
- (c) UNESCO
- (d) UNHRC

**Q.20:** Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about UNFCCC.

- (a) It provides that parties should act to protect the climate system.
- (b) It should be on the basis of equity.
- (c) It is an international environment treaty adopted in 1992.
- (d) All of the above

**Q.21:** The purpose of the COP was to

- (a) Stabilise concentration of greenhouse gases
- (b) Prevent rise of global temperature
- (c) Conserve resources
- (d) All of the above

**Q.22:** The process of integration of different countries is called

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) None of these

**Q.23:** Erosion of state capacity is related to ..... globalisation.

- (a) Economical
- (b) Cultural
- (c) Social
- (d) Political

**Q.24:** According to the right wing, people will lose their age old ..... because of globalisation.

- (a) money
- (b) ideas
- (c) values
- (d) power

**Q.25:** Which of the following challenges were faced by India after independence?

- (a) Accommodation and unity
- (b) Establishing Democracy
- (c) Development and well-being
- (d) All of the above

**Q.26:** Who delivered the famous speech 'Tryst with Destiny'?

- (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Q.27:** Which of the following states initially refused to join the Indian Union?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.28:** Why did India adopt planning?

- (a) To bring socio-economic changes.
- (b) To provide controlled and faster growth rate.
- (c) To resolve contradictions between societies.
- (d) All of the above

**Q.29:** What was the main focus of the Second Five Year Plan?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Industrialisation
- (c) Education
- (d) Transportation

**Q.30:** Which of the following is/are correct about NITI Aayog?

- (a) It was established on 1st January, 2015.
- (b) It is a policy making think tank of government.
- (c) It provides strategic and technical advice to the Central and State Government.
- (d) All of the above

**Q.31:** Which one of the following is not a part of India's Foreign Policy?

- (a) Policy of Non-alignment
- (b) Respect for SAARC
- (c) Respect for unipolar world
- (d) Respect for peaceful co-existence

**Q.32:** In which year, China annexed Tibet which removed a historical buffer between two countries?

- (a) 1949
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1952

**Q.33:** When did India oppose the indefinite extension of NPT?

- (a) 1994
- (b) 1995
- (c) 1996
- (d) 1997

**Q.34:** What percent of voters were literate during the formation of election commission?

- (a) Only 7 percent
- (b) Only 20 percent
- (c) Only 11 percent
- (d) Only 15 percent

**Q.35:** Which party was formed after the Nagpur Resolution of the Congress?

- (a) Socialist Party
- (b) Bhartiya Jana Party
- (c) Communist Party of India
- (d) Swatantra Party

**Q.36:** Which of the following political parties in contemporary India trace their origin to the Socialist Party?

- (a) Samyukta Socialist Party
- (b) Samajwadi Party
- (c) Janta Dal (Secular)
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

**Q.37:** Name the leaders who founded the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist).

- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (b) George Fernandes
- (c) Charu Majumdar
- (d) P Sundarayya

**Q.38:** As per the Shah Commission how many people were arrested under the Preventive detention laws during Emergency?

- (a) Ten thousand
- (b) Fifty thousand
- (c) One lakh eleven thousand
- (d) Two lakh

**Q.39:** Which of the following party was supported by Ram Manohar Lohia?

- (a) Party of People
- (b) Party of Liberty
- (c) Party of Socialism
- (d) Party of Democracy

**Q.40:** The old social movements revolved around .....

- (a) Politics
- (b) Lifestyle
- (c) Culture
- (d) Justice

**Q.41:** Chipko Movement is an example of ..... movements.

- (a) Women's
- (b) Worker's
- (c) Ecological
- (d) Farmer's

**Q.42:** Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan took the initiative in demanding records of ..... work.

- (a) Famine relief
- (b) Food distribution
- (c) Poverty elimination
- (d) Forest conservation

**Q.43:** Jammu and Kashmir had special status under which article of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 225
- (b) Article 366
- (c) Article 370
- (d) Article 371

**Q.44:** Which of the following can be considered as the role of congress in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) The Congress gained direct control over the government in state.
- (b) National Conference remained iconic power with the active support of Congress.
- (c) Congress party also made attempts to have agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and Government of India.
- (d) All of the above

**Q.45:** Punjab Accord was signed in ..... .

- (a) 1982
- (b) 1980
- (c) 1984
- (d) 1985

**Q.46:** Who had recommended reservation for OBCs in jobs of Central Government?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Mandal Commission

**Q.47:** Who headed the central government in India after 1998 parliamentary elections?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (b) P V Narsimha Rao
- (c) H D Deve Gowda
- (d) I K Gujral

**Q.48:** Who supported the United Front Government?

- (a) BJP
- (b) Communist Party of India
- (c) Congress
- (d) NDA

**Q.49:** Which among the following countries is one of the India's largest trading partners among the SAARC countries?

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

**Q.50:** Which political party dominated the First three general elections?

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

**Answer Key : CUET Political Science Sample Paper**

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