

CUET Political Science Solved Paper-2023

- The strategy of Non-Congressism was given which leader?
(a) Karpoori Thakur (b) Morarji Desai
(c) V. V. Giri (d) Ram Manohar Lohia
- Which of the following statements are correct about the Chipko Movement.
A. The Chipko Movement initially started in Uttarakhand region.
B. The movement was the villager's protest against the government policy. These villagers were protesting against the practices of commercial logging.
C. This movement also focused on the marginalised sections of society such as the Adivasis and the Dalits.
D. The movement also took up economic issues of landless forest worker's and asked for guarantees of minimum wages.

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

- Arrange the following incidents in their chronological order:
A. Implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations
B. The Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
C. Manmohan Singh became the Prune Minister
D. First time Coalition Government at center

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

- The statement - "the biggest gamble in history" is associated with the political process of -
(a) Parliamentary Democracy in India
(b) Federalism in India
(c) Universal Adult Franchise in India
(d) Multi-Party system in India
- Which among the following statements is correct?
(a) The first non-aligned summit of NAME was held in Belgrade in 1949.
(b) The Cuban Missile Crisis happened in 1972.
(c) The Eastern Alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union.
(d) NAM 18th Summit was held in India in 2019.

- Match **List I** with **List II**

LIST I	LIST II
A. Soviet Intervention in Hungary	I. 1950-53
B. Korean War	II. 1972
C. American Intervention in Vietnam	III. 1956
D. US President Richard Nixon's visit to China	IV. 1954-75

- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

- What is the new name given to 'India's Look East' policy in 2014?
(a) Look Towards East Policy
(b) Greater East Policy
(c) New East Policy
(d) Act East Policy
- The people of Jagatsinghpur district staged a demonstration against POSCO plant.
The above mentioned district is in which state?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Orissa (d) Telangana
- The Afro-Asian conference held in Indonesia, also known as the Bandung Conference, was held in which year?
(a) 1955 (b) 1956
(c) 1959 (d) 1951

- Match **List I** with **List II**.

LIST I	LIST II
Organisation	State
A. Shetkari Sanghatan	I. Karnataka
B. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghatan	II. Maharashtra
C. Rayata Sangha	III. Haryana
D. Bharatiya Kisan Union	IV. Rajasthan

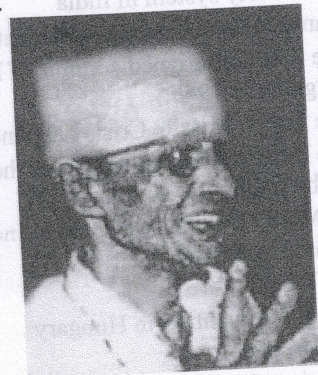
Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- Choose the **correct** timeline of disintegration of the Soviet Union.
(a) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I (b) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
(c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (d) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- Choose the **correct** timeline of disintegration of the Soviet Union.
A. Three Baltic Republics - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania become UN members.
B. Gorbachev resigns as the President of Soviet Union.
C. Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist party.
D. Lithuania becomes the first of the 15 Soviet Republic to declare independence.

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

- Arrange the following in their chronological order.
A. Goa became the 25th State of India
B. Rajiv Gandhi - Laladenga Accord
C. Anandpur Sahib Resolution
D. Operation Blue Star
Choose the **correct** answer from the options:
(a) C, D, B, A (b) A, B, C, D
(c) D, C, B, A (d) A, D, B, C

13. "Today is India's Independence Day... Don't let the lights go out on India's democracy." The said quote formed part of an advertisement in The Times, London. What was it related to?
- Free JP Campaign
 - The Farmers Movement
 - The Railway Strikes of 1974
 - Movement for Right to Information
14. Which one of the following was not a part of the early phase of India's development policy?
- Planning
 - Privatisation
 - Social and Economic Justice
 - Regional Autonomy
15. Write the foil form of SVD.
- Samyukt Vidhayak Dal
 - Samyukt Vajita Dal
 - Samarthan Vishesh Dal
 - Senia Vidhayak Dal
16. When did 'Arab Spring' began
- 2010
 - 2011
 - 2012
 - 2013
17. Write the Rill form of 'LTTE'
- Liberation Tiger of Tamil Elam
 - Liberal Tiger of Tamil Elam
 - Liberation Tiger of Tamil Education
 - Liberal Tiger of Tamil Education
18. Mandal Commission was officially known as the "Second Backward Classes Commission", It asked for reservation of which section of the society?
- General
 - Schedule Caste and Tribes
 - Other backward classes
 - Kshatriya Cast
19. The Central Asian Nation which witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001 is:-
- Tazakistan
 - Azerbaijan
 - Georgia
 - Armenia
20. Which of the following party advocated the idea of democratic socialism?
- The Congress party
 - The Communist party
 - The Socialist party
 - The Swatantra party
21. Identify the country that started the forest movements:
- Canada
 - Australia
 - India
 - Chile
22. On which date and year the Emergency was announced?
- 25 June 1975
 - 25 July 1975
 - 25 June 1974
 - 25 June 1973
23. The State Reorganisation Act passed in 1956, let to the creation of how many states and union territories?
- 8 states and 6 union territories
 - 9 states and 4 union territories
 - 10 states and 9 union territories
 - 14 states and 6 union territories
24. Who coined the slogan 'jai Jawan jai Kisan'
- Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Jai Parakash Narain
 - Rafi Ahemad Kidawai
25. Which of the statement given below explains the 'Bandwagon Strategy'
- Challenge the Super power and become the hegemon
 - Indulge in a foil fledged war
 - Instead of opposing the hegemonic power, take advantage of the Hagemon
 - Fear the hegemonic country and stay away from then radar
26. Who is known as the Frontier Gandhi?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Indira Gandhi
 - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 - Maulana Abdul Kalam
27. Which among the following would you consider as major components of India's security strategy?
- India is looking to develop its own economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of economic inequalities.
 - Indian security strategy is geared towards internal security challenges.
 - Strengthening the Indian military capabilities in defence against military conflicts with its own neighbours.
 - India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protects its own security interest.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
- A, C and D only
 - B, D and C only
 - A, B and D only
 - C, D and B only
28. Identify the person in the picture given below who participated in Tebhanga movement before India's independence.



- Jayparakash Narayan
- Morarji Desai
- Chain Mazumdar
- Shri Lal Shukal

29. Match List I with List II

LIST I

- A. Signing of the Atlantic Charter by the U.S. President Roosevelt
- B. India joins the U.N.
- C. Yalta Conference of the Big Three (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin)
- D. Tehran Conference

LIST II

- I. 1945 October
- II. 1943 December
- III. 1941 August
- IV. 1945 February

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

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

30. Which of the following countries tried to stop using the ballistic missiles as a defensive shield through ABM treaty 1972?

- (a) USA and USSR
- (b) USA and China
- (c) USSR and UK
- (d) USSR and China

31. Match List I with List II

LIST I

- A. 1959
- B. 1975
- C. 1992
- D. 1997

LIST II

- I. Antarctic Treaty
- II. Kyoto Protocol
- III. Agenda 21
- IV. World Council of Indigenous people

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

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

32. Match List I with List II

LIST I

- A. Operation Enduring Freedom
- B. Global war on Terror
- C. Operation Iraqi Freedom
- D. The First Gulf War

LIST II

- I. March, 2003
- II. George W. Bush
- III. September, 2001
- IV. The Computer War

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

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

33. Which of the following organisations is referred to as the Brettenwoods Institutions?

- A. International Monetary Fluid
- B. World Trade Organisation
- C. World Bank
- D. Food and Agriculture Organisation

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

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

34. The UN agency concerned with the safety and peacefull use of nuclear energy is

- (a) The UNDP
- (b) The UN Committee on Disarmament
- (c) The WHO
- (d) The IAEA

35. In context of Britain's attack on Egypt over the Suez Canal issue in 1956, India led the World protest against:-

- (a) Non-Colonial rule
- (b) Neo-Colonial rule
- (c) Colonial invasion
- (d) Rio-colonial invasion

36. What do the 10 stalks represents in Asian flag

- (a) These ten stalks of paddy represent 10 counties
- (b) These ten stalks represent the 10 founding principal of the organisation
- (c) These ten stalks of wheat, represent the crucial leaders of the organisation
- (d) 10 stalks of paddy represent the harvesting season

37. Match List I with List II

LIST I

- A. Growing strength of regional parties
- B. Politics of consensus
- C. Personal law and gender issue
- D. N.D.A and U.P.A.

LIST II

- I. Economic Policies
- II. Alliance Politics
- III. Coalition government
- IV. Shah Bano Case

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

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

38. Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and struggled for justice to the dalits?

- (a) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- (d) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

39. Match List I with List II

LIST I

- A. Bhutan
- B. Maldives
- C. Nepal
- D. Sri Lanka

LIST II

- I. Multi Partv System, 2005
- II. Democratic Republic, 2008
- III. Indian Peace Keeping Force, 1989
- IV. Constitutional Monarch, 2008

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

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

40. Who became the first chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq
- (b) Sheikh Abdullah
- (c) Mufti Mohammad Sayeed
- (d) Ghulam Nabi Azad

41. Which of the following are not the function of the International Organisations?

- A. Monitoring the movement of people, goods and services across borders.
- B. Framing constitution of sovereign countries.
- C. Creating rules for war, peace and technology.
- D. Devising responses to the international spread of pandemics and tackling the ultimate problem of global climate change.
- E. Ensuring the compliance of lockdowns in pandemic struck countries.

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

- (a) A, C and D (b) B and C
(c) A, C and E (d) B and E
42. Which of the following International Organisations bailed out states during the 2009 Great recession?
- A. The United Nations
B. The World Trade Organisation
C. The International Monetary Fund
D. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
E. South Asian Association for Regional cooperation.

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

- (a) A and B only (b) D and E only
(c) C only (d) A only
43. The International Organisations can be classified based on which of the following criterias?
- A. Their mandate of work
B. Their geographical representation
C. Race of people representing the member countries
D. The period of establishment
E. Limited membership

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

- (a) B, C and D (b) C and D
(c) A and C (d) A, B and E
44. Which of the following organisation is responsible for framing laws related to trade between countries?
- (a) The International Monetary Fund
(b) The North Atlantic Fund
(c) The World Trade Organisation
(d) The United Nations

45. Which of the following International organisations announced that Covid-19 was a Pandemic?
- (a) United Nations
(b) World Bank Group
(c) World Trade Organisation
(d) World Health Organisation

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50): Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The first Five Year Plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly' for the first two decades as a fast rate of development

might endanger democracy. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakra Nangal Dam. The Plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth. It focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development. One of the basic aims of the planners was to raise the level of national income, which could be possible only if the people saved more money than they spent. As the basic level of spending was very low in the 1950s. It could not be reduced any more. So the planners sought to push savings up. That, too was difficult as the total capital stock in the country was rather low compared to the total number of employable people. Nevertheless, people's savings did rise in the first phase of the planned process until the end of the First Five Year Plan. But, the rise was not as spectacular as was expected at the beginning of the First Plan. Later, from the early 1960's till the early 1970s the proportion of saving in the country dropped consistently.

46. The first five year plan addressed, mainly on which sector
- (a) Agrarian sector
(b) Heavy industries
(c) Domestic industries only
(d) Environmental Sector
47. First five year plan was drafted by
- (a) P.C. Mahalanobis
(b) K.N. Raj
(c) J.C. Kumarappa
(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
48. In which year the draft of the First Five Year Plan released
- (a) 1949 (b) 1950
(c) 1951 (d) 1952
49. Name the person who argued that India should 'Hasten Slowly' for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy.
- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) J.C. Kumarappa (d) K.N. Raj
50. Which sector was hit hardest by partition Indian and needed urgent attention.
- (a) Agriculture Sector (b) Industrial Sector
(c) Environmental Sector (d) Private Sector

Hints & Explanations

1. (d) The socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia gave this strategy the name of 'non-Congressism'.
2. (b) The Chipko movement is a forest conservation movement in India. Opposed to commercial logging and the government's policies on deforestation, protestors in the 1970s engaged in tree hugging, wrapping their arms around trees so that they could not be felled.

3. (d) First experience of coalition in free India at the union level goes back to 1977 when non congress forces united under the leadership of Morarji Desai in the name of janta government.
4. (c) When Gandhi and Nehru declared Universal adult franchise at the beginning of our Constitution-making, the Western Press called it the biggest gamble in history; but later acknowledged that Indian Democracy was robust and had come to stay; but it was nevertheless the 'Rowdiest' Democracy.

CUET Political Science Solved Paper-2023

5. (c) The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Belgrade, Serbia in 1961.
The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962.
The 18th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held October 25–26, 2019 in Baku, Azerbaijan.
6. (c) In October, 1956, the Soviet Union ordered its troops to crush a nascent rebellion in Budapest, the capital of the Soviet satellite state of Hungary.
The Korean War started on 25 June 1950 and ended on 27 July 1953, after the signing of an armistice agreeing that the country would remain divided.
The Vietnam War ended in 1975 after 20 years of fighting.
From February 21 to 28, 1972, U.S. President Richard Nixon traveled to Beijing, Hangzhou, and Shanghai.
7. (d) India's Look East Policy has been a major pillar of our foreign policy since the early 1990s. In the second half of 2014, it was upgraded to Act East Policy which focuses on the extended neighbourhood in the Asia-Pacific region.
8. (c) According to the MoU of 2005, POSCO agreed to invest in the Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha to establish an integrated plant to manufacture steel, mine iron ore and other ores, as well as the infrastructure necessary for its operation in Odisha.
9. (a) The Asian-African Conference, also known as the Bandung Conference, was held in Bandung, Indonesia from 18 to 24 April, 1955.
10. (b)

A. Shetkari Sanghatana	II. Maharashtra
B. Mazdoor Kisan hakti Sanghatana	IV. Rajasthan
C. Rayata Sangha	I. Karnataka
D. Bharatiya Kisan Union	III. Haryana
11. (a) C, D, A, B is the correct sequence of events that happened during the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Therefore, option (a) is correct.
12. (a) C, D, B, A is the correct sequence of events that happened during the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Therefore, option (a) is correct.
13. (a) In the UK, Surur Hoda launched the "Free JP" campaign chaired by Nobel Peace Prize winner Noel-Baker for the release of Jayaprakash Narayan.
14. (b) Liberalisation, Globalisation and Privatisation was a part of the new economic reforms that were introduced by the Indian Government in 1991.
15. (a) SVD stands for Samyukt Vidhayak Dal. Samyukta Vidhayak Dal was a coalition of parties formed in several north Indian states after the 1967 assembly elections, made up of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, the Samyukta Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party and the Jana Sangh.
16. (a) Arab Spring, wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that took place in the Middle East and North Africa beginning in 2010 and 2011, challenging some of the region's entrenched authoritarian regimes.
17. (a) The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were a militant separatist group fighting for an independent homeland for Hindu Tamils in Northeastern Sri Lanka.
18. (c) **Recommendations of Mandal Commission:** OBCs must be provided a reservation of 27% in public sector and government jobs.
19. (a) In Tajikistan, a Central Asian country, civil war went on for ten years till 2001. It also witnessed sectarian violence.
20. (c) Self-described as opposing all forms of oppression, specifically "capitalist and authoritarian statist systems," the socialist party advocates the creation of "a radical democracy that places people's lives under their own control—a classless, feminist, socialist society free of racism, sexism, etc."
21. (c) India started the forest movements. In India, villagers in Gopeshwar, Uttarakhand, inspired by Gandhi and the 18th century Bishnoi Hindus, defended the forest against commercial logging by encircling and embracing trees. Their movement spread across northern India, known as Chipko ("to embrace")—the original tree-huggers.
22. (a) On the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed proclaimed a state of national emergency on 25 June 1975.
23. (d) The Government divided the country into 14 states and 6 union territories under the State Reorganization Act that was passed in November 1956.
24. (a) The slogan 'jai Jawan jai Kisan' was coined by the Second Prime Minister of India Lt. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in a public gathering at Delhi in 1965.
25. (c) According to the Bandwagon Strategy, it is preferable to extract gains by acting within the hegemonic system rather than engaging in activities that oppose hegemonic power. Staying as far away from the dominating power as possible is what the Hide Strategy entails.
26. (d) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the foremost 20th-century leader of the Pashtuns who became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and was called the "Frontier Gandhi."
27. (a) The security strategy of India has 4 wide components. These components are: strengthening military capabilities, strengthening international norms and institutions, meeting security challenges within the country, and developing the economy.
28. (c) In 1946, Charu Mazumdar joined the Tebhaga movement in the Jalpaiguri region and embarked on a proletariat militant struggle in North Bengal.
29. (a) The Atlantic Charter was a joint declaration released by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on August 14, 1941, following a meeting of the two heads of government in Newfoundland. After signing the UN charter on October, 30, 1945 India joined the United Nations. The Yalta Conference took place in a Russian resort town in the Crimea from February 4–11, 1945, during

- World War Two. Signing of the Atlantic Charter by the U.S. President Roosevelt- 1941 August.
30. (a) The United States and the Soviet Union (USSR) negotiated the ABM Treaty as part of an effort to control their arms race in nuclear weapons.
31. (b) The Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington on 1 December 1959. The Kyoto Protocol, the first international treaty to set legally binding targets to cut greenhouse gas emissions, was adopted 25 years ago, on 11 December 1997, in Kyoto, Japan. Agenda 21 is one of the outcome documents of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The World Council of Indigenous People was founded in 1975, to represent peoples and communities of the Fourth World.
32. (d)
A. Operation Enduring Freedom II. George W. Bush
B. Global war on Terror III. September, 2001
C. Operation Iraqi Freedom I. March 2003
D. The First Gulf War IV. The Computer War
33. (a) The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system. The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947.
34. (d) The IAEA works with its 164 Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear energy. Through technical cooperation programmes the IAEA assists its Member States and promotes the exchange of scientific and technical information between them.
35. (b) In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion.
36. (a) The Logo on the ASEAN flag symbolises the ten Southeast Asian Countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The circle symbolises the unity of ASEAN.
37. (c)
A. Growing strength of regional parties III. Coalition government
B. Politics of consensus I. Economic Policies
C. Personal law and gender issue IV. Shah Bano Case
D. N.D.A and U.P.A II. Alliance Politics
38. (a) The most well-known Dalit leader was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (1891-1956), who represented the community during the colonial era and later acted as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.
39. (a) The Government of Bhutan has been a constitutional monarchy since 18 July 2008.
The Maldivian parliament voted unanimously for the creation of a multiparty system on June 2, 2005.
On May 28, 2008, the newly elected Constituent Assembly declared Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic, abolishing the 240 year-old monarchy.
Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was the Indian military contingent performing a peacekeeping operation in Sri Lanka between 1987 and 1990.
40. (a) The post was established after the 6th amendment to the state's constitution (effective 6 June 1965) abolished the title of Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. Subsequently, the ruling prime minister, Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq, was sworn in as the first chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
41. (a) International organizations serve many diverse functions, including collecting information and monitoring trends, delivering services and aid, and providing forums for bargaining and settling disputes.
42. (c) Several countries received bailout packages from the troika (European Commission, European Central Bank, International Monetary Fund), which also implemented a series of emergency measures.
43. (d) The international organisation can be classified based on their mandate of work, geographical representation, period of establishment and limited membership.
44. (c) The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that regulates and facilitates international trade.
45. (d) The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, has declared the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a global pandemic.
46. (a) The first five year plan mainly addressed the agrarian sector, including investment in dams and irrigation.
47. (b) The first five years (1951 – 1956) plan was drafted by the economist K.N Raj and was based on the Harrod-Domar model – a Keynesian model of an economic plan.
48. (c) The First Five-year Plan was launched in 1951 which mainly focused in the development of the primary sector.
49. (d) K.N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly' for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy.
50. (a) Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention.