

CUET UG 2023 Political Science Question Paper PDF (Jun 10, 2023) (Shift 3)

- Q1.** After the Supreme Court decision in 1973 in the Kesavananda Bharti case, who was appointed as Chief Justice of India?
(a) Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha
(b) Justice J.C. Shah
(c) Justice A.N. Ray
(d) Justice R.N. Mishra
- Q2.** In India the fourth General elections to the Lok Sabha was held in _____.
(a) December, 1966
(b) February, 1967
(c) November, 1967
(d) February, 1968
- Q3.** RTI (Right to Information) Act came in existence in _____.
(a) May 2005
(b) June 2005
(c) July 2005
(d) August 2005
- Q4.** **Assertion A:** The first five Year plan preached patience
Reason R: The second five-year plan brought quick structural transformation
(a) A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A
(b) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
- Q5.** "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven but to save it from hell." Who made this statement?
(a) Ban-ki Moon
(b) Wilson Churchill
(c) Dag Hammarskjöld
(d) U Thant
- Q6.** Name the country which adopted an Open Door Policy in 1978?
(a) China
(b) USA
(c) South Korea
(d) Japan
- Q7.** Who was president of Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?
(a) Nikita Khrushchev
(b) Fidel Castro
(c) John. F. Kennedy
(d) Yasir Arafat
- Q8.** The Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF), was formed on:
(a) 6 November 1978
(b) 6 November 1977
(c) 6 December 1978
(d) 6 December 1977
- Q9.** The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. This conference is also known as the:
(a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
(b) Earth Summit
(c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC)
(d) Kyoto Protocol
- Q10.** A leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991 who introduced policies of Perestroika (economic and political reform) and Glasnost (openness) and also stopped the arms race with the United States. Identify him from the following.
(a) Boris Yeltsin
(b) Mikhail Gorbachev
(c) Nikita Khrushchev
(d) Leonid Brezhnev
- Q11.** WTO is an organisation that sets rules for:
(a) Political conflicts
(b) Cultural exchange
(c) Global trade
(d) Regional trade
- Q12.** What was the practice of few Indian states enjoying some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy called?
(a) Princely states
(b) Paramountcy
(c) Provinces
(d) Princely rulers
- Q13.** Who is the author of 'Economy of Permanence'?
(a) P.C Mahalanobis
(b) J.C. Kumarappa
(c) C. Rajagopalachari
(d) A.K Gopalan
- Q14.** Who was the founder president of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?
(a) Minoo Masani
(b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
(c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
(d) A.K. Gopalan
- Q15.** In which state did the first generation of Dalit graduates organize a group called the Dalit Panthers?
(a) Karnataka
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Gujarat
(d) Odisha
- Q16.** In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, rapidly occupying and subsequently annexing it. The United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. Name the US president who hailed it as the emergence of a new world order?
(a) George H.W. Bush
(b) Bill Clinton
(c) Ronald Regen
(d) Barag Obama

- Q17.** In India, the description 'Indigenous People' is usually applied to the:
 (a) Schedule caste
 (b) Minorities
 (c) Scheduled Tribes
 (d) Local Citizens
- Q18.** Traditional security policy has a third component which is known as the _____.
 (a) Global Poverty
 (b) Balance of Power
 (c) Human Security
 (d) Global Security
- Q19.** At midnight on August 14–15, Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, addressed a special session of the constituent assembly. This speech is known as the _____.
 (a) Destiny with trust
 (b) Tryst with Destiny
 (c) Truth of Destiny
 (d) Destiny of truth
- Q20.** A Marathi film based on Arun Sandhu's two novels 'Simhasan' and 'Mumbai Dinank' released in 1981 was directed by which of the following?
 (a) Vijay Tendulkar
 (b) Jabbar Patel
 (c) Govind Nihlani
 (d) Sudhir Mishra
- Q21.** NIEO stand for:
 (a) Non-Independent Economic Organisation
 (b) New-Independent Economic Organisation
 (c) New International Economic Order
 (d) Non-Intercept Economic Order
- Q22.** Given below are no statements:
Statement I: The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NP) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons, those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep these weapons
Statement II: The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons rather it limited the number of countries that could have them
 In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- Q23.** The U.S. extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under which of the following plans in 1945?
 (a) Young Plan
 (b) Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
 (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
 (d) Marshall Plan
- Q24.** In July 1985, the Punjab Accord to bring normalcy to Punjab was signed between:
 (a) Rajiv Gandhi and Aakash Singh Badal
 (b) Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh
 (c) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal
 (d) Rajiv Gandhi and Baint Singh
- Q25.** Who made efforts to spread education in Madras province and introduced mid-day meal scheme for school children?
 (a) Karpoori Thakur
 (b) S. Nijalingappa
 (c) K. Kamaraj
 (d) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
- Q26.** The Government of India replaced the planning commission with a new institution Niti Aayog. When did Niti Aayog came into existence?
 (a) 31 January 2015
 (b) 1 January 2015
 (c) 31 January 2016
 (d) 1 January 2016
- Q27.** In the 1977 general election to the Lok Sabha, the opposition fought the election with the slogan:
 (a) Garibi Hatao
 (b) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
 (c) Save Democracy
 (d) Bhavi Itihas Hamara Hai
- Q28.** Which among the following statements are true about the Global commons?
 A. The global commons are outside sovereign jurisdiction.
 B. The Countries of the north are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the southern countries.
 C. The global commons include Antarctica and the ocean floor.
 D. The question of managing the global commons has reflected the North-South divide.
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) A, C, D only
 (b) B, C, D only
 (c) A and C only
 (d) C and D only
- Q29.** In India, the First democratic Upsurge from 1950s till 1970s was based on:
 (a) Privatization
 (b) Globalization
 (c) Participation of Indian voters is the democratic politics
 (d) More accommodation and accessible politics for youth
- Q30.** Name the external affairs minister of India who visited China in 1979, after the restoration of full development relations between the two countries in 1976.
 (a) V. K Krishan Menon
 (b) Atal Behari Vajpayee
 (c) Indira Gandhi
 (d) Pranab Mukherjee
- Q31.** In response to a financial crisis and the desire for a higher rate of economic growth, India initiated a program of economic reforms involving globalization, liberalization, and privatization in which year?

(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1994 Q32. Who was the ruler of princely state of Jammu and Kashmir in August 1947? (a) Maharaja Karan Singh (b) Maharaja Hari Singh (c) Sheikh Abdullah (d) Farooq Abdullah Q33. In which year was the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China? (a) 1950 (b) 1954 (c) 1952 (d) 1956 Q34. India's Security strategy has four broad components. Which one of the following is not a component of India's security strategy? A. Meeting security challenge within country B. Acquire the territories of its neighbour, so that India can have larger geographical area C. Strengthening its military norms' D. Strengthen international norms E. Attempt to develop its economy in a way that vast masses are lifted out of poverty Choose the correct answer from the options given below: (a) A, B only (b) C only (c) D, E only (d) B only Q35. With which country did India sign the Indus Waters Treaty in 1960 through the help of the World Bank? (a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan (d) Pakistan Q36. When did the US launch its invasion of Iraq under the codename 'Operation Iraqi Freedom.'? (a) March 2003 (b) March 2002 (c) April 2003 (d) March 2000 Q37. SAFTA stands for: (a) South Asia Fair Trade Agreement (b) South Asian Foreign Trade Agreement (c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement (d) South Asia Foreign Trade Association Q38. In which year did the Russian Parliament declare its independence from the Soviet Union? (a) May 1990 (b) June 1991 (c) June 1990 (d) July 1991 Q39. Amnesty International works in the field of: (a) Human rights (b) Electoral reform	(c) Environment issues (d) Peace keeping efforts Q40. Who advocated the Chouburja/Choukhambha Rajneeti? (a) Ram Manohar Lohia (b) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya (c) Sardar Patel (d) L.K. Advani Direction for the questions 41 to 45: Study the following picture and answer the five questions that follow: The First Nuclear explosion was undertaken by India in 1974. Our first PM had always put faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of India's industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. When communist China conducted nuclear test in 1964, the permanent members of the UN Security Council tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968. India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it, and also further refused to sign the CIBT. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. Later India conducted a series of tests, Pakistan soon followed. India's Nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use". Q41. The five Permanent member of the UN Security council are: (a) US, USSR, UK, China and India (b) US, Japan, UK, France and China (c) US, USSR, UK, France and China (d) US, USSR, UK, India and Pakistan Q42. Name the four countries that have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. (a) USA, China, Russia, and France (b) USA, Russia, Iran, and Germany (c) India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel (d) India, Israel, Germany and North Korea Q43. Why have some countries not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty? A. Because the treaty ensures that only five countries will possess the technological know-how to build nuclear energy. B. Because public opinion in these countries is against the signing of nuclear non-proliferation treaty. C. Because it is discriminatory as it allows only five countries to possess nuclear weapons. D. Because the five nuclear powers don't allow the other countries to sign the treaty. E. Because of political infighting at the domestic level. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: (a) A and C only (b) E only (c) C only (d) A, B and D only Q44. The second nuclear test series of India was conducted in:
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- (a) May 1997
- (b) June 1997
- (c) May 1998
- (d) June 1998

Q45. CTBT stands for:

- (a) Complete Test Ban Treaty
- (b) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- (c) Combined Test Ballistic Treaty
- (d) Comprehensive Test Blast Treaty

Direction for the questions 46 to 50: Study the following picture and answer the five questions that follow:

India's new beginning in the post-Cold War period is largely attributed to the liberal economic order. The liberal security order, on the other hand, has welcomed India's rise, unlike China, largely because India's democratic credentials align well with liberal principles. President Clinton made a state visit to India within two years of imposing sanctions against India's nuclear testing. The era witnessed reconciliation between the world's oldest and largest democracies. The multi-sector cooperation and the Indo-US nuclear deal are some of the momentous diplomatic developments of the decade. The Bush administration perceived a strong democratic India as an important partner for the United States and encouraged India to play an increasingly important leadership role in 21st-century Asia. Inclusion of India in decision-making on global governance, upgraded representation in trade and investment forums, admission into multilateral export control regimes (MTCR), and support for admission into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) are indicative of a growing partnership and of friendly relations between the US and India.

Q46. Which country is referred to as the world's oldest democracy?

- (a) US
- (b) Russia
- (c) England
- (d) France

Q47. During cold war, the world was divided in how many blocs?

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 7

Q48. Which US President made a state visit to India within two years of imposed sanctions?

- (a) President Obama
- (b) President Clinton
- (c) President Trump
- (d) President Bush

Q49. In which year did India declare itself as a nuclear power state?

- (a) 1999
- (b) 1998
- (c) 1997
- (d) 1996

Q50. What is the full form of NSG?

- (a) Nuclear Seller Group
- (b) Network Seller Group
- (c) Nuclear Suppliers Group
- (d) Network Supplier Group