

CUET (UG)
Political Science Sample Paper - 15
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. Who was the American president during the Korean war in 1950? [5]
 - a) George H.W. bush
 - b) George W. bush
 - c) Ronald Reagan
 - d) Harry S. Truman

2. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the _____. [5]
 - a) Missile Crises
 - b) Cuba Missile Crises
 - c) Cuban Crises
 - d) Cuban Missile Crises

3. 14th summit of NAM was held in _____. [5]
 - a) Hawaii
 - b) Havana
 - c) Kathmandu
 - d) Belgrade

4. Indonesia was one of the founding nations of NAM. Who nationalised the President of Indonesia at that time? [5]
 - a) Kwame Nkrumah
 - b) Josip Broz Tito
 - c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
 - d) Sukarno

5. In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia, the United States built an alliance system called _____ and _____. [5]
 - a) CENTO
 - b) SEATO, CENTO
 - c) NATO, SEATO
 - d) CENTO, NATO

- ii. Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the east European states.
- iii. The Council of Europe was established in 1948, which was another step forward in political cooperation.
- iv. All of these

- a) (iv) only
- b) (i) and (iii) only
- c) (i) only
- d) (ii) and (iii) only

14. Which one of the following is the only Asian country that is a member of G-7? **[5]**
- a) Japan
 - b) India
 - c) Singapore
 - d) China
15. When was the ASEAN Regional Forum established? **[5]**
- a) 1994
 - b) 1991
 - c) 1992
 - d) 1993
16. When India conducted a nuclear explosion in Pokaran? **[5]**
- a) 1998
 - b) 1996
 - c) 1999
 - d) 1997
17. The Farakka treaty for the river waters sharing was signed by: **[5]**
- a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
 - b) India and Bangladesh
 - c) India and Bhutan
 - d) Nepal and India
18. When was South Asian Union formed like the European union? **[5]**
- a) In 2001
 - b) In 2000
 - c) In 2004
 - d) In 2002
19. Which of the following countries is not a member of Group 15 developing countries? **[5]**
- a) Bolivia
 - b) Malaysia
 - c) Mexico
 - d) Brazil
20. The United Nations was founded on **[5]**

a) NDA

b) Congress

c) Bhartiya

d) Janta

Solutions

1.
(d) Harry S. Truman
Explanation: Harry S. Truman was the US President during the Korean War of 1950. On June 27, 1950, the President announced that he is ordering the American air and naval forces to South Korea to aid the democratic nation in repulsing an invasion by communist North Korea. It was threatened with a nuclear bomb by the United States.
2.
(d) Cuban Missile Crises
Explanation: Cuban Missile Crises
3.
(b) Havana
Explanation: Havana
4.
(d) Sukarno
Explanation: He was the first president of Indonesia & one of the founder of NAM.
5.
(b) SEATO, CENTO
Explanation: SEATO, CENTO
6. **(a) 1969**
Explanation: 1969
7.
(b) Ghana
Explanation: Kwame Nkrumah was a Ghanaian politician and revolutionary. He was the first Prime Minister, President of Ghana and one of the founding leaders of NAM.
8.
(b) 1991
Explanation: 1991
9. **(a) Tajikistan**
Explanation: In Central Asia, **Tajikistan** witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001. The region as a whole has many sectarian conflicts.
10. **(a) Tajikistan**
Explanation: Tajikistan
11. **(a) Boris Yeltsin**
Explanation: Boris Yeltsin
12. **(a) Mikhail Gorbachev**
Explanation: When Gorbachev became the President, he carried out reforms and loosened the system. He set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and become virtually impossible to control.
13. **(a) (iv) only**
Explanation: All of these

14. (a) Japan

Explanation: The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal bloc of industrialized democracies—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States—that meets annually to discuss issues such as global economic governance, international security, and energy policy. Japan is the only Asian member of the G-7.

15. (a) 1994

Explanation: The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in **1994**, is the organisation that carries out the coordination of security and foreign policy.

16. (a) 1998

Explanation: 1998

17.

(b) India and Bangladesh

Explanation: The Ganges Water Sharing Treaty between Bangladesh and India signed on 12 December 1996 for a period of 30 years was marked as a major footstep towards the conclusion of a longstanding conflict over sharing of the Ganges water.

18.

(c) In 2004

Explanation: In 12th meeting of SAARC, all the members talked to set up South Asian Union likewise European union and they agreed.

19. (a) Bolivia

Explanation: Bolivia

20.

(b) 24th October, 1945

Explanation: 24th October, 1945

21. (a) 1945

Explanation: The UN was established in **1945** immediately after the Second World War. India joined the UN on **30 October 1945**.

22.

(c) UN Human Rights Commission

Explanation: The United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) is a specialized agency. It is an integral part of the UNO but it does not come under Principal Organs.

23. (a) iii, ii, iv, i

Explanation: iii, ii, iv, i

24.

(b) UK and Norway

Explanation: Some countries like the UK, Argentina, Chile, Norway, France, Australia and New Zealand have made legal claims to sovereign rights over Antarctic territory. Most other states have taken the opposite view that the Antarctic is a part of the global commons and not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of any state.

25.

(b) 1997

Explanation: 1997

26.

(d) Call centres

Explanation: Call centres

27. (a) More Different and Distinctive

Explanation: More Different and Distinctive.

28.

(b) Multi-dimensional concept

Explanation: Globalisation refers to the integration of an economy with the other countries based on interdependence. It is a multidimensional concept having political, economic, cultural manifestations. It is the process of exchange of ideas, capital commodities and people.

29.

(c) Travancore

Explanation: The Hindu Maharaja of Travancore Sri Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma was the first to declare to set itself up as an independent State with effect from the date of withdrawal of the British power from India.

30. (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation: **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

31.

(b) 14 states and 6 union territories

Explanation: The State Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1953 by the central government to redraw the boundaries of the states on the basis to reflect boundaries of state on behalf of different languages and led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories by giving uniform basis to state boundaries.

32.

(d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Explanation: The **Bharatiya Jana Sangh** was formed in 1951 with **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee** as its founder-President. Its lineage however can be traced back to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Hindu Mahasabha before Independence.

33.

(b) Green Revolution

Explanation: The **green revolution** delivered only moderate agricultural growth (mainly a rise in wheat production) and raised the availability of food in the country, but increased polarisation between classes and regions. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous, while others remained backwards.

34. (a) Shrilal Shukla

Explanation: Shrilal Shukla

35.

(d) 1967

Explanation: 1967

36.

(c) Non-Aligned Movement

Explanation: Non-Aligned Movement

37.
(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
38.
(d) V. Krishna Menon
Explanation: V. Krishna Menon
39.
(b) North Eastern Frontier Agency
Explanation: North Eastern Frontier Agency
40. **(a)** 1948
Explanation: 1948
41.
(c) Syndicate
Explanation: Syndicate
42. **(a)** George Fernandes
Explanation: Railway strike of 1974 was called by 'National Coordination Committee' led by George Fernandes for pressing their demands related to bonus and service conditions. The government declared the strike illegal and deployed the territorial army to protect railway trades.
43.
(c) Fakhruddin A. Ahmed
Explanation: In response to the rapid changing political situation and JP Movement, the Government of India on 25th June 1975 recommended the imposition of emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. The President issued the proclamation immediately.
44. **(a)** J.P. Narayan
Explanation: J.P. Narayan
45. **(a)** Karnataka
Explanation: The Narmada and its tributaries flow across the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
46.
(b) Militancy
Explanation: Dalit Panthers was a militant organisation of the Dalit youth which was formed in Maharashtra in 1972. However, activities conducted by the BKU to pressurize the state for accepting its demands included rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, and Jail Bharo agitations.
47.
(d) Hari Singh
Explanation: Before 1947, Jammu and Kashmir were a Princely State. The state was having majority population of Muslims but Hari Singh was a Hindu ruler of the state.
48.
(d) Elections of 1989
Explanation: Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party. After elections of 1989 political development in India

initiated an era of coalition governments at the centre in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

49. **(a)** National Front

Explanation: National Front

50.

(d) Janta

Explanation: Janta