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**POLITICAL SCIENCE CUET-2022**

Q.1 Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- (B) Fall of Berlin Wall
- (C) Disintegration of Soviet Union
- (D) Russian Revolution
- (E) Warsaw Pact

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (2) (D), (E), (A), (B) (C)
- (3) (B), (C), (D), (A), (B)
- (4) (D) (C), B), (E) (A)

Q.2 Identify the political consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union.

- (A) Global war on terror
- (B) End of cold war confrontation
- (C) Formation of commonwealth of Independent States
- (D) Gulf war
- (E) Power relations in world politics changed

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (1) (B) & (C) Only
- (2) (C) & (E) Only
- (3) (C) & (E) only
- (4) (B), (C), (E) Only

Q.3 Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false?

- (1) It was built during the cold war
- (2) It symbolized the division between the capitalist and communist world
- (3) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany
- (4) It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989

Q.4 Match List - I with List – II

List-I	List - II
(A) Operation Desert Storm	I. 1998
(B) Operation Infinite Reach	II. 1990
(C) Operation Enduring Freedom	III. 2003
(D) Operation Iraqi Freedom	IV. 2001

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-( IV), (D)-(III)

Q.5 Who was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985?

- (1) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev
- (3) Boris Yeltsin
- (4) Leonid Brezhnev

Q.6 Arrange the following events in the correct sequence.

- (A) Establishment of ASEAN
- (B) China takeover of Tibet
- (C) Open door policy adopted in China
- (D) End of Second World War
- (E) European Union was established

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (C), D), (B), (E)
- (2) (D), (A), (B), (B), (C)
- (3) (A), (B), (C), (D), (B)
- (4) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)



Q.7 To introduce a market economy in 1970's, China did not adopt :

- (1) Open door policy
- (2) Privatisation of Agriculture & Industry
- (3) Foreign direct investments & creation of special economic zones
- (4) The USSR model of Shock Therapy

Q.8 'Marshall Plan' refers to :

- (1) South-Asian Trade Act
- (2) International forum for war criminals
- (3) America's massive financial help to Europe
- (4) Cooperation with the developing countries

Q.9 The full form of OECD is :

- (1) Organization for Export Co-operation and Development
- (2) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- (3) Organization for Energy Co-operation and Development
- (4) Organization for Europe Co-operation and Development

Q.10 ASEAN was established in year :

- (1) 1965
- (2) 1967
- (3) 1970
- (4) 1972

Q.11 Which of the following is the major issue between the governments of Bangladesh and India?

- (1) Terrorism
- (2) River water dispute
- (3) Economic Relations
- (4) Infiltration

Q.12 In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Forces pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective because:  
(A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka

(B) The Indian Army got into fight with LTTE

(C) The Indian government wanted to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils

(D) Indian troops was not liked by the Sri Lankans

(E) Sri Lankan Tamils saw this as interference in the internal affairs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (D) & (A) only
- (2) (A), (C) & (D) only
- (3) (A), (B) & (B) only
- (4) (B), (D) & (E) only

Q.13 The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKP) was sent to Sri Lanka in:

- (1) 1985
- (2) 1987
- (3) 1988
- (4) 1989

Q.14 The form of government in Nepal till 2006 was:

- (1) Capitalist Democracy
- (2) Democratic
- (3) Communist
- (4) Constitutional Monarchy

Q.15 India's conflict with Pakistan is over strategic issues like :

- (1) Import natural gas from Afghanistan
- (2) Role of non- regional powers in South Asia
- (3) India's demand for permanent seat in Security Council
- (4) Control of the Siachen glacier

Q.16 Identify the correct statement about World Trade Organization.

- (1) It was established in 1994
- (2) All decisions are taken by the five dominant economics in the world



- (3) It formulates rules for national and international trade
- (4) It succeeded General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

Q.17 Match List - I with List – II

List-I	List - II
(A) Atoms for peace	(I) WTO
(B) Rules of global trade	(II) ECOSOC
(C) Economic & social cooperation	(III) International NGO
(D) Advocacy on human rights	(IV) IAEA

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Q.18 Veto power can be best described as:

- (1) A special power enjoyed by all the members of the UN Security Council
- (2) A negative vote which means 'I forbid'
- (3) Monetary benefits given to permanent member of the UNO
- (4) A special power enjoyed by the Secretary General of the UNO

Q.19 Choose the incorrect statement about political consequences of globalisation.

- (1) It erodes the ability of government
- (2) Welfare state will be strengthen
- (3) Minimalist state
- (4) Capitalist policies

Q.20 Globalization leads to Cultural Homogenisation because :

- (A) Rise of Unifor Culture
- (B) External influences enlarge our choices

(C) Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world

(D) Modify the culture without overwhelming the traditional

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (C) only
- (2) (B) and (D) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only
- (4) (A) and (D) only

Q.21 Choose the option that correctly represents the Political Consequence of globalisation.

- (1) Law and order increases
- (2) The state withdrew from many of its welfare function
- (3) Security of citizen increases
- (4) Technological innovation declines

Q.22 Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to :

- (1) Communist Party
- (2) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- (3) Socialist Party
- (4) Swatantra Party

Q.23 Match List - I with List - II

List-I	List-II
(A) S.A. Dange	(I) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(II) Swatantra Party
(C) Minoo Masani	(III) Praja Socialist Party
(D) Ashok Mehta	(IV) Communist Party of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)



Q.24 Identify the leader who said in 1963 that all senior congressmen should resign from the office to make way for younger Party workers.

- (1) S. Nijalingappa
- (2) S.K. Patil
- (3) K. Kamraj
- (4) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Q.25 Match List - I with List – II

List-I	List-II
(A) Instrument of Accession	(I) State unites with the Centre
(B) Merger agreement	(II) State agreed to become a part of Union of India
(C) Vishal Andhra Movement	(III) Redrawing of the boundary of States
(D) States reorganisation commission	(IV) Telegu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Q.26 Arrange the following events related to creation of new states in chronological order.

- (A) Demarcation of boundaries of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (B) Formation of Andhra on linguistic lines
- (C) Creation of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of geographical zones
- (D) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (E) Formation of Meghalaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)
- (2) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
- (3) (A), (D), (C), (E), (B)

- (4) (C), (B), (D), (E), (A)

Q.27 The first state of India to hold elections based on Universal Adult franchise:

- (1) Maharashtra
- (2) Rajasthan
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Manipur

Q.28 First five year plan of independent India.

- (A) It addressed the agrarian sector
- (B) Investment in dams and irrigation facilities were given priority
- (C) Planners wanted to raise the national income through rapid industrialization
- (D) It was formalised by PC Mahalanobis
- (E) It focused on land reforms in agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (C), (D) Only
- (2) (B), (C), (E) Only
- (3) (A), (C), (E) Only
- (4) (A), (B), (E) Only

Q.29 Choose the incorrect options with respect to India's Nuclear Policy.

- (A) Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology
- (B) Communist China conducted nuclear tests in 1960
- (D) The five permanent member of UN Security Council did not impose the NPT on the world
- (D) India wanted to generate atomic energy for its security and use during war e
- (E) A nuclear program was initiated in 1940's under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C) Only
- (2) (C), (D), (E) Only



- (3) (B), (C), (D) Only
- (4) (A), (C), (E) Only

Q.30 Arrange the following event in the correct sequence.

- (A) Signing of the Tashkent Agreement
- (B) China launched a massive invasion on India
- (C) First nuclear explosion undertaken in India
- (D) Britain attacked Egypt over Suez Canal
- (E) Asian Relation Conference

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)
- (2) (D), (E), (B), (C), (A)
- (3) (D), (C), (A), (B), (E)
- (4) (E), (B), (A), (D), (C)

Q.31 The 'Indian National Army' (INA) was created during the Second World War by

- (1) Bhagat Singh
- (2) Rajguru
- (3) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- (4) Chandra Shekhar Azad

Q.32 The first summit of NAM was held in

- (1) New Delhi in September 1962
- (2) Belgrade in September 1961
- (3) Bangladesh in March 1964
- (4) Indonesia in February 1965

Q.33 1960's were labelled as the

- (1) 'Dangerous decade'
- (2) 'Safe decade'
- (3) 'Progressive decade'
- (4) 'Regressive decade'

Q.34 What is 'defection'?

- (1) When an individual migrates to another country

- (2) Parties with different ideologies
- (3) A catchy phrase
- (4) An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she/he has been elected

Q.35 The special session of the Constituent Assembly : "Tryst with Destiny" was addressed by :

- (1) Maulana Azad
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Rajendra Prasad

Q.36 Match List - I with List - II

List - I	List-II
(A) Politics of consensus	(I) Rise of OBCs
(B) Caste based parties	(II) Shah Bano case
(C) Personal law and Gender Justice	(III) Agreement on Economic quest policies
(D) Growing strength of regional politics	(IV) Coalition government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)- (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B)- (III), (C) - (IV), (D)- I
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A)- (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D)- (II)

Q.37 Choose the correct option with respect to the development in 1990's.

- (A) Elections of 1989 marked the end of the congress system
- (B) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE in 1991
- (C) New economic reforms were initiated by V.P. Singh
- (D) In 1989, the UPA formed the government



(F) Kapoori Thakur, the then chief minister of Bihar was pioneer in introducing the policy of reservation

- (1) (A), (B), (C) Only
- (2) (A), (B), (E) Only
- (3) (B), (C), (E) Only
- (4) (B), (C), (D) Only

Q.38 Place the statement/ events in sequence with regards to expansion of democracy in Nepal.

- (A) The Maoist of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal.
- (B) The king was forced to restore the House of Representative
- (C) Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy
- (D) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution
- (E) The king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (D), (B) (C) (E)
- (2) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)
- (3) (C), (D), (E), (B), (A)
- (4) (B), (C), (A), (D), (E)

Q.39 The General elections of 1967 popularised a saying that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single congress ruled state. Identify the option that does not relate with the saying

- (1) End of Congress dominance
- (2) Growing popularity of non-congress parties
- (3) Introduction of Phenomenon of Coalition
- (4) SVDS formed in different states by the parties having identical ideologies

Q. 40 US invaded Iraq under the code name of “Operation Iraqi Freedom” in the year :

- (1) 2004
- (2) 2001
- (3) 2003
- (4) 2005

Q.41 The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved.

Identify the country that was not a member of non-aligned group.

- (1) Pakistan
- (2) Sri Lanka
- (3) India
- (4) North Korea

Q.42 The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries





including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved. The Least Developed countries achieved freedom from richer countries.

Identify the correct form of freedom.

- (1) Economic
- (2) Social
- (3) Political
- (4) Cultural

Q.43 The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved.

The Least Developed countries achieved freedom from richer countries.

- (1) To provide healthcare facilities to all
- (2) To promote equality among all
- (3) To participate in world economic forum
- (4) To develop economically Uplift people from poverty

Q.44 The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic

development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved. The Least Developed countries achieved freedom from richer countries.

The countries that were categorised as the Least Developed Countries were :

- (1) Army rule countries
- (2) Non-Aligned countries
- (3) Western block countries
- (4) Eastern block countries

Q.45 The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved.

The main aim of the Least Developed countries was :

Identify the idea that originated to uplift these LDCs countries to the path of development.

- (1) NIEO
- (2) NAM
- (3) NATO
- (4) SEATO

Q.46 Indian elections in 1971 started with



congress ‘Garibi hatao’ slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students’ protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a ruling declaring Indira Gandhi’s election invalid.

As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25% June, 1975.

The slogan Garibi Hatao was give by :

- (1) Morarji Desai
- (2) Indira Gandhi
- (3) Grand Alliance
- (4) V.V. Giri

Q.47 Indian elections in 1971 started with congress “Garibi hatao” slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students’ protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of

leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

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These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25% June, 1975.

In which two states students protested against rising food prices, oil etc. ?

- (1) Haryana & Punjab
- (2) Gujarat & Maharashtra
- (3) Bihar & Gujarat
- (4) Bihar & Rajasthan

Q.48 Indian elections in 1971 started with congress “Garibi hatao” slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students’ protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

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These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25% June, 1975.

Who organised the railway strike in 1974?

- (1) George Fernadies
- (2) Jayaprakash Naraya
- (3) LK. Advani
- (4) Atal Behari Vajpayee

Q.49 Indian elections in 1971 started with congress "Garibi hatao" slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

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As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25% June, 1975.

On what condition did Jayaprakash Narayan led the Bihar Students movement?

- (1) It will be violent
- (2) It will be non-violent
- (3) It will restrict to Bihar
- (4) It will force the government to bring down food prices

Q.50 Indian elections in 1971 started with congress "Garibi hatao" slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bharati case, and later into ruling declining Indira Gandhi's election invalid.

As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political confrontation between congress and opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergency by the government on 25% June, 1975.

The issue of conflict between the executive and judiciary was over:

- (1) Fundamental Rights of people



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- (2) Decreasing the power of judiciary
- (3) Amending the criminal laws
- (4) Appointing the judges of the Supreme Court



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