

CUET Political Science Set-4

Year 2025

Time Allowed: **60** minutes

Maximum Marks: **250**

Total Questions: **50**

Number of questions to be answered : **50**

Kindly read the Instructions given on this Page and Back Page carefully before attempting this Question Paper.

Important Instructions for the Candidates :

1. This Test contains 50 questions printed in English. Out of these, the candidate is required to answer all 50 questions.
2. Each question has four answer options. Out of these four options choose the MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION.
3. Five (5) marks will be given for each correct answer. One (1) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Unanswered questions will be given no mark.

Q1. Which constitutional amendment, enacted during the Emergency, was widely criticized for significantly curtailing the powers of the judiciary and the fundamental rights of citizens?

- (a) 42nd Amendment
- (b) 44th Amendment
- (c) 38th Amendment
- (d) 39th Amendment

Q2. Which of the following legal grounds was NOT explicitly cited by the government for the declaration of the Emergency in India in 1975?

- (a) Internal disturbance threatening the security of India.
- (b) The Allahabad High Court verdict against the Prime Minister.
- (c) Economic instability and widespread social unrest.
- (d) External aggression from a neighboring country.

Q3. The "POKHARAN-II" tests violated:
(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) NPT
- (b) CTBT
- (c) Both
- (d) Neither

Q4. Arrange the following events related to the integration of princely states in chronological order:

- I. Instrument of Accession signed by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.
- II. Accession of Junagadh to India.
- III. Plebiscite in Hyderabad.
- IV. Formation of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU).

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) II, I, III, IV
- (d) I, IV, II, III

Q5. Consider the following events leading up to the Emergency of 1975 and arrange them in chronological order:

- I. Railway workers' strike.
- II. Allahabad High Court verdict against Indira Gandhi.
- III. JP Narayan's call for total revolution.
- IV. Promulgation of the Emergency.

- (a) I, III, II, IV
- (b) III, I, IV, II

- (c) II, IV, I, III
- (d) IV, II, III, I

Q6. The UN's "Uniting for Peace" resolution allows:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) GA to override SC veto
- (b) Military intervention
- (c) Expulsion of members
- (d) Budget cuts

Q7. Consider the following statements regarding Nehru's approach to nation-building and identify the incorrect statement:

- (a) He emphasized the importance of a secular state to accommodate India's diverse religious landscape.
- (b) His economic policies heavily prioritized rapid industrialization through the public sector.
- (c) He advocated for a strong, centralized federal structure with limited autonomy for states.
- (d) His foreign policy aimed for non-alignment and peaceful co-existence with all nations.

Q8. Match the linguistic region with the state formed primarily on that basis after the States Reorganisation Act of 1956:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| I. Telugu-speaking region | A. Maharashtra |
| II. Marathi-speaking region | B. Kerala |
| III. Malayalam-speaking region | C. Andhra Pradesh |
| IV. Kannada-speaking region | D. Karnataka |

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

Q9. Assertion (A): The process of globalization has led to greater interconnectedness and interdependence among nations.

Reason (R): This interconnectedness has made national economies more vulnerable to global economic fluctuations and crises.

In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q10. Consider the following statements regarding the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and identify the incorrect statement:

- (a) NAM aimed to create a third bloc of nations that would actively mediate between the two superpowers.
- (b) The principles of NAM emphasized peaceful co-existence, mutual respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs.
- (c) NAM provided a platform for newly independent nations to assert their agency in international politics.
- (d) The relevance of NAM significantly diminished after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of bipolarity.

Q11. India's "Gujral Doctrine" prioritized relations with:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) SAARC nations
- (b) Permanent UNSC members
- (c) African Union
- (d) ASEAN

Q12. Match the following events of the Cold War with their approximate chronological period:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Cuban Missile Crisis | A. Early Cold War (1947-1962) |
| II. Détente between US & USSR | B. Mid Cold War (1963-1979) |
| III. Fall of the Berlin Wall | C. Late Cold War (1980-1991) |
| IV. Formation of NATO | D. Immediate Post-WWII (1949) |

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

Q13. Which of the following factors most significantly contributed to the formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955?

- (a) The establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- (b) The rearmament of West Germany and its inclusion in NATO.
- (c) The ideological differences between communism and capitalism.
- (d) The economic aid provided by the United States to Western European nations under the Marshall Plan.

Q14. The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty was significant for:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) Breaking US-Pakistan alliance
- (b) Securing nuclear technology
- (c) Joining Warsaw Pact
- (d) Getting UNSC seat

Q15. Arrange the following key developments of the Cold War in chronological order:

- I. Korean War
- II. Vietnam War (major US involvement)
- III. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- IV. Establishment of the People's Republic of China

- (a) IV, I, II, III
- (b) I, IV, III, II
- (c) II, III, I, IV
- (d) III, II, IV, I

Q16. The "New World Order" articulated by US President George H.W. Bush primarily referred to:

- (a) The establishment of a multipolar world with shared global governance.
- (b) The ascendance of the United States as the sole superpower and the restructuring of international relations accordingly.
- (c) A renewed focus on international law and the strengthening of the United Nations' authority.
- (d) A global economic system based on socialist principles.

Q17. Which of the following best describes the strategic rationale behind the US-led intervention in Afghanistan in 2001?

- (a) To secure access to vital oil resources in Central Asia.
- (b) To overthrow a communist regime and promote democracy in the region.
- (c) To dismantle Al-Qaeda and punish the Taliban regime for harboring them.
- (d) To establish a long-term military presence to counter the influence of Russia and China.

Q18. The World Bank's "Human Capital Index" measures:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) GDP growth
- (b) Education/health investment
- (c) Military spending
- (d) Trade deficits

Q19. Consider the following primary functions and match them with the respective International Organization:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| I. Maintaining international peace and security | A. International Monetary Fund (IMF) |
| II. Providing financial assistance to countries facing balance of payments issues | B. World Bank |
| III. Promoting economic development and poverty reduction | C. United Nations (UN) |
| IV. Facilitating international trade and resolving trade disputes | D. World Trade Organization (WTO) |

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

Q20. Which of the following is a key limitation faced by the United Nations Security Council in effectively addressing global conflicts?

- (a) Lack of a permanent military force under its direct command.
 (b) The principle of "one state, one vote" in its decision-making process.
 (c) The veto power held by the five permanent members.
 (d) Its mandate being limited to economic and social issues, excluding political and security matters.

Q21. Which of the following principles is a foundational element of the Bretton Woods system, which led to the creation of the IMF and the World Bank?

- (a) Floating exchange rates determined by market forces.
 (b) A fixed exchange rate system pegged to the US dollar, which was convertible to gold.
 (c) Strict capital controls imposed by member states.
 (d) A focus on promoting protectionist trade policies.

Q22. Match the leader with their primary association during the early decades of independent India:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| I. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee | A. Architect of India's economic planning |
| II. C. Rajagopalachari | B. Advocate for linguistic reorganization of states |
| III. Jawaharlal Nehru | C. Founder of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh |
| IV. Potti Sreeramulu | D. Leader of the Swatantra Party |

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

Q23. Arrange the following key international environmental agreements in chronological order of their adoption:

- I. Paris Agreement
- II. Montreal Protocol
- III. Kyoto Protocol
- IV. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

- (a) II, IV, III, I
- (b) IV, II, I, III
- (c) III, I, II, IV
- (d) I, III, IV, II

Q24. The term "Third World" originally referred to:
(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) Non-aligned countries
- (b) Communist bloc
- (c) NATO members
- (d) African colonies

Q25. COP26 was held in:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) Paris
- (b) Glasgow
- (c) Kyoto
- (d) Madrid

Q26. Match the international agreement or initiative with its primary focus:

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. Panchsheel Agreement | A. Cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear technology |
| II. Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace and Friendship | B. Principles of peaceful co-existence |
| III. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) | C. Response to the Bangladesh Liberation War |
| IV. Civil Nuclear Agreement with the US | D. Controls on the export of nuclear materials |

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

Q27. Consider the following strategies for combating terrorism and identify the one that is most focused on addressing the root causes of terrorism:

- (a) Enhancing intelligence gathering and surveillance capabilities.
- (b) Implementing stricter border controls and security measures.

- (c) Addressing poverty, political grievances, and social marginalization.
- (d) Conducting military interventions against terrorist organizations.

Q28. The "Hafiz Saeed" case is associated with:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) Mumbai attacks
- (b) Parliament attack
- (c) Pathankot attack
- (d) Pulwama attack

Q29. Consider the differing approaches to nation-building in India. Which of the following pairs best represents a tension between immediate socio-economic justice and long-term economic growth in Nehruvian policies?

- (a) Emphasis on heavy industries vs. focus on cottage industries.
- (b) Land reforms aimed at equity vs. large-scale irrigation projects.
- (c) Promotion of secularism vs. accommodation of religious practices.
- (d) Non-alignment in foreign policy vs. seeking foreign aid for development.

Q30. The Tashkent Agreement (1966) brokered by the Soviet Union aimed primarily to resolve the conflict between India and Pakistan arising from:

- (a) The Sino-Indian War of 1962.
- (b) The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.
- (c) The Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.
- (d) The Kargil War of 1999.

Q31. Which of the following factors posed the most significant challenge to the stability of coalition governments in India during the 1990s?

- (a) The overwhelming dominance of a single national party in Parliament.
- (b) The lack of ideological coherence and conflicting agendas among coalition partners.
- (c) Constitutional provisions that made it difficult to form stable alliances.
- (d) A decline in the influence of regional parties in national politics.

Q32. The debate surrounding India's nuclear policy has often involved the concept of "credible minimum deterrence." This strategy implies:

- (a) Possessing a large and diverse nuclear arsenal capable of overwhelming any adversary.
- (b) Maintaining a small but survivable nuclear force sufficient to deter a first strike.
- (c) Pursuing complete nuclear disarmament and advocating for a nuclear-free world.
- (d) Developing nuclear weapons solely for peaceful purposes, such as energy production.

Q33. The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union led to significant shifts in global power dynamics. Which of the following best characterizes the immediate aftermath of these events?

- (a) The emergence of a multipolar world order with several dominant powers.
- (b) A brief period of US unipolarity and the expansion of liberal democracy.
- (c) A resurgence of regional conflicts and the weakening of international institutions.
- (d) A new era of global cooperation and collective security under the United Nations.

Q34. The Cuban Missile Crisis ended with:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) US invasion of Cuba
- (b) USSR withdrawing missiles
- (c) NATO dissolving
- (d) China mediating

Q35. The reorganization of states in India after independence was primarily based on linguistic principles. However, which of the following states was formed primarily due to socio-cultural and ethnic distinctiveness rather than language?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Karnataka

Q36. India's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is primarily based on its argument that the treaty is:

- (a) Discriminatory as it allows only a select few states to possess nuclear weapons.
- (b) Unnecessary as India has a strong record of peaceful nuclear energy use.
- (c) Detrimental to India's energy security needs.
- (d) Ineffective in preventing nuclear proliferation by non-state actors.

Q37. Operation Vijay (1999) was related to:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) Liberation of Goa
- (b) Kargil War
- (c) Bangladesh War
- (d) Siachen conflict

Q38. Consider the following coalition governments at the Centre and arrange them in chronological order of their formation:

- I. United Progressive Alliance (UPA) I
- II. National Democratic Alliance (NDA) I
- III. Janata Party government
- IV. United Front government

- (a) III, IV, II, I
- (b) IV, III, I, II
- (c) II, I, III, IV
- (d) III, II, IV, I

Q39. The rise of coalition politics in India has had several consequences for policy-making. Which of the following is often cited as a potential drawback of coalition governments?

- (a) Increased responsiveness to regional aspirations.
- (b) Greater emphasis on inclusive development policies.
- (c) Potential for policy paralysis due to the need for consensus among diverse partners.
- (d) Enhanced stability and longevity of government tenures.

Q40. Assertion (A): The rise of regional parties in India has strengthened the federal structure of the country.

Reason (R): Coalition governments at the Centre, often dependent on the support of regional parties, have led to increased bargaining power for states.

In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q41. Match the following popular movements with their primary area of focus:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| I. Chipko Movement | A. Empowerment of marginalized castes |
| II. Narmada Bachao Andolan | B. Protection of forests and trees |
| III. Dalit Panthers Movement | C. Opposition to large-scale dam projects |
| IV. Anti-Drunk Movement | D. Prohibition of alcohol |

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

Q42. The "Nuclear Suppliers Group" restricts trade in:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) Conventional weapons
- (b) Dual-use technology
- (c) Rare minerals
- (d) Oil resources

Q43. Which of the following presented the most significant challenge to India's claim over Kashmir immediately after the partition?

- (a) Internal political instability within Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) The intervention of tribal militias supported by Pakistan.
- (c) Economic backwardness of the region and lack of infrastructure.
- (d) The presence of a large number of refugees migrating from Pakistan.

Q44. The farmers' movements in India have often employed various strategies to press for their demands. Which of the following tactics has historically been a significant feature of these movements?

- (a) Armed insurrection against the state.
- (b) Boycotts of elections and refusal to participate in the political process.
- (c) Mass mobilizations, protests, and roadblocks to disrupt normal life.
- (d) Seeking intervention from international organizations and foreign governments.

Q45. The Allahabad High Court verdict of 1975, which had significant implications for the declaration of the Emergency, primarily concerned:

- (a) A challenge to the constitutional validity of the office of the Prime Minister.
- (b) Allegations of electoral malpractices against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- (c) A dispute over the distribution of powers between the Union and state governments.
- (d) A petition demanding the immediate dissolution of Parliament.

Q46. Arrange the following events related to India's nuclear policy in chronological order:

I. Pokhran-II tests.

II. Signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

III. India's first nuclear test, "Smiling Buddha."

IV. India refuses to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

- (a) III, II, I, IV
- (b) II, III, IV, I
- (c) II, III, I, IV
- (d) III, II, IV, I

Q47. The "Race to the Bottom" refers to:

(Repeated in 2022 & 2023)

- (a) Tax competition
- (b) Space exploration
- (c) Arms reduction
- (d) Climate agreements

Q48. Which of the following factors most significantly influenced the shift in India's foreign policy towards closer ties with the United States in the post-Cold War era?

- (a) Pressure from international financial institutions.
- (b) The collapse of the Soviet Union and the rise of a unipolar world order.
- (c) A significant increase in trade and investment opportunities with the US.
- (d) A mutual desire to counter the growing influence of China in Asia.

Q49. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in international politics primarily by:

- (a) Representing the official foreign policy interests of specific states.
- (b) Acting as direct agents of the United Nations in peacekeeping operations.
- (c) Advocating for specific causes, providing humanitarian aid, and monitoring human rights.
- (d) Controlling international financial flows and regulating global markets.

Q50. Which of the following principles is a foundational element of the Bretton Woods system, which led to the creation of the IMF and the World Bank?

- (a) Floating exchange rates determined by market forces.
- (b) A fixed exchange rate system pegged to the US dollar, which was convertible to gold.
- (c) Strict capital controls imposed by member states.
- (d) A focus on promoting protectionist trade policies.

Answer key:

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	(a)	26	(a)
2	(d)	27	(c)
3	(d)	28	(a)
4	(b)	29	(a)
5	(a)	30	(b)
6	(a)	31	(b)
7	(c)	32	(b)
8	(a)	33	(b)
9	(a)	34	(b)
10	(a)	35	(c)
11	(a)	36	(a)
12	(a)	37	(b)
13	(b)	38	(a)
14	(a)	39	(c)
15	(a)	40	(a)
16	(b)	41	(a)
17	(c)	42	(b)
18	(b)	43	(b)
19	(a)	44	(c)
20	(c)	45	(b)
21	(b)	46	(a)
22	(a)	47	(a)
23	(a)	48	(b)
24	(a)	49	(c)
25	(b)	50	(b)

