

CUET Political Science Set-5

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. The "Helsinki Accords" signed in 1975 are considered significant in international relations primarily for:

- (a) Formalizing the period of détente between the East and West by including commitments to human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- (b) Establishing the economic and trade cooperation framework for the member states of the Warsaw Pact.
- (c) Creating the first nuclear-free zones within the territories of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) member states.
- (d) Providing the legal authorization and framework for the eastward expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Q2. If the Soviet Union had not collapsed in 1991, it is most likely that the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) would have:

- (a) Disbanded entirely due to the continued existence of a bipolar world order.
- (b) Significantly strengthened its anti-United States stance, given the USSR's continued support and influence within NAM.
- (c) Shifted its primary focus towards addressing global climate change as a central concern.
- (d) Evolved into a formal military alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Q3. "Drone strikes on terrorists that result in civilian casualties primarily violate which of the following principles?"

- (a) The principle of proportionality in Just War Theory.
- (b) The principle of state sovereignty.
- (c) Both (a) and (b).
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b).

Q4. "The 1956 Suez Crisis demonstrated declining British influence."
This was primarily because:

- (a) US opposed Anglo-French action
- (b) USSR threatened nuclear war
- (c) NAM mediated the conflict
- (d) UN peacekeepers intervened

Q5. Match Cold War crises with their outcomes:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Berlin Blockade (1948) | A. USSR reaffirms Brezhnev Doctrine |
| 2. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) | B. NATO airlift succeeds |
| 3. Prague Spring (1968) | C. US-USSR hotline established |

- (a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- (b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C
- (c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- (d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C

Q6. "The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty included a mutual defense clause. This was crucial during the Bangladesh War primarily because it:"

- (a) Deterred US-China intervention
- (b) Provided Soviet nuclear weapons
- (c) Granted UNSC veto power
- (d) Funded Mukti Bahini

Q7. The "Brezhnev Doctrine" justified Soviet interventions by claiming:

- (a) Right to spread communism
- (b) Defense of socialist states
- (c) Nuclear superiority
- (d) UNSC veto power

Q8. Assertion: The Bush Doctrine advocated preemptive strikes.
Reason: It aimed to prevent WMD proliferation.

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

Q9. The 2003 Iraq War involved a coalition of 48 nations, but approximately 90% of the troops were contributed by the United States and the United Kingdom. This situation most accurately reflects:

- (a) Multilateralism
- (b) "Coalition of the willing"
- (c) NATO expansion
- (d) UN authorization

Q10. Arrange post-9/11 events:

1. Afghanistan invasion
2. Iraq War
3. ISIS emergence
4. Osama's killing

- a) Afghanistan invasion → Iraq War → Osama's killing → ISIS emergence
- b) Afghanistan invasion → Iraq War → ISIS emergence → Osama's killing
- c) Iraq War → Afghanistan invasion → Osama's killing → ISIS emergence
- d) Iraq War → Afghanistan invasion → ISIS emergence → Osama's killing

Q11. The following election data from India's post-1989 political history is provided:

1. 1989: No single political party secured a majority in the Lok Sabha.
2. 1991: The Indian National Congress won a plurality of seats but did not achieve a majority.
3. 1996: A coalition government was formed, led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

This trend in Indian election outcomes most directly reflects:

- (a) A decline in voting based on strong ideological affiliations.
- (b) The increasing significance and influence of regional political parties as potential coalition partners, acting as "kingmakers."
- (c) The growing influence and adoption of a presidential system of government in India.
- (d) An increase in military intervention and influence in the Indian political process.

Q12. The fact that "drone strikes on terrorists" often result in the unintended deaths of civilians raises significant ethical concerns primarily related to:

- (a) Just War theory
- (b) Realpolitik
- (c) Both Just War theory and Realpolitik
- (d) Neither Just War theory nor Realpolitik

Q13. The Radcliffe Line's arbitrary demarcation exacerbated violence because it:

- (a) Ignored religious demographics
- (b) Followed colonial district boundaries exactly
- (c) Was drawn by Muslim League leaders
- (d) Favored India in water-sharing

Q14. In its Mandal Commission case verdict, the Supreme Court of India introduced the concept of the "creamy layer" and ruled that individuals belonging to this layer among the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) would be excluded from the benefits of reservations. This exclusion was primarily intended to uphold which of the following principles?

- (a) The principle of equality within the OBC category itself, ensuring that the more economically advanced sections do not disproportionately benefit at the expense of the truly disadvantaged.
- (b) The rights of religious minorities in India.

- (c) The principle of equality between genders.
- (d) The principles of federalism in the Indian political system.

Q15. Consider the following statements about Indian politics in the 1990s:

Assertion (A): The coalition governments of the 1990s weakened fiscal federalism in India.

Reason (R): Regional parties, as part of these coalitions, often demanded and secured state-specific economic and financial packages from the central government.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct, 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.

Q16. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) employed a distinctive legal strategy that combined which of the following elements?

- (a) Public Interest Litigations (PILs) and the application of international pressure.
- (b) Organized strikes and active participation in electoral politics.
- (c) The use of armed resistance and extensive lobbying efforts.
- (d) Mobilization along caste lines and widespread boycotts.

Q17. If India rejects CBDR principle in climate talks, it would:

- (a) Lose G77 support
- (b) Gain US alliance
- (c) Violate Paris Agreement
- (d) Strengthen NAM

Q18. Match conflicts with their mediation outcomes:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 1965 War | A. Shimla Agreement |
| 2. 1971 War | B. Tashkent Agreement |
| 3. Kargil War | C. Lahore Declaration |

- a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C
- c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A

Q19. Both the 1975 Emergency in India and the COVID-19 lockdown in 2020 shared which of the following characteristics?

- (a) The invocation of Article 352 of the Indian Constitution.
- (b) The suspension of the principles of federalism.
- (c) The subjection of the government's actions to judicial review.
- (d) The imposition of censorship on social media platforms.

Q20. Given: 1984 (Congress-414 seats) → 1989 (Congress-197 seats) → 1991 (Congress-244 seats)

This volatility indicates:

- (a) BJP's consistent growth
- (b) Regional parties' kingmaker role
- (c) Voter preference for stability
- (d) Decline of coalition politics

Q21. Assertion: The 1990s coalition governments weakened the PM's office.

Reason: Regional parties prioritized state interests over national agendas.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are correct, Reason explains Assertion
- (b) Both assertion and reason are correct but unrelated
- (c) Assertion is true, Reason is false
- (d) Assertion is false, Reason is true

Q22. The Supreme Court's Mandal verdict (Indra Sawhney) upheld 27% OBC quotas but excluded:

- (a) Creamy layer
- (b) Religious minorities
- (c) Women
- (d) Rural poor

Q23. The 1975 Emergency and 1992 Babri demolition both challenged:

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Secularism
- (c) Judicial independence
- (d) All of the above

Q24. The Anti-Arrack Movement (1990s) uniquely linked:

- (a) Caste and labor rights
- (b) Gender and temperance
- (c) Farmers and land reforms
- (d) Students and reservations

Q25. Arrange India's nuclear diplomacy milestones:

1. Pokhran-I
2. NSG waiver
3. Indo-US nuclear deal
4. MTCR membership

- a) Pokhran-I → Indo-US nuclear deal → NSG waiver → MTCR membership
- b) Pokhran-I → NSG waiver → Indo-US nuclear deal → MTCR membership
- c) Indo-US nuclear deal → Pokhran-I → NSG waiver → MTCR membership
- d) MTCR membership → NSG waiver → Indo-US nuclear deal → Pokhran-I

Q26. The UN's "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P) is controversial because it:

- (a) Overrides state sovereignty
- (b) Requires Security Council approval
- (c) Excludes economic crises
- (d) Focuses only on NATO members

Q27. "The 1989 election ended Congress dominance but caused instability."
This paradox resulted from:

- (a) BJP's unpreparedness to govern
- (b) Regional parties' conflicting agendas
- (c) Presidential rule imposition
- (d) Military intervention

Q28. Match amendments with their focus:

- | | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 1. 42nd | A. Emergency safeguards |
| 2. 44th | B. Panchayati Raj |
| 3. 73rd | C. "Socialist" in Preamble |

- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- (b) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B
- (c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A
- (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C

Q29. "Nehru's 'unity in diversity' approach faced challenges from linguistic reorganization demands."

This tension primarily reflected a conflict between:

- (a) Federalism vs. centralization
- (b) Secularism vs. communalism
- (c) Socialism vs. capitalism
- (d) Urban vs. rural interests

Q30. Match agencies with their governance crises:

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1. WTO | A. Appellate Body paralysis |
| 2. IMF | B. Vaccine inequality |
| 3. WHO | C. Austerity policy criticism |

- a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B

Q31. If India had not implemented the Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) reforms in 1991, which of the following economic consequences were most likely?

- (a) A severe depletion and potential collapse of India's foreign currency reserves.
- (b) A continuation and further expansion of the "License Raj" system, characterized by excessive bureaucratic controls and restrictions on private enterprise.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q32. "The 2010 Haiti cholera outbreak was linked to UN peacekeepers."

This highlighted problems with:

- (a) Diplomatic immunity
- (b) Humanitarian intervention
- (c) Both diplomatic immunity and humanitarian intervention
- (d) Neither diplomatic immunity nor humanitarian intervention

Q33. The Supreme Court's intervention in the Narmada Dam case established:

- (a) Absolute right to displacement compensation
- (b) Environmental clearance mandatory for projects
- (c) Ban on all large dams
- (d) Judicial override of parliamentary decisions

Q34. Link policies to outcomes:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. SEZs | A. Job guarantees |
| 2. MGNREGA | B. Export growth |
| 3. FDI in retail | C. Organized retail expansion |

- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- (b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- (c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C

Q35. India's "No First Use" (NFU) policy regarding nuclear weapons faces challenges, particularly due to which of the following factors?

- (a) The development and deployment of tactical nuclear weapons by Pakistan.
- (b) The stipulations outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1172.
- (c) India's obligations under the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- (d) The safeguards and inspections mandated by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Q36. Arrange counter-terrorism measures:

1. POTA
2. UAPA amendment
3. AFSPA in Kashmir
4. Balakot airstrike

- (a) 3 → 1 → 2 → 4
- (b) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
- (c) 3 → 1 → 4 → 2
- (d) 4 → 3 → 2 → 1

Q37. Assertion: The 44th Amendment made Emergency declaration harder.

Reason: It required cabinet's written approval.

- (a) Both correct, Reason explains Assertion
- (b) Both correct but unrelated
- (c) Assertion true, Reason false
- (d) Assertion false, Reason true

Q38. From the perspective of political realism, India's nuclear tests are best explained as:

- (a) A failure of the democratic peace theory.
- (b) A response to the security dilemma.
- (c) An act of economic signaling.
- (d) A manifestation of cultural assertion.

Q39. Link trade terms with effects:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Neoliberalism | A. Domestic industry growth |
| 2. Protectionism | B. Market deregulation |
| 3. Fair Trade | C. Ethical labor standards |

- a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C
- c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A

Q40. "India's 'surgical strikes' blurred the line between war and peace."

This refers to their impact on:

- (a) Nuclear threshold
- (b) UN Charter's Article 51
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a or b

Q41. If the Kyoto Protocol had binding targets for developing nations:

- (a) China would have ratified it
- (b) US might have joined
- (c) G77 would reject it
- (d) EU emissions would rise

Q42. The 1975 Emergency and 2020 COVID lockdown both:

- (a) Suspended habeas corpus
- (b) Were judicially reviewed
- (c) Centralized federal power
- (d) Censored social media

Q43. The fact that COP26 did not result in the establishment of dedicated "loss and damage" funds for nations particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change most directly reflects tensions over:

- (a) The principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)
- (b) The mechanisms for technology transfer from developed to developing nations
- (c) Both the principle of CBDR and the mechanisms for technology transfer
- (d) Neither the principle of CBDR nor the mechanisms for technology transfer

Q44. If the AQ Khan nuclear proliferation network had not existed, which of the following would most likely have occurred?

- (a) Iran would have no enriched uranium.
- (b) Libya would have retained its weapons of mass destruction program.
- (c) North Korea's nuclear weapons program would have been significantly delayed.
- (d) All of the above.

Q45. The "Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty" remains stalled due to:

- (a) US-Russia tensions
- (b) India-Pakistan disputes
- (c) China's opposition
- (d) All of the above

Q46. Match Emergency provisions with articles:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. National Emergency | A. Article 360 |
| 2. President's Rule | B. Article 356 |
| 3. Financial Emergency | C. Article 352 |

- a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A
- d) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B

Q47. "The 2019 judgment awarded the disputed land for a temple but provided alternative mosque land."

This balanced:

- (a) Legal title and restorative justice
- (b) Majoritarianism and secularism
- (c) Archaeology and faith
- (d) All of the above

Q48. From a constructivist perspective in international relations, the rise of ISIS is best interpreted as primarily a result of:

- (a) A long-standing power struggle between Sunni and Shia Muslims for regional dominance.
- (b) The exploitation of existing identity politics and the social construction of new, radical identities.
- (c) A conflict driven by the control and distribution of oil resources in the Middle East.
- (d) The lingering effects and unintended consequences of the Cold War and its proxy conflicts.

Q49. Based on proposals for United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reform, which of the following groups is a prominent advocate for granting permanent seats to India?

- (a) G4
- (b) L.69 Group
- (c) African Union
- (d) P5

Q50. If the 1991 reforms hadn't liberalized FDI, India likely would have:

- (a) Strengthened PSUs
- (b) Faced sovereign default
- (c) Accelerated green revolution
- (d) Expanded license raj

Answer key:

Que	Ans	Que	Ans
Q1	a	Q26	a
Q2	b	Q27	b
Q3	a	Q28	a
Q4	a	Q29	a
Q5	a	Q30	d
Q6	a	Q31	c
Q7	b	Q32	c
Q8	a	Q33	b
Q9	b	Q34	d
Q10	a	Q35	a
Q11	b	Q36	a
Q12	a	Q37	a
Q13	a	Q38	b
Q14	a	Q39	b
Q15	a	Q40	c
Q16	a	Q41	c
Q17	a	Q42	c
Q18	b	Q43	c
Q19	c	Q44	c
Q20	b	Q45	d
Q21	a	Q46	c
Q22	a	Q47	d
Q23	d	Q48	b
Q24	b	Q49	a
Q25	a	Q50	b

