

CUET UG 2023 Political Science Question Paper PDF (May 22, 2023) (Shift 2)

1. In which year, did the era of Coalition Politics began in India at the National Level?

- (a) 1952 (b) 1984
(c) 1989 (d) 2014

2. In which year the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) came into existence?

- (a) 1948 (b) 1949
(c) 1950 (d) 1951

3. Who among the following leaders visited China in 1979?

- (a) Morarji Desai (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(c) George Fernandes (d) Indira Gandhi

4. Who was the Prime Minister of India from December 1989 to November 1990?

- (a) V.P. Singh (b) Chandra Shekhar
(c) A.B. Vajpayee (d) P.V. Narasimha Rao

5. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

- (A) Total Revolution (I) Jayaprakash Naayan
(B) Student Movements (II) Gujarat and Bihar
(C) Railway strike, 1974 (III) George Fernandes
(D) Garbi Hatao (IV) Indira Gindhi

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

6. The Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on:

- (a) 3 July 1973 (b) 3 July 1972
(c) 3 July 1971 (d) 3 July 1970

7. The first country to liberalise its economy in South Asian region was:

- (a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Pakistan (d) Bangladesh

8. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

- (A) National fish workers forum (I) Kerala
(B) Anti-Arrack movement (II) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Sardar Sarovar Project (III) Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat
(D) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan(MKSS) (IV) Rajasthan

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

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

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

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

9. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

- (A) The Korean Crisis (I) 1958-62
(B) The Cuban Crisis (II) Early 1960s
(C) The Congo Crisis (III) 1950-53
(D) The Berlin Crisis (IV) 1962

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

10. The National Front Government of 1989 was lead by:

- (a) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(b) A.B. Vajpayee
(c) Chandra Shekhar
(d) V.P. Singh

11. Which war is also known as the "Video Game War"?

- (a) The First Gulf war
(b) Global war on Terror
(c) Operation Enduring Freedom
(d) Operation Iraqi Freedom

12. What do the 12 stars in the European Union flag symbolise?

- (a) Harmony (b) Political idea
(c) Currency (d) Organisation

13. The non-permanent member of Security Council is elected by:

- (a) UNICEF
(b) Security Council
(c) General Assembly
(d) Collectively by different Organs of UN

14. The alliance of Janata Party and some regional parties which came to power in the year 1989 was known as:

- (a) United front
(b) UPA
(c) The National front Government
(d) NDA

15. The following statement was given by which leader
 "Tomorrow we shall be free from the slavery of the British domination. But at midnight India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be a day of rejoicing as well as mourning"
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Mohd. Ali Jinnah
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
16. The South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation (SAARC) was established in which year?
 (a) 1958 (b) 1945
 (c) 1985 (d) 1954
17. After the collapse of the USSR, who was the first elected President of Russia?
 (a) Joseph Stalin (b) Mikhaik Gorbachev
 (c) Valdimir Putin (d) Boris Yelstin
18. What were demands of the Railway Employees when they went on a nationwide strike in May 1974?
 (a) Their demand was to uplift the Emergency
 (b) Their demand was to introduce the Metros in India
 (c) Their demand was related to the resignation of the P.M
 (d) Their demand was related to bonus and service conditions
19. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisation?
 (a) General Arrangement on trade and tariffs
 (b) General Agreement on trade and tariffs
 (c) World Health Organisation
 (d) UN Development Programme
20. The 'GLASNOST' and the 'PERESTOIKA' are associated with which of the following countries?
 (a) USSR (b) USA
 (c) France (d) China
21. Which General Lok Sabha elections has been described as 'Political Earthquake' by many political observers?
 (a) 1951 (b) 1957
 (c) 1961 (d) 1967
22. In which year did Japan became the member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)?
 (a) 1963 (b) 1964
 (c) 1965 (d) 1966
23. L.K. Advani represented which party?
 (a) United front (b) Janata Dal
 (c) Communist Party (d) BJP (Bhartiya Janta Party)
24. Under whose leadership the peasants in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh organised a massive agitation and demanded for the redistribution of land to the cultivators?
 (a) Naxalites (b) Trade Unions
 (c) Socialist Party (d) Communist Party
25. What was the primary objective of the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF).
 (a) It sought 50% reservation for the Minority Communities
 (b) It demanded the scrapping of the Mandal Commission
 (c) It was in favour of political power to the 'bahujan' - the SC, ST, OBC and minorities
 (d) It sought reservations for women in the industrial sector
26. Match List-I with List-II.
- | List-I
Incidents | List-II
Year |
|--|-----------------|
| (A) Shahbano Case | (I) 1977 |
| (B) Formation of BJP | (II) 1978 |
| (C) Formation of BAMCEF | (III) 1980 |
| (D) Janta Party Government | (IV) 1985 |
| (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV) | |
| (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV) | |
| (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II) | |
| (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I) | |
27. Who is the author of "Economy of Permanence"?
 (a) J.C. Kumarappa (b) P.C. Mahalanobis
 (c) K.N. Raj (d) Mahatma Gandhi
28. Who was the deputy Prime Minister and the first Home Minister of Independent India?
 (a) Potti Sriramulu (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (c) K. Kamraj (d) Ram Manohar Lohia
29. In 1967, various non-congress parties came forward to form a joint legislative party called the:
 (a) Bharatiya Janta Party
 (b) United Front
 (c) Samyukt Vidhayak Dal (SVD)
 (d) National Democratic Alliance
30. Who wrote the 'Golpitha' (a compilation of Marathi poem)?
 (a) Namdeo Dhasal (b) Namdeo Sharma
 (c) Namdeo Dharshan (d) Amrita Pritam
31. The era of One Party Dominance of the Congress Party was broken in which year?
 (a) 1951 (b) 1957
 (c) 1962 (d) 1967
32. Match List-I with List-II
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|------------|
| (A) National Front | (I) 1999 |
| (B) United Front | (II) 1996 |
| (C) NDA | (III) 2004 |
| (D) UPA | (IV) 1989 |
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

33. The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named the NITI Ayog (National Institution for Transforming India), which came into existence on:

- (a) 15 August 2000 (b) 1 January 2015
(c) 26 January 2018 (d) 30 March 2010

34. Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:

- (A) The Energy Conservation Act
(B) COP-21
(C) Earth Summit
(D) The Electricity Act
(E) Kyoto Protocol

Choose the **correct** answer from the option given below:

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

35. Identify the elements of 'Consensus Politics' in India?

- (A) Acceptance of the role of the state level parties in the governance of the country
(B) Agreement on judicial reforms
(C) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes
(D) Introduction of the New Education Policy
(E) Agreement on the New Economic Policies

Choose the **correct** answer from the option given below:

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

36. From which year the long phase of Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization began in India?

- (a) 1977 (b) 1984
(c) 1989 (d) 1991

37. In which year, Article 370 was abolished by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act?

- (a) 2018 (b) 2019
(c) 2020 (d) 2017

38. Which of the following political parties supported the National front government in 1989?

- (A) Janata Dal (B) Trinamul Congress
(C) BJP (D) Congress
(E) Left front

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

39. What was the code name given to the atom bomb dropped by US on the Japanese city of Nagasaki in 1945?

- (a) The little Boy (b) Little girl
(c) Fat woman (d) Fat man

40. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I

- (A) Manipur
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Bhopal
(D) Jammu and Kashmir

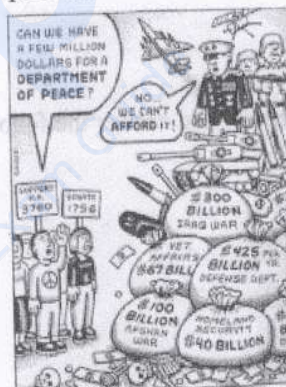
List-II

- (I) Nawab
(II) Bodhachandra Singh
(III) Hari Singh
(IV) Nizam

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

41. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



The idea of Global Security emerged in 1990's in response to the global nature of threats such as:

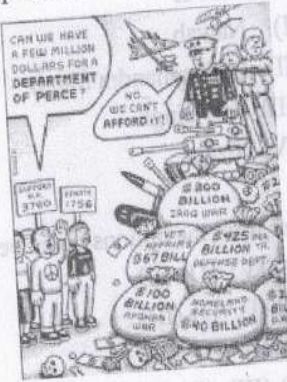
- (a) War
(b) International Terrorism
(c) Human Rights
(d) Global Poverty

42. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



Which of the following comes under the Non-Traditional concept of Security?

- (a) Territorial war between countries
(b) Biological war
(c) Helath epidemics
(d) Nuclear warfare
43. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



Human Security is about:

- (a) Protection of the state
(b) Alliance Building
(c) Protection of people
(d) Deterrence
44. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



The cartoon depicts massive expenditure on:

- (a) Fishing Hunger (b) Fishing Disease
(c) Nature Disaster (d) Defence
45. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following question:



The broad idea of security stresses upon:

- (a) Freedom from war
(b) Freedom from want
(c) Confidence building
(d) Alliance building

46. Read the passage and answer the following question:

The significance of the first phase for the party system in India is that almost all political parties or their antecedent organizations can be traced back to the freedom movement in India. The Indian National Congress (INC) founded in 1885 was of course, the aggregation of the crucible for practically all political parties that came to be formed since the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. The Congress was, in fact, first formed as a pressure group for lobbying support for participation of Indians in British Indian administration and governance. It gradually acquired the role of a mass movement beginning with the partition of Bengal in 1905 and the Swadeshi movement to annual it and especially since the 1920s with the advent of Gandhi on the Indian national scene in the wake of the Jalianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar. The Congress in reality was a national platform with which all other political organizations of the period had cooperative or conflictual relationships at various points in time. Even the Muslim League and the Scheduled Castes Federation had periods of reconciliation and pacts with this organization central importance in British India, to say nothing of the Communists, Socialists, Hindu Mahasabha and Akali Dal who and more of cooperative interaction with Congress than conflictual during the freedom struggle. It is for these reasons that this phase of party system growth in India may be appropriately characterized as the "Movement Party System".

What was the significance of the party system in India during its primary phase?

- (a) All political parties were by western educated political leaders.
(b) Almost all political parties during the period were involved in freedom struggle.
(c) The political parties were funded by an Act of the British Parliament.
(d) The political parties never had consensus on any particular issue.

47. Match List-I with List-II.

- | List-I | List-II |
|---|------------|
| (A) Formation of the Indian National Congress | (I) 1905 |
| (B) The Jalianwala Bagh Massacre | (II) 1919 |
| (C) The Partition of Bengal | (III) 1885 |
| (D) Formation of the Hindu Mahasabha | (IV) 1915 |

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

48. When did the Indian National Congress first transform its role from a pressure group to a mass movement?

- (A) During the period when it was funded
- (B) With the launching of the swadeshi movement
- (C) With Bal Gangadhar Tilak becoming a member of the Indian National Congress
- (D) With the Partition of Bengal 1905
- (E) With the formation of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Akali Dal

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

49. Why was the Indian National Congress referred to as national platform during the British rule?

- (a) Because the Muslim League and the Scheduled Castes Federation had periods of reconciliation among themselves.
- (b) Because all the other political organizations during the periods had cooperated with Congress or also at times had a conflictual relationship with its.
- (c) Because Indian National Congress was the only party during this period
- (d) Except Congress no other political parties participated in the freedom movement

50. What were the primary demands of the Indian National Congress during its initial years of establishment?

- (a) Purna Swaraj
- (b) To instill the feeling of nationalism among youths for their mother country India
- (c) Establishment of more educational institutions in India that focused on the traditional Indian knowledge
- (d) Lobbying support for participation of Indians in the British Indian Administration and Governance