

**CUET UG - 2022**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Question: 1**

Soviet Intervention in Czechoslovakia was in the year

- A 1965
- B 1962
- C 1968
- D 1978

**Question: 2**

Match list I with list II.

List I – NAM founding members	List II - Country
A. Sukarno	I. India
B. Gamal Abdel Nasser	II. Indonesia
C. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	III. Egypt
D. Josip Broz Tito	IV. Yugoslavia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I
- B A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
- C A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
- D A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV

**Question: 3**

The idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with the realization of necessity to have sustained development.

Choose the correct options proposed by the UNCTAD as a reform of the global trading system.

- A. LDCs to be given control over their natural resources which are exploited by the developed countries
- B. Restrictions of the markets in order to protect the interest of western countries
- C. LDCs to be given greater role in international economic institution
- D. LDCs to be given technologies at reduced cost
- E. LDCs to be provided with nuclear arsenals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A, B, C only
- B A, C, D only
- C B, C, D only
- D A, C, E only

**Question: 4**

In the context of International Political Economy the term of LDC stands for:

- A Lowest Developed Countries
- B Lowest Developing Countries
- C Least Developing Countries
- D Least Developed Countries

**Question: 5**

In the context of Cold War, arrange the following events in chronological order.

- A. Gorbachev became the President of the USSR
- B. Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- C. Placement of Nuclear Missiles in Cuba
- D. The first summit of Non-Alignment Movement
- E. Formation of Eastern Alliance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A C, A, E, B, D
- B B, E, A, C, D
- C B, E, D, C, A
- D E, B, D, C, A

**Question: 6**

Arrange in the chronological order of their occurrence.

- A. Formation of North Atlantic treaty organization
- B. Outbreak of Second World War
- C. Dropping of Atom bomb on Hiroshima
- D. Formation of Warsaw Pact

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A C, B, D, A
- B B, A, C, D
- C B, C, A, D
- D A, B, C, D

**Question: 7**

After the disintegration of USSR, which organization was formed by the former republics of the USSR?

- A NATO
- B European Union
- C CIS
- D IMF

**Question: 8**

Which country was considered to be the successor country of the Soviet Union with regard to its military and position in the UN Security Council?

- A Russia
- B Ukraine
- C Georgia
- D Latvia

**Question: 9**

After 1991, Yugoslavia broke apart in several provinces, which one of the following was not a province among them?

- A Croatia
- B Slovenia
- C Czech Republic
- D Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Question: 10**

The first Gulf war was also called a video game war because of:

- A Usage of smart bombs
- B Live and widespread television coverage
- C Precision attacks
- D Widespread and massive destruction

**Question: 11**

Match list I with list II.

List I	List II
A. International Atomic Energy Agency	I. Debates and discusses global issues
B. General Assembly	II. Administration and coordination of UN affairs
C. World Health Organisation	III. Providing good health for all
D. Secretariat	IV. Safety and peaceful use of nuclear energy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A - IV, B - I, C - III, D - II
- B A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- C A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
- D A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV

**Question: 12**

Read the statements carefully and identify the new international actors referred in it.

- A. It was created during Second World War. It focuses on the developing countries by providing loans and grants to the member countries. It exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of the developing countries.
- B. It sets the rule for global trade. It was setup as a successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff created after the Second Word War. The developing countries often complain of non-transparent procedures and being pushed around by big pauses.

- A World Bank and WTC
- B WTO and IMF
- C World Bank and WTO
- D World Bank and UNCTAD

**Question: 13**

Arrange the UN Secretary Generals in chronological order.

- A. Kurt Waldeim
- B. Kofi Annan
- C. U Thant
- D. Boutros Boutros Ghali
- E. Ban Ki Moon

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A C, A, B, E, D
- B C, A, D, B, E
- C A, C, B, D, E
- D A, C, D, E, B

**Question: 14**

Which is not a principal organ of the United Nations.

- A International Court of Justice
- B Economic and Social Council
- C. International Monetary Fund
- D Secretariat

**Question: 15**

Arrange the following in chronological order.

- A. China's accession to WTO
- B. Establishment of the EEC
- C. Establishment of the EU
- D. Birth of ARF

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A C, D, B, A
- B B, C, D, A
- C C, A, B, D
- D D, B, A, C

**Question: 16**

Who said "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell".

- A Jawaharlal Nehru
- B Dag Hammarskjold
- C Kurt Waldheim
- D Henry Kissinger

**Question: 17**

Match the term with their meaning:-

Term	Meaning
A. Deterrence	I. A coalition of states meant to deter or defend against military attacks
B. Defence	II. All states to give up certain kinds of weapons
C. Alliance Building	III. Limiting or ending the war
D. Disarmament	IV. Preventing the war

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II
- B A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
- C A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
- D A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III

**Question: 18**

The global think tank 'The Club of Rome' published which book on the potential depletion of Earth's resources?

- A 'Small is Beautiful'
- B 'Depletion of Environment'
- C 'Human and Environment'
- D 'Limits to Growth'

**Question: 19**

Choose the correct statement about Globalization

- A Globalization is only about the movement of commodities
- B Globalization does not involve a conflict of values
- C Services are an insignificant part of Globalization
- D Globalization is about worldwide interconnectedness

**Question: 20**

Identify the statement which does not highlight the economic consequences of Globalization.

- A Greater flow of goods and services
- B Influencing each others' traditions
- C Increased influence and involvement of IMF and WTO in countries' internal matters
- D Greater well-being and growth of individuals eg. job opportunities, higher salaries, more choices

**Question: 21**

In the context of Environment and Natural resources, 2018, 'Res Communis humanitatis' stand for:

- A Common Property resources
- B Common room
- C Global commons
- D Sustainable development

**Question: 22**

In the context of European Union, name the countries which resisted Maastricht Treaty and the adoption of Euro

- A Britain and France
- B Denmark and Sweden
- C Germany and Britain
- D Spain and Portugal

**Question: 23**

Consider the following statements about B. R. Ambedkar and choose the correct answer.

- A. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- B. He also headed the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
- C. He founded the Independent Labour Party
- D. He resigned from the first Cabinet over Hindu Code Bill
- E. He adopted Buddhism in 1956 along with his followers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A** A, B, E and D only
- B** A, C, D and E only
- C** A, B, C and E only
- D** B, C, D and E only

**Question: 24**

Match list I with list II

List I - Leader	List II – Description/Associated with
A. Ram Manohar Lohia	I. Advocacy of reservation for backward castes and opposition to English
B. Natarajan Annadurai	II. President of Congress during 1968-71
C. K. Kamraj	III. Chief Minister of Madras from 1967
D. S. Nijalingappa	IV. Introduced mid-day meal scheme for school children in Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- B A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - II
- C A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I
- D A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV

**Question: 25**

After India's independence, Nizam responded by unleashing a para-military force known as Razakars on the people of:

- A Hyderabad
- B Andhra Pradesh
- C Manipur
- D Bhopal

**Question: 26**

Apart from being the Deputy Prime Minister, which other portfolio did Sardar Patel hold?

- A Defence Minister
- B Home Minister
- C Finance Minister
- D External Affairs Minister

**Question: 27**

Match list I with list II

List I - Principles	List II – Instances
A. Mapping boundaries on religious grounds	I. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
B. Mapping boundaries on grounds of different languages	II. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
C. Demarcating boundaries within a country by geographical zones	III. Pakistan and Bangladesh
D. Demarcating the boundaries within a country on administrative and political grounds	IV. India and Pakistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
- B A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II
- C A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
- D A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III

**Question: 28**

In the decades of 50s-70s, why did the government impose substantial tariffs on imports?

- A To increase the income from imports
- B To balance the trade deficits
- C To boost the quantity of imports
- D To protect domestic industries

**Question: 29**

The first nuclear explosion was undertaken by India in:

- A May 1972
- B May 1973
- C May 1974
- D May 1975

**Question: 30**

India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to which of the following reasons?

- A India wanted to become a Nuclear power as it wanted to influence Asian countries
- B India wanted to use Nuclear weapons for defence purposes only
- C India did not want to give up its Nuclear weapons as it planned to become a super power
- D India considered it discriminatory

**Question: 31**

Arrange in chronological order:

- A. The Tashkent Agreement
- B. The Panchsheel Agreement
- C. India-USSR Treaty of Peace and Friendship
- D. Shimla Agreement
- E. Indus Water Treaty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A E, B, D, A, C
- B B, E, A, C, D
- C D, B, E, A, C
- D C, A, B, E, D

**Question: 32**

Who was the President of USA during Indo-Pak war of 1971?

- A Henry Kissinger
- B John F. Kennedy
- C Richard Nixon
- D Ronald Reagen

**Question: 33**

Indira Gandhi wanted to remove the provision of Privy Purse. She had some specific reasons against this provision. Following are the options, find out which was not the reason for abolishing Privy Purse.

- A It was not consonant with principles of equality
- B It was not consonant with the concept of social justice
- C It was not consonant with the concept of economic justice
- D It was not consonant with the concept of sovereignty

**Question: 34**

The year 1967 is considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history. In the given context which of the statements is/are correct?

- A. The results jolted Congress at both national and state levels
- B. Congress managed to get a majority in Lok Sabha with its highest tally of seats so far
- C. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated
- D. The political stalwarts lost in their constituencies
- E. The Congress lost majority in nine states

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A, C and D only
- B B, C and E only
- C B, D and E only
- D C, E and A only

**Question: 35**

The famous expression 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' during 1960s in Indian politics was being referred to:

- A Kamaraj plan in Congress
- B Defections by MLAs
- C Coalition policies by regional parties
- D The Congress 'Syndicate'

**Question: 36**

Which of the following amendment to Indian Constitution was passed during Emergency?

- A 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- B 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- C 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- D 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**Question: 37**

On June 12th 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha from which of the following High Court, passed a judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid?

- A Madras High Court
- B Calcutta High Court
- C Bombay High Court
- D Allahabad High Court

**Question: 38**

Arrange the following important events of 1970s in a chronological order.

- A. Shah Commission of Inquiry
- B. 42nd Constitutional Amendment
- C. Decision in the Keshavananda Bharti Case
- D. Declaration of Emergency
- E. Jai Prakesh Narayan led a peoples' march to the Parliament

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A A, B, C, D, E
- B E, D, C, B, A
- C C, E, D, B, A
- D D, E, B, C, A

**Question: 39**

Match list I with list II

List I - Parties	List II – Ideologies
A. Socialist Party	I. One country, one culture, one nation
B. Bharatiya Janata Party	II. Democratic Socialism
C. Swatantra Party	III. Social and ideological coalition
D. Congress Party	IV. Favoured expansion of free private sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A** A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III  
**B** A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV  
**C** A - I, B - IV, C - III, D - II  
**D** A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I

**Question: 40**

Match list I with list II

List I - States	List II – Movement
A. Assam	I. Movement for autonomy
B. Punjab	II. Movement against outsiders
C. Mizoram	III. Secessionist movement
D. Jammu and Kashmir	IV. Armed campaign for independence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A** A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
- B** A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV
- C** A - II, B - IV, C - I, D - III
- D** A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I

**Passage:**

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Its critics felt that the Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. The Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in politics from those pursued by the Congress. The Janata Party split and government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. But the Congress party later decided to withdraw its support with the result that the Charan Singh government could remain in power for just about four months. Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in north India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory in 1971. It won 353 seats and came back to power. The experience of 1977-79 taught another lesson in democratic politics; governments that are seen to be unstable and quarrelsome are severely punished by the voters.

**Question: 41**

Name the Prime Minister under Janata Party in 1977.

- A Jagjivan Ram
- B Charan Singh
- C Indira Gandhi
- D Morarji Desai

**Question: 42**

Charan Singh government remained in power for:

- A Five months
- B Four months
- C Eighteen months
- D Six months

**Question: 43**

Government headed by Morarji Desai lost in less than Eighteen months. Which of the following was not a reason for this loss?

- A Lacked direction
- B No common programme
- C Lacked leadership
- D Jagjivan Ram wanted to become Prime Minister

**Question: 44**

Governments that are seen to be unstable and quarrelsome are severely punished by the voters. Which of the following gives a wrong justification of the statement?

- A Morarji Desai lost in Eighteen months
- B Charan Singh lost in four months
- C Congress won in 1971
- D Fresh Lok Sabha election in 1980

**Question: 45**

In 1977, Janata Party swept the polls, in which part of India?

- A South India
- B North India
- C East India
- D West India

**Passage:**

Read the passage and answer the question.

A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

**Question: 46**

Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one.

SAFTA stands for:

- A South Asian Free Trade Agreement
- B South Asian Free Trade Area
- C South Asian Free Trade Association
- D South Asian Full Trade Agreement

**Question: 47**

Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one.

The Spirit behind the idea of SAFTA is:

- A It would improve the bilateral relations between India and Pakistan
- B A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders
- C Formation of SAFTA would enable the South Asian countries to compete with the world
- D Formation of SAFTA would promote religious harmony among the people of this region

**Question: 48**

Choose the most appropriate option among the following.

Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth because:

- A The Indian Economy is already very developed
- B India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka
- C India has better links with ASEAN
- D India is already playing the role of 'Big Brother' in the South Asian Region.

**Question: 49**

Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one:

Some of India's neighbours have fear about SAFTA because:

- A SAFTA will endanger their national security
- B They think that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics
- C SAFTA will create unrest in their countries
- D SAFTA will isolate them from the world economy

**Question: 50**

Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate one :

The SAFTA came into effect on

- A 1st January 2005
- B 1st January 2006
- C 1st January 2004
- D 1st December 2003