

## PYQ 2023

## Pravesh CUET Political Science 2026

## Political Science

- Q1** Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:  
A. Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development.  
B. Sri Lanka has not maintained a democratic political system.  
C. In Sri Lanka, armed conflict came to an end, as the LTTE was vanquished in 2010.  
D. Sri Lanka is the first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(A) A, B and D Only  
(B) C and D Only  
(C) A and D Only  
(D) B and D Only
- Q2** Which of the following statement is incorrect about globalization?  
(A) Globalization makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.  
(B) Globalization leads to weakening of the states.  
(C) Traditional cultures and age-old values will be protected due to globalization  
(D) Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon
- Q3** Identify the name of the UN Secretary General.  
I He was the Prime Minister of Portugal between (1995 - 2002)  
II UN high commissioner for refugees between (2005 - 2015)  
(A) Antonio Guterres  
(B) Ban - Ki- Moon  
(C) Kofi A Annan  
(D) Trygve Lie
- Q4** 'SAARC' is a major regional initiative by the:  
(A) American State  
(B) Military Organisation  
(C) Economic Organisation  
(D) South Asian States
- Q5** First Gulf War was known as:  
(A) Operation Infinite Reach  
(B) Operation Iraqi Freedom  
(C) Operation Desert Storm  
(D) Operation Blue Star
- Q6** Write the full form of NIEO:  
(A) New International Environmental Organisation  
(B) New International Educational Order  
(C) New International Economic Order  
(D) New International Educational Organisation
- Q7** When did India and China sign the Panchsheel Agreement?  
(A) 27th April 1954  
(B) 28th April 1954  
(C) 29th April 1954  
(D) 30th April 1954



- Q8** Which of the following industries did not come under 'Public Sector' Industries?  
 (A) Agriculture (B) Railways  
 (C) Electricity (D) Machineries
- Q9** The idea of planning in India was drawn from:  
 (A) Marshal Plan  
 (B) Bombay Plan  
 (C) Gandhian Plan  
 (D) Soviet Plan
- Q10** Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India?  
 (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (C) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan  
 (D) K.N. Raj
- Q11** Whose name was proposed by the syndicate for the presidential election 1969?  
 (A) N. Sanjeeva Reddy  
 (B) V. V. Giri  
 (C) Morar Ji Desai  
 (D) Karpoori Thakur
- Q12** RTI bill received presidential assent in which year?  
 (A) June 2004  
 (B) June 2005  
 (C) June 2006  
 (D) June 2007
- Q13** Who was the Minister for Health in independent India's first ministry?  
 (A) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur  
 (B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
 (C) Govind Ballabh Pant  
 (D) Dr. B.C. Roy
- Q14** When was democracy strengthened in Maldives?  
 (A) 2002 (B) 2003  
 (C) 2004 (D) 2005
- Q15** The Shah Commission was headed by  
 (A) J.K. Shah  
 (B) J.M. Shah  
 (C) J.B. Shah  
 (D) J.C. Shah
- Q16** Who championed the idea of 'Democratic Socialism'?  
 (A) Sardar Patel  
 (B) K. Kamraj  
 (C) Atal Behari Vajpayee  
 (D) Ram Manohar Lohia
- Q17** "With total revolution as our motto, the future belongs to us" above slogan was associated with which movement?  
 (A) Anti Arrack Movement  
 (B) Chipko Movement  
 (C) Bihar Movement  
 (D) Kisaan Movement
- Q18** For how many years did Lal Bahadur Shastri remain a cabinet minister prior to becoming the Prime Minister?  
 (A) 8 years (B) 9 years  
 (C) 10 years (D) 11 years
- Q19** When did Goa become a state of the Indian Union?  
 (A) 1987 (B) 1989  
 (C) 1990 (D) 1991
- Q20** The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India was in May:  
 (A) 1972 (B) 1973  
 (C) 1974 (D) 1975
- Q21** In which year did the country (India) shift to the Electronic Voting Machine for election purposes?  
 (A) 2022 (B) 2003  
 (C) 2004 (D) 2005
- Q22** The idea of global security emerged in:  
 (A) 1989 (B) 1990  
 (C) 1991 (D) 1992



- Q23** Which one of the following is not an example of homogenization in the global cultural flows?  
 (A) Starbucks  
 (B) McDonald's  
 (C) Haldiram  
 (D) Coca-Cola
- Q24** Statement-I: Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of refugees all over the world.  
 Statement-II: Amnesty International believes that human rights are interdependent and indivisible.  
 It prepares and publishes reports on human rights. In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:  
 (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true  
 (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false  
 (C) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false  
 (D) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true
- Q25** What was the philosophy presented by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay called?  
 (A) Liberalization  
 (B) Modernization  
 (C) Integral humanism  
 (D) One World One Nation
- Q26** Dalit Panthers, a militant organization of Dalit youth, was formed in which state?  
 (A) Gujarat  
 (B) Madhya Pradesh  
 (C) Maharashtra  
 (D) Andhra Pradesh
- Q27** Identify two new members of the European Union who joined it in May 2004  
 (A) Slovia and Poland  
 (B) Italy and Hungary  
 (C) Estonia and Poland  
 (D) Latvia and Germany
- Q28** Which of the following is not an environmental concern in Global politics?  
 (A) Coastal pollution is increasing globally  
 (B) Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced globally  
 (C) Worsening of AQI (Air Quality Index) of Delhi  
 (D) A steady decline in the ozone layer in the Earth's stratosphere
- Q29** Who was the founder and leader of the Mizo National Front?  
 (A) Kazi Dorji  
 (B) Laldenga  
 (C) Angami Zapu Phizo  
 (D) Lhendup Phizo
- Q30** In which year was CENTO established?  
 (A) 1954 (B) 1955  
 (C) 1956 (D) 1957
- Q31** "In India, hero worship plays a part in its politics unequalled in magnitude by the part it plays in the politics of any other country - But in politics - hero worship is a sure road to degradation and eventual dictatorship." The above speech was given in the Constituent Assembly by:  
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (B) Dr. Radha Krishnan  
 (C) BabaSaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
 (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Q32** The International Labour Organisation was founded in which year:  
 (A) October 1918  
 (B) October 1919  
 (C) October 1920  
 (D) October 1921



- Q33** When did the United States become aware of the weapons placed in Cuba by the USSR?  
 (A) One day later  
 (B) Two weeks later  
 (C) Three weeks later  
 (D) One month later
- Q34** Who was the author of 'Economy of Permanence'?  
 (A) J.C. Kumarappa  
 (B) P.C. Mahalanobis  
 (C) K. Kamraj  
 (D) Kailash Nath Katju
- Q35** Identify the incorrect statements with reference to the European Union:  
 A. The European Union has evolved over time from an economic union to a political one.  
 B. Its combined forces are the first largest in the world  
 C. Two E.U. member states Britain and France hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.  
 D. It is the world's third most important source of space and communications technology  
 E. It has its own flag, anthem and currency  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (A) A and B Only  
 (B) B and D Only  
 (C) B and C Only  
 (D) C and E Only
- Q36** Reorganization of the North East was completed in which year?  
 (A) 1970 (B) 1971  
 (C) 1973 (D) 1972
- Q37** What was the Marshall Plan?  
 (A) To provide Europe militant assistance  
 (B) To unite Europe and the US  
 (C) To revive European economy  
 (D) To provide Europe cultural assistance
- Q38** \_\_\_\_\_ witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001.  
 (A) Uzbekistan  
 (B) Kazakhstan  
 (C) Azerbaijan  
 (D) Tajikistan
- Q39** Identify the country where the struggle among promonarchy, pro-monarchy groups and extremists created an atmosphere of political instability.  
 (A) Sri Lanka  
 (B) Nepal  
 (C) Bhutan  
 (D) Maldives
- Q40** What is the full form of 'NATO'?  
 (A) North Asian Trade Organisation  
 (B) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation  
 (C) North Atlantic Trade Organisation  
 (D) North Asian Treaty Organisation



**Direction (41 - 45) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system "on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities." The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialized countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, hydrofluorocarbons, etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming - the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC. That's a cool principle.

**Q41** Kyoto is situated in:

- (A) China                      (B) Finland  
(C) Japan                      (D) Russia

**Q42** Kyoto Protocol is an:

- (A) International Agreement  
(B) Inter-state Agreement  
(C) Incharge of Environment  
(D) Invisible Policy

**Q43** Which gas is partly responsible for global warming?

- (A) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)  
(B) Methane  
(C) Carbon dioxide

(D) All of the above

**Q44** India joined Kyoto Protocol in:

- (A) July 2002  
(B) August 2002  
(C) September 2002  
(D) October 2002

**Q45** Write the full form of UNFCCC.

- (A) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(B) Union Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(C) United National Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(D) Union National Framework Convention on Climate Change



**Direction (46 - 50) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

ASEAN was established in 1967 by 5 countries of this region: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, by signing The Bangkok declaration. The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development, secondary objective was to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of Law and principles of the United Nations Charter. Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia joined ASEAN taking its strength to 10. ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, Neutrality, Cooperation, Non-Interference and Respect for National differences and Sovereign Rights. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) which was established in 1994. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services.

**Q46** The name of countries who were founders of ASEAN

- (A) Indonesia, Philippines, India, Singapore and Malaysia.
- (B) Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.
- (C) Singapore, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines.
- (D) Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia.

**Q47** ASEAN's secondary objective was:

- (A) To accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development
- (B) To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nation's Charter

(C) To accelerate economic growth and uphold the rule of law of the United Nations Charter

(D) To create a common market and production among ASEAN countries

**Q48** Over the years, ASEAN was joined by five other countries and its strength increased to ten. Identify from the following:

- (A) Brunei Darussalam, India, Vietnam, Myanmar and Cambodia.
- (B) Lao PDR, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Cambodia.
- (C) Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Japan and Myanmar.
- (D) Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia.

**Q49** ASEAN member states promised to uphold:

- (A) Armed cooperation, neutrality, interference, respect for national differences and sovereign rights.
- (B) Peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, respect for national differences and sovereign rights.
- (C) Peace, non-cooperation, neutrality, respect for national differences and sovereign rights.
- (D) Peace, neutrality, harmony, cooperation, noninterference, intervention on national differences and sovereign rights.

**Q50** In which year was the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established?

- (A) 1993
- (B) 1994
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1995



# Answer Key

Q1 C  
Q2 C  
Q3 A  
Q4 D  
Q5 C  
Q6 C  
Q7 C  
Q8 A  
Q9 D  
Q10 A  
Q11 A  
Q12 B  
Q13 A  
Q14 D  
Q15 D  
Q16 D  
Q17 C  
Q18 C  
Q19 A  
Q20 C  
Q21 C  
Q22 C  
Q23 C  
Q24 A  
Q25 C

Q26 C  
Q27 C  
Q28 C  
Q29 B  
Q30 B  
Q31 C  
Q32 B  
Q33 C  
Q34 A  
Q35 B  
Q36 D  
Q37 C  
Q38 D  
Q39 B  
Q40 B  
Q41 C  
Q42 A  
Q43 D  
Q44 B  
Q45 A  
Q46 B  
Q47 B  
Q48 D  
Q49 B  
Q50 B



# Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

## Q1 Text Solution:

(c) Option A is correct because it reflects positive aspects of Sri Lanka's economic growth and human development. Option B is incorrect as Sri Lanka does not have a democratic political system. Option C is incorrect as the LTTE conflict did not come to an end in 2009. Option D is correct as Sri Lanka was one of the first countries to liberalize its economy in the South Asian region.

### Video Solution:



## Q2 Text Solution:

(c) Option C is incorrect because globalization can sometimes lead to the erosion of traditional cultures and values due to the influx of global influences. Traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

## Q3 Text Solution:

(a) Antonio Guterres served as the UN Secretary General and matches the description given in the options.

## Q4 Text Solution:

(d) SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and it is a regional initiative involving South Asian countries.

### Video Solution:



## Q5 Text Solution:

(c) The First Gulf War is commonly referred to as "Operation Desert Storm."

## Q6 Text Solution:

NIEO stands for New International Economic Order, which was a set of proposals aimed at restructuring the global economy to benefit developing countries.

## Q7 Text Solution:

(c) The Panchsheel Agreement, also known as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, was signed between India and China on 29th April 1954.

## Q8 Text Solution:

(a) Agriculture is not considered an industry within the context of public sector industries. It is primarily an economic activity.

### Video Solution:



## Q9 Text Solution:

(d) The idea of planning in India was influenced by the Soviet model of economic planning.

## Q10 Text Solution:

(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a crucial role in integrating the princely states into the newly independent India.



**Q11 Text Solution:**

(a) N. Sanjeeva Reddy was proposed by the "syndicate" for the presidential election in 1969. He lost the elections.

**Video Solution:**



**Q12 Text Solution:**

(b) The Right to Information (RTI) Bill received presidential assent in June 2005, becoming the Right to Information Act.

**Q13 Text Solution:**

(a) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur was the Minister for Health in independent India's first ministry. She continued till 1957.

**Q14 Text Solution:**

(d) Democracy was strengthened in the Maldives in 2005, following significant political changes.

**Q15 Text Solution:**

(d) The Shah Commission, officially known as the Commission of Inquiry into the Maruti Affair, was headed by Justice J.C. Shah.

**Q16 Text Solution:**

(d) Ram Manohar Lohia was a prominent advocate of Democratic Socialism in India.

**Q17 Text Solution:**

The slogan "With total revolution as our motto, the future belongs to us" was associated with the Bihar Movement of 1974.

**Video Solution:**



**Q18 Text Solution:**

(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri served as a cabinet minister for approximately 10 years before becoming the Prime Minister of India.

**Video Solution:**



**Q19 Text Solution:**

(a) Goa became a state of the Indian Union in 1987

While much of India gained independence in 1947, Goa remained under Portuguese rule for an additional 14 years. Here is the timeline of its transition:

Operation Vijay (1961): The Indian armed forces liberated Goa from 451 years of Portuguese colonial rule on December 19.

**Q20 Text Solution:**

(c) India conducted its first nuclear explosion in May 1974, known as the "Smiling Buddha" test.

**Video Solution:**



**Q21 Text Solution:**

(c) India began using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) for election purposes in the year 2004

**Q22 Text Solution:**

(c) The idea of global security emerged in the year 1991, as the Cold War was ending and the world was undergoing significant geopolitical changes



**Q23 Text Solution:**

(c) Haldiram is an Indian brand and not an example of global cultural homogenization. In the study of global cultural flows, homogenization refers to the process where global cultures become more similar (often called "Westernization" or "Americanization").

**Q24 Text Solution:**

(a) Both statements are true. Amnesty International is known for advocating human rights and refugees' protection and indeed believes that human rights are interdependent and indivisible.

**Video Solution:****Q25 Text Solution:**

(c) Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay presented the philosophy of "Integral Humanism."

**Video Solution:****Q26 Text Solution:**

(c) Dalit Panthers was formed in the state of Maharashtra to advocate for the rights of Dalits

**Q27 Text Solution:**

(c) Estonia and Poland were two new members that joined the European Union in May 2004.

**Q28 Text Solution:**

(c) While air pollution is an environmental concern, it's more localized to specific regions like Delhi, whereas the other options address global or broader environmental issues.

**Q29 Text Solution:**

(b) Laldenga was the founder and leader of the Mizo National Front, a political organization in Mizoram, India.

**Q30 Text Solution:**

(b) CENTO, or the Central Treaty Organization, was established in 1955 as a mutual defense pact among Middle Eastern countries and western powers

**Q31 Text Solution:**

(c) The statement reflects the views of BabaSaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar regarding hero worship and its impact on Indian politics.

**Video Solution:****Q32 Text Solution:**

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was founded in October 1919, as part of the Treaty of Versailles after World War I.

**Q33 Text Solution:**

(c) The United States became aware of the weapons placed in Cuba by the USSR approximately three weeks after they had been positioned, leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Q34 Text Solution:**

(a) J.C. Kumarappa was the author of 'Economy of Permanence,' which emphasizes sustainable and ethical economic practices.



**Q35 Text Solution:**

(b) Statements B and D are incorrect.

Its combined forces are the first largest in the world.

It is the world's third most important source of space and communications technology

**Q36 Text Solution:**

(d) The reorganization of the North East states in India was completed in 1972, resulting in the formation of the present northeastern states

**Q37 Text Solution:**

(c) The Marshall Plan, also known as the European Recovery Program, was a U.S. initiative to aid Western Europe in economic recovery after World War II.

**Q38 Text Solution:**

(d) Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that lasted for ten years until 2001, following its independence from the Soviet Union.

**Q39 Text Solution:**

(b) Nepal experienced political instability due to struggles among pro-monarchy groups, prodemocracy activists and extremist elements.

**Video Solution:****Q40 Text Solution:****Explanation:**

- NATO stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- NATO is an alliance of countries from Europe and North America.
- It provides a unique link between these two continents, enabling them to consult and cooperate in the field of defence and security, and conduct multinational crisis-management operations together.

Hence, the **correct answer is B i.e NATO.**

**Q41. Text Solution:**

(c) Kyoto is a city located in Japan. It is known for its historical significance, cultural heritage and as the location where the Kyoto Protocol was adopted.

**Q42. Text Solution:**

(a) The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997. It sets targets for industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

**Q43. Text Solution:**

(d) All the gases mentioned—hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), methane and carbon dioxide—are greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming by trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere.

**Q44. Text Solution:**

(b) India ratified the Kyoto Protocol on August 18, 2002. As a result, India officially became a Party to the Protocol on November 3, 2002

**Q45. Text Solution:**

(a) UNFCCC stands for "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change." It is an international treaty aimed at addressing global climate change and its impacts.



**Q46. Text Solution:**

(b) ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

**Q47. Text Solution:**

(b) One of ASEAN's secondary objectives was to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

**Q48. Text Solution:**

(d) Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia joined ASEAN, taking its strength to ten member countries.

**Q49. Text Solution:**

(b) ASEAN member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, respect for national differences and sovereign rights.

**Q50. Text Solution:**

(b) The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in the year 1994.

[Android App](#)[iOS App](#)[PW Website](#)