

CUET UG 2023 Political Science Question Paper PDF (Jun 05, 2023) (Shift 1)

- Q1.** Who was the military general of Pakistan at the time of the Bangladesh crisis?
 (a) General Zia-ul-Haq
 (b) General Ayub Khan
 (c) General Liaquat Khan
 (d) General Yahya Khan
- Q2.** A major part of the Earth is covered with water, but many countries are involved in military conflicts with each other for it. What is the basic reason for the conflict?
 (a) The scarcity of fresh water
 (b) It is a resource of renewable energy
 (c) It is a source of green energy
 (d) Rivers flow through many countries
- Q3.** Which agreement provides that industrial tariffs should be reduced on a less than full reciprocity basis and that the developed countries must bring down tariffs more than the developing countries?
 (a) The Geneva Talks and Framework Agreement, 2004
 (b) W.T.O. Ministerial Conference at Hong Kong, 2005
 (c) The Doha Development Agenda, 2001
 (d) The Foreign Trade and Patent Law Amended Agreement, 2004
- Q4.** The Dalit Panthers, a militant organisation of Dalit Youth was formed in:
 (a) Gujarat, 1972
 (b) Maharashtra, 1972
 (c) Haryana, 1972
 (d) West Bengal, 1927
- Q5.** In which year did the USA gain its independence?
 (a) 1777 (b) 1773
 (c) 1776 (d) 1774
- Q6.** "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell." This statement is attributed to:
 (a) Kofi A. Annan
 (b) Kurt Waldheim
 (c) Trygve Lie
 (d) Dag Hammarskjöld
- Q7.** Who is the proponent of the Bahujan empowerment and founder of BSP? He is credited with the Dalit resurgence in North Indian states.
 (a) V.D. Savarkar (b) Kanshi Ram
 (c) L.K. Advani (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- Q8.** Which of the following countries helped India during the Kargil War?
 (a) Iraq (b) Pakistan
 (c) Israel (d) Nepal
- Q9.** Which country emerged as the sole super power after the disintegration of the USSR?

- (a) Russia (b) China
 (c) US (d) Germany

Q10. Match List – I with List – II.

List-I (Year)		List-II (Ecological Conservation)	
A.	1992	I.	The Energy Conservation Act
B.	2001	II.	The Paris Climate Agreement
C.	2003	III.	UNFCCC provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities
D.	2016	IV.	The Electricity Act

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III (b) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
 (c) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II (d) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Q11. Who was the founder of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) Party?

- (a) K. Kamraj (b) M.G. Ramchandran
 (c) C.N. Annadurai (d) S. Nijalingappa

Q12. Which organisation was established under the Marshall Plan?

- (a) The European Union
 (b) The European Community
 (c) The European Economic Cooperation
 (d) The European Social Co-operation

Q13. Match List – I with List – II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	The Swatantra Party	I.	1934
B.	The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)	II.	1885
C.	The Congress Socialist Party	III.	1959
D.	The Indian National Congress	IV.	1929

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
 (b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
 (c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 (d) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

Q14. Who was the founder of the 'Mizo National Front'?

- (a) Angami Zaphu Phizo
 (b) Kazi Lhendup Dorji
 (c) Laldenga
 (d) E.V. Ramasami

- Q15.** In which year has the Right to Information movement been started?
 (a) 1988 (b) 1989
 (c) 1990 (d) 1991

- Q16.** Who coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 (c) Bhim Rao Ambedkar
 (d) Abdul Gaffar Khan

- Q17.** Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (A) Democratic politics allows spaces for articulating the voice of the poor and the deprived citizens.
 (B) The New International Economic Order promotes the bloc politics and does not support international peace.
 (C) The traditional conceptions of security are principally not concerned about military force.
 (D) HIV-AIDS, Bird Flu, etc., have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism, and military operations.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) and (C) Only
 (b) (C) and (D) Only
 (c) (B) and (D) Only
 (d) (A) and (D) Only

- Q18.** "The Narrow concept of human security focusses on the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence". Who made the above observation in the context narrow concept of human security?
 (a) Abraham Lincon (b) Kofi Annan
 (c) Ban-Ki-Moon (d) Kurt Waldheim

- Q19.** Who is associated with the "White Revolution"?
 (a) P.C. Mahalanobis (b) M.S. Swaminathan
 (c) Verghese Kurien (d) J.C. Kumarappa

- Q20.** Choose the pair which is incorrectly matched.
 (a) Rise of the Mandal Issue - 1990
 (b) Era of Coalition - 1989
 (c) Operation Blue Star - 1983
 (d) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi - 1991

- Q21.** Match List - I with List - II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	The Politics of consensus	I.	The Shah Bano Case
B.	The Caste based parties	II.	The Rise of the OBC's
C.	Personal Law and Gender Justice	III.	The Coalition government
D.	Growing strength of Regional Parties	IV.	The Agreement on Economic policies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III (b) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

- (c) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

- Q22.** When did India join the UN?
 (a) 1942 (b) 1943
 (c) 1944 (d) 1945

- Q23.** Who was known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?
 (a) Khan Abdul Kalam
 (b) Khan Abdul Azad
 (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (d) Khan Abdul Khan

- Q24.** Match List - I with List - II.

List-I (Regional Aspirations)		List-II (States)	
A.	Linguistic identify	I.	Assam
B.	Militancy in 1980	II.	Jammu & Kashmir
C.	Insiders vs outsiders	III.	Tamil Nadu
D.	Internal and external disputes	IV.	Punjab

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 (c) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I (d) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

- Q25.** Who was the president of USA at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- (a) John A. Bush (b) John R. Regan
 (c) John F. Clinton (d) John F. Kennedy

- Q26.** Match List - I with List - II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	The Chinese Invasion	I.	1999
B.	The Indo-Pak War	II.	1962
C.	The Bangladesh War	III.	1965
D.	The Kargil War	IV.	1971

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (b) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
 (c) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

- Q27.** Arrange the following in their chronological order:

- (A) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 (B) The Fall of the Berlin Wall
 (C) The Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 (D) The Russian Revolution
 (E) The Shock Therapy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (D), (A), (B), (C), (E)
 (b) (A), (B), (D), (C), (E)
 (c) (B), (D), (E), (C), (A)
 (d) (A), (C), (D), (B), (A)

- Q28.** Match List - I with List - II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Kwame Nkrumah	I.	Egypt
B.	Gamal Abdel Nasser	II.	Indonesia
C.	Josip Broz Tito	III.	Ghana
D.	Sukarno	IV.	Yugoslavia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

- Q29.** What do you mean by the Commonwealth of Independent states – (CIS)?
 (a) An organisation of the countries, who got independence from United Kingdom.
 (b) An organisation of the countries, who came together after disintegration of the USSR.
 (c) An organisation of countries who formed the Baghdad Pact.
 (d) An organisation of the countries which was formed after Korean War.
- Q30.** When did the Mandal Commission submit its recommendations for reservation to the other backward castes?
 (a) August 1979 (b) May 1980
 (c) October 1978 (d) May 1982

- Q31.** Match List – I with List – II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	The Chipko Movement	I.	1973
B.	The Bharatiya Kisan Union	II.	2002
C.	The Narmada Bachao Aandolan	III.	2005
D.	The Right to Information	IV.	1988

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- (c) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

- Q32.** Sikkim was merged with India in:
 (a) March, 1975 (b) April, 1957
 (c) May, 1975 (d) April, 1975
- Q33.** Who is the current Secretary General of the United Nations?
 (a) Ban Ki moon
 (b) Kurt Waldheim
 (c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
 (d) Antonio Guterres
- Q34.** SAFTA stands for:
 (a) South Association Free Tour Alliance
 (b) South Asia Free Trade Alliance
 (c) South Asian Fare Trade Association
 (d) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
- Q35.** Which of the following statements is true about India's Nuclear programme?
 (a) Only for military purpose and to dominate.
 (b) "No first use" and only for peaceful purposes.
 (c) To create a nuclear market in South Asia.
 (d) Non-credible minimum nuclear deterrence.
- Q36.** In June 1975, an Emergency was proclaimed by invoking which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution?
 (a) Article 352 (b) Article 356

- (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368

- Q37.** On 15th August 1947, Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations. He was in _____.
 (a) Kashmir (b) Delhi
 (c) Kolkata (d) Bhopal
- Q38.** "A large part of the developing world has not yet reaped the benefits of Globalization; many countries have continued to lose ground." The above statement was made by:
 (a) C. Rangarajan
 (b) U. N. Human Development Report
 (c) Lipsey and J.S. Thompson
 (d) International Monetary Fund
- Q39.** Who was the founder of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh?
 (a) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
 (b) Radhakamal Mukerjee
 (c) Surendra Nath Banerjee
 (d) W.C. Banerjee
- Q40.** India's "Act East Policy" was initiated in which year?
 (a) 2012 (b) 2013
 (c) 2014 (d) 2015

Direction for the questions 41 to 45: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

The movement for Right to Information (RTI) is one of the few recent examples of a movement that did succeed in getting the state to accept its major demand. The movement started in 1990, when a mass-based organisation called the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan took the initiative in demanding records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers. The demand was first raised in Bhim Tehsil in a very backward region of Rajasthan. The villagers asserted their right to information by asking for copies of bills and vouchers and names of persons on the muster rolls who have been paid wages on the construction of schools, dispensaries, small dams and community centres. On paper such development projects were all completed, but it was common knowledge of the villagers that there was gross misappropriation of funds. In 1994 and 1996, the MKSS organised Jan Sunwais or Public Hearings, where the administration was asked to explain its stand in public. In 1996 MKSS formed National Council for People's Right to information in Delhi to raise RTI to the status of a National Campaign. Prior to the Consumer Education and Research Centre, the Press Council and the Shourie Committee had proposed a draft RTI Law.

- Q41.** When was the RTI Movement started?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991
 (c) 1992 (d) 1994
- Q42.** In which area of Rajasthan demand of RTI was first raised?
 (a) Tehsil (b) Bhim Tehsil
 (c) Nakul Tehsil (d) Pran Tehsil
- Q43.** In which year the MKSS organised Jan Sunwais?
 (a) 1994 and 1995 (b) 1995 and 1996
 (c) 1994 and 1996 (d) 1993 and 1994

- Q44.** In which year MKSS formed National Council for People's Right to Information in Delhi to raise RTI to the status of a National Campaign?
(a) 1996 (b) 1993
(c) 1995 (d) 1994

- Q45.** Write the full form of 'MKSS'?
(a) Mazboor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
(b) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
(c) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangh
(d) Mazboor Kisan Shakti Sangh

Direction for the questions 46 to 50: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

The Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nagpur Resolution of the Congress which called for land ceilings, take-over of food grain trade by the state and adoption of co-operative farming. The party was led by old congressmen like C. Rajagopalachari, K.M. Munshi, N.G. Ranga and Minoo Masani. The party stood out from the others in terms of its position on economy. It believed that prosperity could come only through individual freedom. It was critical of the development strategy of state intervention in the economy, centralized planning, nationalization and the public sectors. It instead favoured expansion of free private sectors. It was critical of the policy of non-alignment and maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union and advocated closer ties with the United States. The party's narrow social base

and lack of a dedicated cadre, did not allow it to build a strong organizational structure.

- Q46.** In which year the Swatantra Party was formed?
(a) 1959 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1956
- Q47.** Who was the first Indian to be the Governor General of India between 1948 to 1950?
(a) A.K. Gopalan (b) C. Rajgopalachari
(c) Sri Kant Nair (d) C. Natarajan
- Q48.** Who was the founder of the Swatantra Party?
(a) S.B. Patel (b) John Matthai
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) S. P. Mukherji
- Q49.** The Swatantra Party was critical of the development strategy of State intervention in the economy because:
(a) it believed in co-operative farming
(b) it supported the idea of nationalism
(c) it believed that prosperity could come only through individual freedom
(d) it was in favour of closer ties with the Soviet Union
- Q50.** The landlords and princely states were attracted by Swatantra Party because it was:
(a) against the land reforms
(b) against the close ties between India and the US
(c) in favour of state-controlled economy
(d) in favour of centralized planning