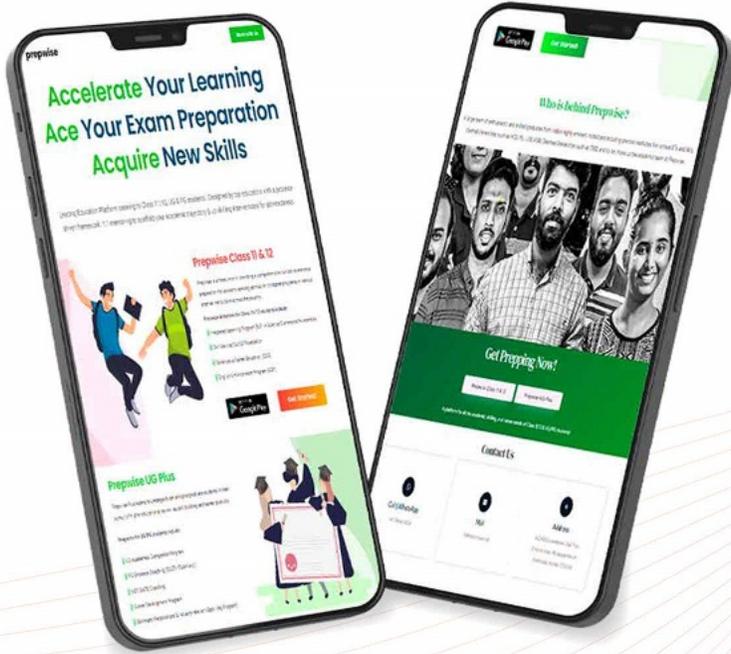




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# CUET UG Previous Year Question Paper 2022

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# CUET UG

## Previous Year Question Paper

# 2022

## Section II

# Political Science



**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Who were the founder members of the NAM?

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <b>A</b> | Gamal Abdel Nasser, Nikita Khrushchev, Liyakat Ali |
| <b>B</b> | Sukarno, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Fidel Castro           |
| <b>C</b> | Kwame Nkrumah, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sukarno          |
| <b>D</b> | Marshal Tito, Indira Gandhi, Kwame Nkrumah         |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which statement is not correct about the Security Council of UN?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | There are fifteen members  |
| B | The decision of the Security Council is binding on all UN members                          |
| C | The ten members (non-permanent) are elected by a process of voting in the Security Council |
| D | There are five permanent members   |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

United States of America dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in:

A August 1942

B August 1945

C September 1942

D September 1945

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Non-Aligned Movement is best described as the policy of:

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A | Staying away from alliances     |
| B | Neutrality                      |
| C | Isolationism                    |
| D | Fleeing away from world affairs |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | End of the ideological war between the US and the USSR |
| B | Birth of CIS   |
| C | Change in the balance of power in the world order      |
| D | Formation of SAARC                                     |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Who was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist Party?

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| A | Joseph Stalin     |
| B | Nikita Khrushchev |
| C | Vladimir Lenin    |
| D | Leonid Brezhnev   |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan under whose leadership ?

A Nikita Khrushchev

B Leonid Brezhnev

C Mikhail Gorbachev

D Joseph Stalin

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which President of the U.S.A. hailed the emergence of a 'new world order?'

A Bill Clinton

B George H. W. Bush

C George W. Bush

D Barak Obama

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

In the year 2003, U.S.A launched its invasion of Iraq under which of the following code name ?

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| A | Operation Enduring freedom |
| B | Operation Desert Storm     |
| C | Operation Iraqi Revolution |
| D | Operation Iraqi freedom    |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Nobel Peace Prize award for the year 2012 was given to which of the following ?

A | ASEAN

B | EU

C | NATO

D | WTO

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which of the following is not an objective of ASEAN?

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A | Accelerate economic growth       |
| B | Social progress                  |
| C | Cultural development             |
| D | Accelerate political integration |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

In 1972, China ended its political isolation with the establishment of relations with

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| A | India         |
| B | United States |
| C | France        |
| D | Italy         |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

In 1988, the visit of which Prime Minister to China proved to be an impetus for an improvement in India – China relations ?

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| A | Atal Bihari Vajpayee |
| B | Manmohan Singh       |
| C | Rajiv Gandhi         |
| D | P. V. Narasimha Rao  |

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Arrange the following aspects of Europe's integration in the correct order of their appearance.

- A. Marshall Plan
- B. Lisbon Treaty coming into force
- C. Croatia becomes the 28<sup>th</sup> member of EU
- D. Schengen Agreement abolishing border controls amongst the EU members
- E. Referendum in Britain that initiated the process of Britain's exit from the EU

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| A | B, C, A, D and E |
| B | A, D, B, C and E |
| C | C, D, A, B and E |
| D | A, B, D, C and E |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The first country in South Asian region to liberalise its economy.

A Nepal

B Sri Lanka

C Bhutan

D India

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Identify the country of South Asia where Monarchy is still in existence.

A Sri Lanka

B Nepal

C Bhutan

D Maldives

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The popular struggle against West Pakistani domination in 1971 was led by :

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| A | Ziaur Rahman          |
| B | Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad |
| C | Sheikh Mujibur Rahman |
| D | Sheikh Imtiyaz        |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

A major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation began in 1985 by

A SAFTA

B SAARC

C NAM

D ASEAN

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in which of the following year ?

A 1970

B 1971

C 1972

D 1976

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organization?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | World Health Organisation (WHO)                    |
| B | General Agreement on Trade Tariffs (GATT)          |
| C | General Arrangement on Free and Fair Trade (GAFFT) |
| D | U.N. Development Programme (UNDP)                  |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Among the Permanent members of UN Security Council, which country used the maximum number of veto power from 1945 – 2018?

A USA

B USSR/Russia

C UK

D China

## CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

**Section Name:** POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Arrange the following in chronological order:

- A. Membership of the UN Security Council expanded from 11 to 15
- B. Creation of the World Bank
- C. Establishment of a Human Rights Council
- D. UN Secretary General Kofi Anann initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| A | A, C, B, D |
| B | D, B, A, C |
| C | A, B, D, C |
| D | B, A, D, C |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

As a part of Arms Control, the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty was signed in 1972 between which countries ?

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A | China and United States        |
| B | India and China                |
| C | China and Soviet Union         |
| D | United States and Soviet Union |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement in which of the following years ?

A 2012

B 2015

C 2016

D 2018

**Section Name:** POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The term Mc Donaldisation draws attention towards the cultural dominance of which country?

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| A | France |
| B | Italy  |
| C | Russia |
| D | USA    |

## CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Choose the correct statements about Chipko movement

- A. It began in Uttarakhand
- B. Women actively participated in the movement
- C. Forest department allotted land to liquor making industry
- D. The movement achieved a victory
- E. The struggle soon spread across the world

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| A | A, B, C only |
| B | B, D, E only |
| C | A, D, E only |
| D | A, B, D only |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

From the following statements, which one is false in relation to World Social Forum.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | It is a global platform   |
| B | It opposes neo-liberal globalization                            |
| C | It is a wide coalition including labour, youth, women activists |
| D | It supports neo-liberal globalization                           |

## CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Who was India's first Health Minister?

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| A | B. R. Ambedkar       |
| B | Rafi Ahmed Kidwai    |
| C | Rajkumari Amrit Kaur |
| D | A. K. Gopalan        |

## CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Constitution of India came into effect on

A 26 November 1949

B 26 January 1950

C 15 August 1950

D 15 August 1947

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

'Frontier Gandhi' was a title given to which of the following ?

- A Nathu Ram Godse
- B Mohd. Iqbal
- C Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- D Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The States reorganisation Commission was appointed by the Central Government in the year

A 1952

B 1953

C 1955

D 1956

**Question:**

Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in the year

A 1970

B 1972

C 1969

D 1975

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Name the person who is nicknamed as “Milkman of India.”

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| A | Sundarlal Bahuguna     |
| B | Choudhary Charan Singh |
| C | Verghese Kurien        |
| D | J. C. Cornelius        |

## CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

India conducted its first nuclear test in the year

A 1950

B 1964

C 1974

D 1998

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Indus Water Treaty of 1960 was signed between which of the following ?

A India and Bangladesh

B India and Afghanistan

C India and Nepal

D India and Pakistan

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Tashkent Agreement of 1966 between India and Pakistan was mediated by which country ?

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| A | United States |
| B | Soviet Union  |
| C | China         |
| D | France        |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Panchsheel Agreement was signed between which countries ?

- |          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| <b>A</b> | India and Pakistan  |
| <b>B</b> | India and China     |
| <b>C</b> | India and Nepal     |
| <b>D</b> | India and Sri Lanka |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

What was the 'Kamraj Plan?'

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | Social Control of Banks  |
| B | Senior congressman to resign from office to make way for younger party workers |
| C | Nationalization of General Insurance   |
| D | Ceiling on urban property and income   |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

In order to enquire into the allegations of abuse of power during emergency period, the Janata Party Government appointed a commission under which of the following ?

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| A | Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha |
| B | Justice A. N. Ray          |
| C | Justice J. C. Shah         |
| D | Justice H. J. Kania        |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

From the following list of events, which of the following is not related to J. P. Narayan?

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| A | Delhi March, 1975 |
| B | Total Revolution  |
| C | Bihar Movement    |
| D | Chipko Movement   |

**Passage:**

Read the passage below and answer the questions

The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons. Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform: the one-party system represented by the Communist Party of Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people. The party refused to recognize the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs. Although, on paper, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that altogether constituted the USSR, in reality Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

How did the people of the Soviet Union express their dissent?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | By organizing big rallies              |
| B | By writing articles against government |
| C | By organizing stage shows              |
| D | By making jokes and cartoons           |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

How many republics were there in USSR?

**A** 15

**B** 12

**C** 3

**D** 10

**Question:**

Which of the following is not a reason for the disintegration of Soviet Union?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | Bureaucratic and authoritarian system     |
| B | Lack of democracy and freedom             |
| C | Russian dominance over Soviet Union       |
| D | Capitalist policies followed by the state |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which statement is not correct about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | It had tight control over all institutions                              |
| B | It was accountable to people  |
| C | It refused to recognize the urge of the people in the fifteen republics |
| D | It was a representation of the one party system                         |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which statement is not correct about the republics of USSR?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | There were fifteen republics                       |
| B | Russian people felt neglected by other republics   |
| C | The Union of all the republics was called the USSR |
| D | Russia was the most dominant republic              |

Read the passage below and answer the question :

The China war dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict. It induced a sense of national humiliation and at the same time strengthened a spirit of nationalism. Some of the top army commanders either resigned or were retired. Nehru's close associate and the then Defence Minister V. Krishna Menon had to leave the cabinet. Nehru's own stature suffered as he was severely criticized for his naïve assessment of the Chinese intentions and the lack of military preparedness. For the first time, a no-confidence motion against his government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha. Soon thereafter, the Congress lost some key by-elections to Lok Sabha. The political mood for the country had begun to change.

The Sino-Indian conflict affected the opposition as well. This and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable difference within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress. The other faction was for sometime closer to China and was against any ties with the Congress. The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the latter faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). In the wake of the China war many leaders from those that became CPI (M) were arrested for being pro-China.

Read the passage below and answer the question :

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

What was the context of the passage?

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| A | Soviet-Indian Conflict    |
| B | Sino-Indian Conflict      |
| C | Sino-Soviet Conflict      |
| D | American-British Conflict |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

During the Sino-China conflict, what was the response of Soviet Union towards India ?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | Supported   |
| B | Neutral   |
| C | Opposed   |
| D | Openly participated in the conflict against India |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

During the conflict who was the Defence Minister of India?

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| A | A. K. Gopalan             |
| B | Jawaharlal Nehru          |
| C | V. Krishna Menon          |
| D | Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel |

**Question:**

During the conflict which of the following countries did India approach for military assistance ?

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| A | USA and Soviet Union   |
| B | USA and Britain        |
| C | Soviet Union and China |
| D | China and USA          |

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Communist Party of India (CPI) had split in the year 1964 in the wake of which of the following ?

A Pakistan war

B China war

C Bangladesh war

D Kargil war