

CUET 2026 May 11 Shift 1 Political Science

Question Paper (Memory-Based) with Solutions

Conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)



General Instructions

- (i) The examination will be conducted in Computer-Based Test (CBT) mode.
- (ii) Each question carries +5 marks for correct answer and -1 mark for wrong answer.
- (iii) The total number of questions are 50.
- (iv) Duration of the exam is 1 hour (60 minutes).

1. What was the major impact of the 1947 partition on the population?

- (A) Economic prosperity
- (B) Large-scale migration and violence
- (C) Cultural renaissance
- (D) Industrial growth

Correct Answer: (B) Large-scale migration and violence

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

The partition of British India in 1947 into India and Pakistan was a significant geopolitical event.

Step 2: Meaning

Impact refers to the immediate and long-term consequences of this division on the people living in these territories.

Step 3: Analysis

The partition led to the displacement of millions of people as they moved across new borders

based on religious identity. This period was marked by unprecedented communal violence, riots, and loss of life. Option (A), (C), and (D) are positive developments that were not characteristic of the immediate partition era.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, the most direct and devastating impact on the population was the mass displacement and the subsequent violence.

Final Answer: (B)

Quick Tip: Remember the "Two Ms" of Partition: Migration and Misery.

2. Consider the following statements and select the correct option with the help of the given formula:

- i. The countries involved in the Non-Aligned Movement had established a new international economic system.
- ii. The Non-Aligned Movement gave a platform to newly independent countries to remain separate from the superpowers.
- iii. The first conference of the Non-Aligned was held in 1961 in Belgrade, Serbia.
- iv. The first Non-Aligned Conference included 25 countries.

- (A) i., ii.
- (B) I, ii, iii
- (C) I, Ii, Iii, iv
- (D) only i

Correct Answer: (C) I, Ii, Iii, iv

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was an initiative by developing nations to stay neutral during the Cold War.

Step 2: Meaning

The "New International Economic Order" (NIEO) was a set of proposals advocated by NAM countries to change the international economic system to favor developing nations.

Step 3: Analysis

All statements are historically accurate: (i) refers to the push for NIEO; (ii) defines the core purpose of NAM; (iii) correctly identifies the 1961 Belgrade Summit; and (iv) confirms the participation of 25 founding member countries.

Step 4: Conclusion

Since all provided statements are true regarding the history and goals of NAM, option (C) is the correct choice.

Final Answer: (C)

Quick Tip: NAM = Neutrality + NIEO. The Belgrade Summit in 1961 is the birth certificate of NAM.

3. When did polarity end?

- (A) After the First World War
- (B) After World War II
- (C) After the Kenya crisis
- (D) after the cold war

Correct Answer: (D) after the cold war

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Polarity refers to the distribution of power in the international system. During the Cold War, the world was "bipolar," led by the USA and the USSR.

Step 2: Meaning

The "end of polarity" in this context refers to the collapse of the bipolar structure.

Step 3: Analysis

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 officially ended the Cold War and the bipolar world order, leading to a period of US hegemony (unipolarity).

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, the specific system of Cold War bipolarity ended with the conclusion of the Cold War.

Final Answer: (D)

Quick Tip: Bipolarity died when the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991.

4. What was the main function of the Warsaw Pact?

- (A) To compete in Europe among NATO countries
- (B) Never fight
- (C) To maintain friendly relations with the countries included in NATO.
- (D) None of them.

Correct Answer: (A) To compete in Europe among NATO countries

Solution:**Step 1: Concept**

The Warsaw Pact was a collective defense treaty established by the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc nations in 1955.

Step 2: Meaning

It was the military response of the Eastern Bloc to the creation of NATO by Western nations.

Step 3: Analysis

The primary military objective of the Warsaw Pact was to counter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in Europe and maintain Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.

Step 4: Conclusion

Thus, its main function was to compete militarily and strategically against NATO member states.

Final Answer: (A)

Quick Tip: Warsaw Pact is the Soviet "Mirror Image" of NATO.

5. Which country adopted the socialist model?

- (A) Soviet Union
- (B) Brazil
- (C) America
- (D) None of these.

Correct Answer: (A) Soviet Union

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Economic models of development are generally divided into Capitalist and Socialist frameworks.

Step 2: Meaning

The socialist model emphasizes state ownership of means of production and a planned economy.

Step 3: Analysis

The United States (America) is the leading proponent of the capitalist model. The Soviet Union was the first state to implement the socialist model following the 1917 revolution.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, the Soviet Union is the correct answer as its entire state ideology was built on socialism.

Final Answer: (A)

Quick Tip: Soviet = Socialist. USA = Capitalist.

6. Who was the king of Manipur state?

- (A) Raja Hari Singh
- (B) Nizam
- (C) Bodhchandra Singh
- (D) None of these.

Correct Answer: (C) Bodhchandra Singh

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Post-independence India had to integrate various princely states into the Union.

Step 2: Meaning

Identifying the specific monarch who ruled Manipur during the time of integration.

Step 3: Analysis

Raja Hari Singh was the ruler of Kashmir. The Nizam was the title of the ruler of Hyderabad.

Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh was the ruler of Manipur who signed the Instrument of Accession.

Step 4: Conclusion

Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh is the historically correct ruler associated with Manipur.

Final Answer: (C)

Quick Tip: Manipur-Bodhchandra. Remember the "M-B" link for Eastern states.

7. What is the memorandum of understanding signed by the princely states for merger with India called?

- (A) Trust with Destiny
- (B) Long awaited meeting with fortune bride
- (C) Instrument of Accession
- (D) None of these.

Correct Answer: (C) Instrument of Accession

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

To legally join the Indian Union, princely states had to sign a formal document.

Step 2: Meaning

This document ceded specific powers (Defense, Foreign Affairs, Communications) to the Government of India.

Step 3: Analysis

"Tryst with Destiny" was Nehru's speech. The legal document used for the merger of states was the "Instrument of Accession."

Step 4: Conclusion

The standard name for the merger agreement is the Instrument of Accession.

Final Answer: (C)

Quick Tip: Accession means "joining." The document for joining is the Instrument of Accession.

8. Which leader's visit to China in 1988 helped improve Sino-Indian relations?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Rajiv Gandhi
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Correct Answer: (B) Rajiv Gandhi

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Diplomatic relations between India and China were severely strained after the 1962 war.

Step 2: Meaning

A landmark visit was required to normalize ties.

Step 3: Analysis

Rajiv Gandhi visited China in December 1988. It was the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister to China in 34 years and marked the beginning of a new phase in bilateral relations.

Step 4: Conclusion

Rajiv Gandhi is the leader whose 1988 visit thawed the relations between the two countries.

Final Answer: (B)

Quick Tip: 1988 = Rajiv Gandhi. It was the "Ice-breaking" visit to Beijing.

9. After independence, what percent of India's population was Muslim in the year 1951?

- (A) 5%
- (B) 12%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 15%

Correct Answer: (B) 12%

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

Demographic data from the first census of independent India helps understand the social fabric post-partition.

Step 2: Meaning

Census 1951 recorded the religious distribution of the remaining population after the mass migrations of 1947.

Step 3: Analysis

According to the 1951 census figures, the Muslim population in India stood at approximately 12 percent.

Step 4: Conclusion

The statistical data confirms that 12% is the correct figure for the year 1951.

Final Answer: (B)

Quick Tip: Remember 12% for the 1951 Census.

10. Who among the following is known as "Marginal Gandhi"?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

- (C) Khan to Rajiv Gandhi
(D) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Correct Answer: (D) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Solution:

Step 1: Concept

In Indian history, certain leaders were given titles based on their region or their adherence to specific ideologies, particularly Gandhian principles.

Step 2: Meaning

"Marginal Gandhi" or "Frontier Gandhi" (Seemant Gandhi) refers to a leader from the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) who was a staunch follower of non-violence and Mahatma Gandhi.

Step 3: Analysis

Mahatma Gandhi is the "Father of the Nation." Mohammad Ali Jinnah is known as "Qaid-e-Azam." Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a Pashtun leader and founder of the Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God), led a non-violent movement against British rule in the frontier regions, earning him this title.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, the title "Marginal Gandhi" specifically identifies Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Final Answer: (D)

Quick Tip: "Seemant" means "Frontier/Border." Think of the leader from the border province who followed Gandhi's path.