





CUETUG Previous Year Question Paper 2022

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CUET UG

Previous Year Question Paper

2022

Section II
Political Science



Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the communist party of Soviet Union in the year :

A 1982

B 1985

C 1986

D 1991

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Which of the following statements are true about Antarctic continental region?

- (a) It has a limited terrestrial life and a highly productive Marine ecosystem
- (b) The region extends over 1000 million square kilometers
- (c) The region is subjected to special regional rules of environmental protection
- (d) Some parts of it are degraded by waste as a result of oil spills
- (e) It is disturbing the climate equilibrium

- A (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
- B (a), (c), (d) and (e) only
- c (c), (d), and (e) only
- (a), (c), and (d) only

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

List - II

(Country)

(Status/Position)(During the cold war period)

(a) Spain

(i) Neutral country

(b) Romania

(ii) Non-aligned state

(c) Sweden

(iii) Warsaw Pact Member

(d) Yugoslavia

(iv) NATO member

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

With reference to the Soviet Union, arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- (a) Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of Communist Party.
- (b) Secessionist movements in Chechnya and Dagestan.
- (c) Revival of the Russian Economy.
- (d) Introduction of Multiparty polities in the Soviet Parliament (Duma)
- (e) Disintegration of Soviet Union

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

When did the Soviet System came into being?

- A After the Russian Revolution
- B After the Second World War
- C After the 1990's
- D After the 1970's

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Which among the following combination given below are features of Soviet System?

- (a) It aimed to abolish institutions of private property in the country.
- (b) The economy was developed and was at par with the US economy.
- (c) The system was centered around the communist party and allowed political opposition.
- (d) The state ownership was the dominant mode of ownership in this system.
- (e) The institution of state was of paramount importance in the soviet system.

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

^A (a), (b), (d) only

B (a), (c), (e) only

c (a), (d), (e) only

D (b), (d), (e) only

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

List - II

(UN Secretary General)

Term (Period of Office)

(a) Trygve Lie

(i) 1972- 1981

(b) Dag Hammarskjold

(ii) 1961 - 1971

(c) U Thant

(iii) 1953 - 1961

(d) Kurt Waldheim

(iv) 1946 - 1952

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Which of the following statement is not true about India's Nuclear Policy/Programme?

- A It is a policy of NO FIRST USE
- B It reiterates India's Commitment to global, verifiable nuclear disarmament
- ^C It prohibits India to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- D It opposes partisan treaties like CTBT & NPT

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

What is Schengen Visa?

- A One Visa from just one of the EU countries allows a person entry in most other European Union Countries
- B Two Visas from two EU countries allows a person entry in the USA
- C A Special type of Visa given to refugees coming to EU countries
- D A type of Visa given to the family member of Green Card holders.

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Which of the following steps taken by China to develop the market economy is wrong?

- A Introduction of SEZs
- B Privatisation of agriculture
- C Use of Shock Therapy
- D Removal of Trade barriers

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

The 'ASEAN way' reflects:

- A the life style of ASEAN members
- B Is a form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal non confrontationist & Cooperative
- ^C Is the defense policy followed by the ASEAN members
- D Is the road that connects all the ASEAN countries

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Western Europe's economy was revived after the second World War by:

A NATO

B Maastricht Treaty

C Marshall Plan

D IMF

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Sharing of river waters has been a source of conflict between these neighbors despite the World Bank's interventionist approach in 1960s to resolve the problem. Identify the correct pair of countries in the above context.

- ^A India and Bangladesh
- B India and Nepal
- C India and Pakistan
- D Bhutan and Bangladesh

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Choose the correct statements about 'Hindutva'.

- (a) Hindutva literally means 'Hinduness'.
- (b) It was defined by V.D. Savarkar as the basis of Indian Nationhood.
- (c) Hindutva is a religion.
- (d) Hindutva is opposed to all other religions.
- (e) 'Hindutva' believes that a strong nation can be built on a strong and united national culture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A (c), (d), (e) only

B (a), (b), (e) only

c (a), (c), (d) only

b), (c), (d) only

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

What does the expression South Asia convey?

- A Cultural ethos
- B One Geo-political space
- ^C Coexistence of rivalries and goodwill
- Deeper Integration

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(Description of Country)

List - II

(Country)

- (a) The first country to liberalize its economy in the South Asian Region
- (b) Centrally located and shares borders with most of the South Asian Countries

(ii) The Maldives

India

- (c) Earlier the island had the Sultan as the head of this state, now its a republic
- (iii) Bhutan

(i)

(d) A landlocked country with a monarchy

(iv) Sri Lanka

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Which one of the following is not an element of traditional notion of security?

- A Military threat from another country
- B Policies of Deterrence and defense
- ^C Forming schemes for fostering human security
- D Alliance building through written treaties

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Environmental issues were brought to the center stage of Global politics by:

- A Montreal protocol
- B Antarctica Treaty
- ^C The Earth Summit
- D Kyoto protocol

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Which of the following statements are true about globalization?

- (a) It led to an interconnected world despite of national political boundaries.
- (b) Globalisation led to cultural homogenisation (Global culture)
- (c) It has far reaching impacts in Social, Economic and Political spheres.
- (d) It is primarily seen as an economic phenomenon.
- (e) Globalisation has led to the growth of non state actors.

- A (a), (c), (d), (e) only
- B (a), (b), (c), (d) only
- c (a), (b), (c), (e) only
- D (a), (b), (d), (e) only

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

The First World Social Forum (WSF) meeting was held in.

A Spain

B India

^C Brazil

D France

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Non Congressism was a strategy that advocated:

- A Keep Congress out of power
- ^B Keep non-Communist parties out of power
- ^C Build one party
- D Keep Socialist parties out of power

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

List - II

(Leaders)

Constituencies of 1967 Election

(a) K Kamraj

(i) Maharashtra

(b) S.K. Patil

(ii) Tamil Nadu

(c) Atulya Ghosh

(iii) Bihar

(d) K.B. Sahay

(iv) West Bengal

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (a) Tashkent Agreement
- (b) Planning Commission set up
- (c) Formation of Bangladesh
- (d) First General Elections of India
- (e) Partition of India

- A (e), (b), (d), (c), (a)
- B (a), (e), (b), (d), (c)
- c (d), (e), (c), (b), (a)
- D (e), (b), (d), (a), (c)

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Vishalandhra movement was related to:

- A Independence from princely rule in Andhra Region
- B Demand for huge allocation for irrigation projects
- ^C Partition of India
- Demand for formation of separate Andhra province based on language

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

What was, Sardar Patel's first cabinet rank in Independent India.

- A Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister
- B Home Minister and Finance Minister
- C Prime Minister
- D Prime Minister and Home Minister

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

First Five Year Plan emphasized on:

- (a) Construction of Mega Dams to improve irrigation facilities.
- (b) Rapid Import substitution and self reliance.
- (c) Land Reforms.
- (d) Setting up of heavy industries
- (e) Quick structural reforms

- A (a) and (d) only
- B (a) and (c) only
- c (a) and (e) only
- D (a) and (b) only

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Arrange the following events between India - Pakistan in chronological manner.

- (a) Bangladesh war
- (b) Sharing of Indus River Water
- (c) Proxy war between India & Pakistan armies in Kashmir after Partition
- (d) Pakistan's armed attack in the Rann of Kutch

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

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

According to Indian Constitution, which Article deals with 'Promotion of International Peace and Security'?

- A Article 50
- B Article 51
- C Article 52
- D Article 53

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I List - II

(Conference) (Description)

- (a) Bandung Conference (i) Between Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
- (b) Yalta Conference (ii) Between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (c) Shimla Agreement (iii) 'Big Three' decides to organise a United Nations Conference
- (d) Tashkent Agreement (iv) Afro-Asian Conference in Indonesia.

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

What cabinet minister rank was Atal Bihari Vajpayee holding during his visit to China in 1979.

- A Prime Minister
- B External Affairs Minister
- C Finance Minister
- Defence Minister

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

On 25 June 1975, government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore invoked which of the following article in the constitution :

- A Article 354
- B Article 370
- C Article 352
- D Article 19

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Who amongst the following returned the 'Padma Shri' award in protest against the 'Suspension of democracy' ?

- A Fanishwarnath Renu
- B J.C. Shah
- ^C Jaya Prakash Narayan
- D Charu Majumdar

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Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

The commission set up enquiry into the excesses committed during emergency was headed by :

- ^A Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha
- B Justice J.C. Shah
- C Justice A.N. Ray
- D Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Who among the following was the first non Congress Prime Minister?

- ^A Morarji Desai
- ^B V.P. Singh
- Chandra Shekhar
- D I.K. Gujral

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Ouestion:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(Names of Leaders)

List - II

(Movements/Association with)

- (a) Laldenga
- (b) Harchand Singh Longowal
- (c) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
- (d) EV Ramaswamy Naicker

- (i) President of Akali Dal
- (ii) Leader of National Conference
- (iii) Self-respect movement
- (iv) Leader of Mizo National Front

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Right to Information Bill received Presidential assent in:

- ^A June 2004
- B June 2005
- ^C June 2006
- D June 2007

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded in the year.

A 1980

B 1984

C 1985

D 1990

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Mandal Commission recommended what percentage of reservation in jobs for OBC's in the Central Government.

A	15%
	10 /0

B 10%

C 30%

D 27%

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

Prime Minister Deve Gowda led which of the following Alliance/ Front?

- A National Front
- ^B United Front
- C Left Front
- D United Progressive Alliance

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE Question:

In 1989 the National Front Government was led by:

- A Chandrashekhar
- B Jyoti Basu
- ^C V.P. Singh
- D L.K. Advani

Question:

Read the following passage and answer the question.

Reform and improvement are key to the functioning of any organization. The UN is no exception. There have been various demands for structural reform in the Security Council, a key organ of UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Security Council consists of 15 members and there has been on going debate to increase the strength of

non - permanent members. Currently 10 non - permanent members are selected for twoyear term. This is suggested keeping in mind the changing regional dynamics and economic development of several nations.

Apart from change in UNSC, member states have also been demanding expulsion of veto power held by the 5 permanent members. Although UNSC was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965, there was no significant change for the permanent members, They continued to hold more power.

Another structural reform that has been discussed over the years is about the range of issues to be brought within its jurisdiction should UN play a more effective part in security missions or expand its horizon to include issues relating to health, education human rights, gender, social justice, equality to name a few. Established on 24th October 1945 immediately after the second World War, UN needs were to be reformed. It needs to represent contemporary political realities; reflect the decisions of all member states and showcase an equitable representation. That truly will create a robust UN system or it will meet the same fate as its predecessor, the League of Nations.

UN was established in the year.

- A 1945
- B 1948
- C 1946
- D 1951

Identify the incorrect statement about the UN system:

- A UN was established immediately after World War II.
- B The UN day is celebrated on the 24th of October every year.
- ^C UN was founded as a succession to the League of Nations.
- D It came into existence in 1948

Identify the most appropriate reason for demanding reform of the UN Security Council:

- A To expand the jurisdiction of UN over international issues.
- B To make it more representative and equitable geographically.
- ^C To resolve conflicts quickly around the globe.
- D To increase financial contribution to UN General Assembly.

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

The non-permanent members of the UN Security Council are elected for a period of :

A two years

B three years

c four years

D five years

Why were the permanent members of the UN Security Council given the VETO power?

- A They initiated the idea of an international organization for the first time.
- B They were more advanced economically.
- ^C They were the victors of World War II.
- D They contributed more to the UN funds.

Question:

Read the following passage and answer the question.

The stage was now set for a big political confrontation. The opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi's resignation and organised a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds on 25 June 1975. Jayaprakash announced a nationwide satyagraha for ther resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey "illegal and immoral orders". This too threatened to bring the activities of the government to a standstill. The political mood of the country had turned against the Congress, more than ever before. The response of the government was to declare a state of emergency. On 25 June 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this article the government could declare a state of emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. From the wording of the provisions of the Constitution, it is clear that an Emergency is seen as an extra ordinary condition in which normal democratic politics cannot function. Therefore, special powers are granted to the government. On the night of 25 June 1975, the Prime Minister recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. He issued the proclamation immediately.

Who was Jayaprakash Narayan?

- A symbol of opposition to emergency
- B The Prime Minister of India during the 1975 emergency
- ^C The President of India during the 1975 emergency
- Indian Gandhi's son and the administrator of her regime

Which kind of emergency is imposed in the case of war, external aggression and armed rebellion?

A	National	emergency	using	Article	352
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- B State emergency using Article 356
- C National emergency using Article 324
- D Financial emergency using Article 360

Who can declare National emergency in India?

- A The Prime Minister
- B The President
- ^C The Chief Justice of India
- D The Chief Election Commission

The massive demonstration was held in Delhi's.

- ^A Lal Qila Maidan
- ^B Jantar Mantar
- C Ramlila Grounds
- D Mandi House

What was the context of the given passage?

- A Assassination of Indira Gandhi
- B State of Emergency
- ^C War with Pakistan
- D 1977 Elections