CUET (UG)

Political Science Sample Paper - 15

Solved

| Time | Allowed: 45 minutes | Maximum Marks: 2 | 200 |
|------|--|--|-----|
| Gene | 3. Marking Scheme of the test: | tion. out of which 40 questions need to be attempted. propriate answer: Five marks (+5). | |
| | c. Unanswered/Marked for Revie | n will be given minus one mark (-1). ew will be given zero mark (0). mpt any 40 questions | |
| 1. | Who was the American president d | | [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. | 14 th summit of NAM was held in | | [5] |
| | a) Hawaii | b) Havana | |
| | c) Kathmandu | d) Belgrade | |
| 4. | Indonesia was one of the founding Indonesia at that time? | nations of NAM. Who nationalised the President of | [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 | |

| 6. | When communist China and the USSR did fight a brief war over a territorial dispute? | | [5] |
|--|---|---|-------|
| | a) 1969 | b) 1965 | |
| | c) 1966 | d) 1967 | |
| 7. | Kwame Nkrumah was the founder o belonged? | of NAM. Which of the following country, he | [5] |
| | a) Indonesia | b) Ghana | |
| | c) Egypt | d) Yugoslavia | |
| 8. | In which year, the coup was taken p | lace by Communist party hardliners? | [5] |
| | a) 1989 | b) 1991 | |
| | c) 1990 | d) 1994 | |
| 9. | Which country in Central Asia withe | essed a civil war that went on for ten years? | [5] |
| | a) Tajikistan | b) Azerbaijan | |
| | c) Uzbekistan | d) Turkmenistan | |
| 10. | witnessed a civil war that | went on for ten years till 2001. | [5] |
| | a) Tajikistan | b) Moscow | |
| | c) Chechnya | d) Dagestan | |
| 11. Who came up as a national hero in opposing the coup? | | opposing the coup? | [5] |
| | a) Boris Yeltsin | b) Mikhail Gorbachev | |
| | c) Fidel Castro | d) Joseph Stalin | |
| 12. | Which of the following leader has started the reform within the USSR? | | [5] |
| | a) Mikhail Gorbachev | b) Joseph Stalin | |
| | c) Vladimir Lenin | d) Boris Yeltsin | |
| 13. | European Union is a major alternate | political and economic power centre in the unipolar | : [5] |

world led by US. Consider the following statements about origin of EU. Which of the following is/are not correct?

i. European integration after 1947 was aided by the Cold War.

| | | nisation for European Economic Cooperation ochannel 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 | y Asian country that is a member of G-7? | [5] |
| | a) Japan | b) India | |
| | c) Singapore | d) China | |
| 15. | When was the ASEAN Regional Foru | um established? | [5] |
| | a) 1994 | b) 1991 | |
| | c) 1992 | d) 1993 | |
| 16. | When India conducted a nuclear explo | osion in Pokaran? | [5] |
| | a) 1998 | b) 1996 | |
| | c) 1999 | d) 1997 | |
| 17. | The Farakka treaty for the river water | s 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 no | ot 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) 26th January, 1942 | b) 24th October, 1945 | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|-----|
| | c) 30th October, 1945 | d) 26th June, 1945 | |
| 21. | India became a member of the U.N. in: | | [5] |
| | a) 1945 | b) 1947 | |
| | c) 1962 | d) 1950 | |
| 22. | Which among the following is not a Prin | ncipal Organ of the UN? | [5] |
| | a) International Court of Justice | b) Secretariat | |
| | c) UN Human Rights Commission | d) Economic and Social Council | |
| 23. | Arrange the following in the chronologic i. Establishment of Human Rights Coun ii. Yalta Conference iii. Atlantic Charter iv. India joins the UN | | [5] |
| | a) iii, ii, iv, i | b) i, ii, iii, iv | |
| | c) ii, iv, i, iii | d) ii, iii, iv, i | |
| 24. | . Which of the following countries made sovereign claims on global commons Antarctica? | | [5] |
| | a) Japan and USA | b) UK and Norway | |
| | c) USA and Russia | d) Canada and USA | |
| 25. | . A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in: | | [5] |
| | a) 1996 | b) 1997 | |
| | c) 1999 | d) 1998 | |
| 26. | has helped most in the spread of production of services. | | [5] |
| | a) Fax | b) Telegraph | |
| | c) Email | d) Call centres | |
| 27. | Globalization leads to each culture become | ming | [5] |

| | a) More Different and Distinctive | b) More Transparent | |
|-----|--|---|-----|
| | c) More Distinctive | d) More Different | |
| 28. | Globalization fundamentally deals with flows and it is | | [5] |
| | a) Bi-dimensional concept | b) Multi-dimensional concept | |
| | c) Uni-dimensional concept | d) Unbalanced dimensions | |
| 29. | Which princely State of India was the fastate? | irst to announce to remain as an Independent | [5] |
| | a) Mysore | b) Gwalior | |
| | c) Travancore | d) Ajmer | |
| 30. | Which one of the following leaders play states with India? | yed a vital role in the integration of princely | [5] |
| | a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar | |
| | c) Mahatma Gandhi | d) Jawaharlal Nehru | |
| 31. | How many states and union territories we Reorganization Act of 1956? | were created on the basis of the State | [5] |
| | a) 23 states and 5 union territories | b) 14 states and 6 union territories | |
| | c) 18 states and 6 union territories | d) 22 states and 5 union territories | |
| 32. | Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh? | | [5] |
| | a) Mahatma Gandhi | b) Indira Gandhi | |
| | c) Sukumar Sen | d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee | |
| 33. | was introduced to bring about revolutionary changes in agriculture. | | [5] |
| | a) Pink Revolution | b) Green Revolution | |
| | c) White Revolution | d) Yellow Revolution | |
| 34. | Raag Darbari was written by | | [5] |
| | a) Shrilal Shukla | b) Chunibala Devi | |
| | c) S. Naidu | d) Uma Das | |

| 35. | Green Revolution was launched in | | [5] |
|-----|--|--|-----|
| | a) 1965 | b) 1999 | |
| | c) 1969 | d) 1967 | |
| 36. | Full form of NAM is | | [5] |
| | a) National Aim for Marketing | b) Both Non-Aligned Movement and National Market of Agriculture | |
| | c) Non-Aligned Movement | d) National Market of Agriculture | |
| 37. | Tashkent agreement was signed between | | [5] |
| | a) Rajendra Prashad and Yahya Khan | b) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan | |
| | c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Ayub Khan | d) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto | |
| 38. | Who was the defence minister at the time of Indo china war 1962? | | [5] |
| | a) Manohar Parrikar | b) Jagjivan Ram | |
| | c) Yashwantro Chavan | d) V. Krishna Menon | |
| 39. | The full form of NEFA is | | [5] |
| | a) Both North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and North Eastern Frontier Agency | b) North Eastern Frontier Agency | |
| | c) North European Federation Agency | d) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation | |
| 40. | When was the Socialist Party formed in India? | | [5] |
| | a) 1948 | b) 1960 | |
| | c) 1955 | d) 1952 | |
| 41. | Whom would you like to identify the slogan Indira Hatao with? | | [5] |
| | a) Subhash Chandra Bose | b) Karpoori Thakur | |
| | c) Syndicate | d) V.V.Giri | |

| 42. | Which of the following led the Railway strikes of 1974? | | [5] |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 12. | a) George Fernandes | b) Morarji Desai | [0] |
| | c) J.P. Narayan | d) Charan Singh | |
| 40 | | · _ | [2] |
| 43. | Who was the President of India during the | | [5] |
| | a) N. Sanjeeva Reddy | b) Zakir Hussain | |
| | c) Fakhruddin A. Ahmed | d) V.V. Giri | |
| 44. | The Bihar movement was led by | | [5] |
| | a) J.P. Narayan | b) Morarji Desai | |
| | c) Charu Majumdar | d) C. Natarajan | |
| 45. | On which of the following states the Narr | nada and its tributaries do not flow? | [5] |
| | a) Karnataka | b) Madhya Pradesh | |
| | c) Maharashtra | d) Gujarat | |
| 46. | Which among the following is not a chara | acteristic of BKU? | [5] |
| | a) Rallies | b) Militancy | |
| | c) Jail bharo | d) Sit-ins | |
| 47. | Who was the Maharaja of Jammu and Ka | shmir at the time of Independence? | [5] |
| | a) Ayub Khan | b) Sheikh Abdullah | |
| | c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan | d) Hari Singh | |
| 48. | Which elections marked the beginning of | the era of the coalition in India? | [5] |
| | a) Elections of 1967 | b) Elections of 1991 | |
| | c) Elections of 1999 | d) Elections of 1989 | |
| 49. | Which alliance formed the government at | the center in 1989? | [5] |
| | a) National Front | b) Super Front | |
| | c) Real Front | d) United Front | |
| 50. | H.D. Deve Gowda was the President of | Party. | [5] |

| a) NDA | |
|-------------|--|
| c) Bhartiya | |

b) Congress

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