

CUET 2026 May 29 Shift 2 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: Recall the Partition of India.

In 1947, British India was divided into two independent nations:

India

and

Pakistan

This event is known as the Partition of India.

Step 2: Understand its impact on people.

The Partition resulted in one of the largest human migrations in history.

Millions of people crossed borders to move to areas where their religious communities were in the majority.

Step 3: Identify the major consequence.

The migration was accompanied by:

- Communal riots
- Violence and loss of life
- Displacement of millions of people
- Refugee crises

Therefore, the most significant impact on the population was:

Large-scale migration and violence

Hence, the correct answer is:

(B)

Quick Tip: The Partition of 1947 led to:

- One of the largest mass migrations in human history
- Widespread communal violence
- Millions of refugees in India and Pakistan

Remember:

Partition $\Rightarrow$ Migration + Violence

2. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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: Examine Statement (i).

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries advocated the establishment of a more equitable international economic order and worked towards a new international economic system.

Statement (i) is Correct

Step 2: Examine Statement (ii).

NAM provided a platform for newly independent nations to avoid alignment with either the USA-led or USSR-led bloc during the Cold War.

Statement (ii) is Correct

Step 3: Examine Statement (iii).

The First Non-Aligned Summit was held in:

1961

at

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

(present-day Serbia).

Statement (iii) is Correct

Step 4: Examine Statement (iv).

The first NAM Summit at Belgrade was attended by:

25 countries

Statement (iv) is Correct

Step 5: Select the correct option.

Since all four statements are correct,

i, ii, iii and iv

are the correct statements.

Therefore,

(C)

is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Important facts about NAM:

- First Summit: 1961
- Venue: Belgrade
- Participating countries: 25
- Objective: Remain independent of both Cold War power blocs.

Founding leaders commonly associated with NAM include:

Jawaharlal Nehru

Josip Broz Tito

Gamal Abdel Nasser

Sukarno

Kwame Nkrumah

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: Understand the meaning of polarity.

In international relations, polarity refers to the distribution of power among major countries.

During the Cold War, the world was characterized by:

Bipolarity

with two superpowers:

USA

and

USSR

Step 2: Recall the end of the Cold War.

The Cold War ended with the disintegration of the Soviet Union in:

1991

This marked the collapse of one of the two power blocs.

Step 3: Determine when bipolarity ended.

Since bipolarity depended on the existence of two rival superpowers, it came to an end when the Soviet Union dissolved.

Therefore,

Bipolarity ended after the Cold War

Hence, the correct answer is:

(D)

Quick Tip: Cold War Period:

1945 – 1991

Two Superpowers:

USA

and

USSR

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991:

Bipolarity ended

This is a frequently asked CUET question from *Contemporary World Politics*.

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: Recall the Warsaw Pact.

The Warsaw Pact was a military alliance formed in:

1955

under the leadership of the Soviet Union.

It included the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

Step 2: Understand its purpose.

The Warsaw Pact was created as a response to:

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

which was led by the United States and its Western allies.

Step 3: Identify the main function.

Its primary objective was to provide collective military security for the socialist bloc and counter the influence of NATO in Europe.

Thus, among the given options, the closest correct statement is:

To compete in Europe among NATO countries

Therefore,

(A)

is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Cold War Military Alliances:

NATO (1949)

Warsaw Pact (1955)

NATO represented the Western Bloc, while the Warsaw Pact represented the Soviet-led Eastern Bloc.

Remember:

NATO ↔ Warsaw Pact

This opposition was a key feature of Cold War bipolarity.

5. Which country adopted the socialist development model?

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

Correct Answer: (A) Soviet Union

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the socialist development model.

The socialist development model is based on:

- State ownership of major industries
- Centralized economic planning
- Reduction of economic inequalities
- Collective welfare over private profit

Step 2: Identify the country associated with socialism.

After the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the Soviet Union adopted a socialist economic system based on the ideas of Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin.

Step 3: Evaluate the options.

- **Soviet Union** → Adopted the socialist model ✓
- **Brazil** → Followed a mixed/capitalist-oriented economy ×
- **America (USA)** → Capitalist economy ×
- **None of these** → Incorrect ×

Therefore,

Soviet Union

adopted the socialist development model.

Hence, the correct answer is:

(A)

Quick Tip: During the Cold War:

USA → Capitalist Model

USSR → Socialist Model

The Soviet economy was characterized by:

- Central planning
- State ownership
- Five-Year Plans

A common CUET question from *The End of Bipolarity*.

6. In which year did the Green Revolution come in India?

- (A) 1966–67
- (B) 1969–70
- (C) 1967–68
- (D) 1579–80

Correct Answer: (A) 1966–67

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the Green Revolution.

The Green Revolution refers to the introduction of:

- High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds
- Chemical fertilizers
- Modern irrigation methods
- Improved agricultural technology

to increase agricultural production.

Step 2: Identify when it was introduced in India.

The Green Revolution was launched in India during:

1966–67

under the guidance of agricultural scientists and policymakers.

Step 3: Understand its impact.

The Green Revolution led to:

- Increased wheat and rice production
- Greater food security
- Reduction in dependence on food imports
- Agricultural modernization

Therefore,

1966–67

is the correct year associated with the beginning of the Green Revolution in India.

Hence, the correct answer is:

(A)

Quick Tip: Key facts about the Green Revolution:

Started in India: 1966–67

Father of Green Revolution in India: M. S. Swaminathan

Major beneficiaries:

Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh

Main crops:

Wheat and Rice

7. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

1. The world's first anti-dam movement took place in the 1980s to save Australia's Franklin River and the forests around it.
2. Hole in the ozone layer is a big threat to human health.
3. The main concern of the northern countries was not about the hole in the ozone layer and global warming.
4. Development modalities were suggested as "Agenda 21" in the Rio Conference (Earth Summit).

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Only i and ii
- (B) Only i, ii and iv
- (C) All of the above
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Only i, ii and iv

Solution:

Step 1: Examine Statement (i).

The famous anti-dam movement in the 1980s aimed to save Australia's Franklin River and

surrounding forests from dam construction.

Statement (i) is Correct

Step 2: Examine Statement (ii).

Depletion of the ozone layer increases exposure to harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation, causing skin cancer, cataracts and other health problems.

Statement (ii) is Correct

Step 3: Examine Statement (iii).

Developed northern countries were deeply concerned about environmental issues such as:

- Ozone layer depletion
- Global warming
- Climate change

Therefore, the statement that their main concern was *not* about these issues is incorrect.

Statement (iii) is Incorrect

Step 4: Examine Statement (iv).

At the Rio Earth Summit (1992), a comprehensive action plan for sustainable development called:

Agenda 21

was adopted.

Statement (iv) is Correct

Step 5: Select the correct option.

Correct statements are:

i, ii, iv

while statement (iii) is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is:

(B)

Quick Tip: Important Environmental Politics Facts:

- Franklin River Movement → Australia (1980s)
- Rio Earth Summit → 1992
- Agenda 21 → Sustainable Development Action Plan
- Ozone depletion → Serious threat to human health

Remember:

Rio Summit ⇒ Agenda 21

8. When was Akali Dal formed?

- (A) Year 1920
- (B) Year 1936
- (C) Year 1994
- (D) Year 1963

Correct Answer: (A) Year 1920

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the origin of the Akali Dal.

The Akali Dal, officially known as the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD), is a prominent political organization associated with the Sikh community in Punjab.

Step 2: Identify the year of formation.

The Shiromani Akali Dal was established in:

1920

during the Gurdwara Reform Movement.

Step 3: Understand its objective.

The party was formed to:

- Protect Sikh religious interests
- Support the Gurdwara Reform Movement
- Represent Sikh political aspirations

Therefore,

1920

is the correct year of formation.

Hence, the correct answer is:

(A)

Quick Tip: Important Political Party Formation Years:

Shiromani Akali Dal = 1920

The party emerged during the:

Gurdwara Reform Movement

and became one of the major regional political parties in Punjab.

9. Who first started the movement for independence in 1988 in the Soviet Union?

- (A) Estonia
- (B) Latvia

(C) Lithuania

(D) Ukraine

Correct Answer: (C) Lithuania

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the decline of the Soviet Union.

During the late 1980s, reforms such as:

Glasnost

and

Perestroika

encouraged nationalist movements in several Soviet republics.

Step 2: Identify the first republic to demand independence.

Among the Soviet republics, Lithuania emerged as the leading force demanding greater autonomy and independence.

In 1988, a strong independence movement began there, which later inspired similar movements in other republics.

Step 3: Determine the correct answer.

The first major movement for independence in the Soviet Union is associated with:

Lithuania

Therefore,

(C)

is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Important facts related to the disintegration of the USSR:

- Reforms: Glasnost and Perestroika
- Independence movement began strongly in: Lithuania (1988)
- Soviet Union dissolved in: 1991

Remember:

Lithuania → First major independence movement

10. Which of the following statements about “Shock Therapy” is false?

- (A) Shock therapy was adopted in 1990.
- (B) Shock therapy had a good impact on economies.
- (C) The process of shock therapy began after the fall of the communist system.
- (D) Treatment by delivering blood is called shock therapy.

Correct Answer: (B) Shock therapy had a good impact on economies.

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the meaning of Shock Therapy.

Shock Therapy refers to the rapid transition from a socialist economy to a market economy in the former Soviet Union and East European countries after the collapse of communism.

Step 2: Understand when it was introduced.

The policy was introduced around:

1990

and gained momentum after the disintegration of the Soviet system.

Thus,

Statements (A) and (C) are Correct

Step 3: Assess its impact.

NCERT notes that Shock Therapy resulted in:

- Economic decline in many regions
- Rise in unemployment
- Inflation
- Increase in poverty and inequality

Therefore, it did *not* have an overall good impact on the economies concerned.

Statement (B) is False

Step 4: Select the false statement.

Among the given options, the incorrect statement is:

Shock therapy had a good impact on economies

Hence, the correct answer is:

(B)

Quick Tip: Shock Therapy involved:

- Privatization of state-owned industries
- Free-market reforms
- Removal of price controls
- Opening economies to global trade

Consequences:

Unemployment

Inflation

Economic hardship

Remember:

Shock Therapy $\neq$ Economic Success

This is a frequently asked CUET question from *The End of Bipolarity*.