

## CUET UG 2025 Political Science Question Paper

**Time Allowed :1 Hour**

**Maximum Marks :250**

**Total questions :50**

### General Instructions

**Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:**

1. The test is of 1 hour duration.
2. The question paper consists of 50 questions. The maximum marks are 250.
3. 5 marks are awarded for every correct answer, and 1 mark is deducted for every wrong answer.

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**1. Which among the following was not a challenge to nationhood in the immediate post-Independence India?**

- (A) To shape an united nation that was accommodative of the diversity in India
- (B) To restructure its economy through structural adjustment programme
- (C) To develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution
- (D) To evolve policies that address economic development and eradication of poverty

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**2. Which of the following statements are correct about the problems of the Partition of India?**

- (A) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.
- (B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan of North Eastern Frontier Province opposed the two nation theory.
- (C) There were areas in Bengal and Punjab provinces in British India where non-Muslims were in majority.
- (D) Minorities on both sides of the border suffered violence due to Partition.

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**3. Which of the following part of the Indian Constitution is related to the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

- (A) Part III in the Indian Constitution
- (B) Part IV in the Indian Constitution
- (C) Part V in the Indian Constitution
- (D) Part VI in the Indian Constitution

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**4. The first general elections was held in India between:**

- (A) 1951-1952
- (B) 1952-1953
- (C) 1953-1954
- (D) 1954-1955

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**5. How many women were not recorded in the first draft of the electoral rolls?**

- (A) 10 lakh
- (B) 20 lakh
- (C) 30 lakh
- (D) 40 lakh

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**6. Which political leader did not participate in any of the Independence Day Celebrations on the 15th August, 1947?**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - (D) M.K. Gandhi
-

**7. Which initiative was launched by the government between 1987 and 1991 that involved campaigns for development?**

1. Development Outcome Programme
  2. Kamraj Plan
  3. New Democratic Initiative
  4. Socialist pattern of society
- 

**8. Operation Flood deals with:**

- (A) Nationwide Milk Grid
  - (B) Flood Management in Bihar
  - (C) Increasing Wheat Production in Punjab and Haryana
  - (D) Investigating flood crisis in lower Assam
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**9. Which of the following provision of the Indian Constitution deals with promoting International Peace and Security?**

- (A) Article 51
  - (B) Article 21
  - (C) Article 25
  - (D) Article 44
- 

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**11. Which country India signed a 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971?**

- (A) China
  - (B) Pakistan
  - (C) Soviet Union
  - (D) Bangladesh
- 

**12. Which of the following statements is/are not true about privy purse?**

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only
  - 2. (B) and (C) only
  - 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
  - 4. (D) only
- 

**13. Arrange the following events in chronological order:**

- (A) DMK was formed
  - (B) Indira Gandhi got the Congress Working Committee adopt a Ten Point Programme.
  - (C) K. Kamraj proposed that all Congressmen should resign from office.
  - (D) The fifth general election to Lok Sabha were held.
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**14. The DMK came to power for the first time in state elections because-**

- (A) It demanded President's rule in Andhra Pradesh
  - (B) It was against frequent floor-crossing of legislators
  - (C) It led an anti-Hindi agitation against the centre
  - (D) It supported the Congress Syndicate to form coalition government in Tamil Nadu
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**15. When was the Department of Defence Supplies established?**

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1965
- (C) 1968
- (D) 1974

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

- (A) Gujarat Movement
- (B) Bihar Movement
- (C) Assam Movement
- (D) Railway Strike

- (I) May 1974
- (II) 1979
- (III) March 1974
- (IV) January 1974

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**17. In which of the following movements was the slogan- 'Vadakku Vaazhkiradhu; Therkkku Thaekiradhu' (The north thrives even as the south decays) used?**

- 1. Gujarat movement
- 2. Anna movement
- 3. Assam movement
- 4. Dravidian movement

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**18. Who among the following started the Self-Respect Movement in 1925?**

- (A) E.V. Ramasami Naicker
- (B) Kashiram
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Jyotiba Phule

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**19. Which of the following statements are correct about elections in India?**

- (A) The Congress Party won more seats in the Lok Sabha in 1989 elections than in 1984 elections.
- (B) The 1991 Lok Sabha elections marked the end of the 'Congress system'.

- (C) The Lok Sabha elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party.
- (D) In 1989 the National Front formed a coalition government at the centre.
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**20. Under which provision of the Indian Constitution, Kashmir was given a special status?**

- (A) Article 324
- (B) Article 364
- (C) Article 370
- (D) Article 375
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**21. In which year did the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) lead an anti-foreigner movement?**

1. 1979
  2. 1978
  3. 1976
  4. 1977
- 

**22. Arrange the following events in chronological order:**

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
  2. (B), (C), (A), (D)
  3. (A), (D), (B), (C)
  4. (C), (B), (D), (A)
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**23. The Shah Bano case dealt with-**

- (A) Post-partition rehabilitation of Muslims
- (B) Maintenance of a Muslim woman from her husband
- (C) Wakf Board

(D) Triple Talaq

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**24. The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolises which of the following events in International Politics?**

- (A) Disintegration of Germany
  - (B) Unification of Germany
  - (C) Beginning of Cold War
  - (D) Collapse of the Second World
- 

**25. Arrange the events in chronological order:**

- (A) China occupies Aksai-Chin area
- (B) Full diplomatic relations were restored between India and China
- (C) Atal Behari Vajpayee the first top level leader to visit China
- (D) China's massive invasion

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
  - (B) (B), (C), (A), (D)
  - (C) (A), (D), (B), (C)
  - (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)
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**26. Arrange the following events related to disintegration of the Soviet Union in chronological order:**

- (A) Boris Yeltsin is appointed as the head of the Communist Party in Moscow.
- (B) Soviet Union declares that the Warsaw Pact members are free to decide their own future.
- (C) Boris Yeltsin becomes the President of Russia.
- (D) The Commonwealth of Independent States is established.

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (C) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (D) (R), (C), (A), (D)

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**27. Which country's development into an economic power is known as the "Miracle on the Han River"?**

- (A) Japan
- (B) China
- (C) South Korea
- (D) Indonesia

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**28. Which Treaty was resisted by Denmark and Sweden as an Euro-skeptic response to European Union's integrationist agenda?**

- (A) Bangkok Declaration
- (B) Maastricht Treaty
- (C) Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty
- (D) Warsaw Pact

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**29. In which of the following year did India and Pakistan sign the Shimla Agreement?**

- (A) July 1966
- (B) July 1972
- (C) July 1976
- (D) July 1987

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**30. In which year did India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga water?**

- (A) 1985
  - (B) 1988
  - (C) 1991
  - (D) 1996
-



**31. The olive branches in the emblem of the United Nations' logo signifies:**

- (A) Security
  - (B) Reform
  - (C) World peace
  - (D) Human rights
- 

**32. The WTO was set up in 1995 as the successor to which of the following organization?**

- (A) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)
  - (B) League of Nations
  - (C) United Nations
  - (D) Amnesty International
- 

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

List-I	List-II
(A) Brundtland Report	(I) 1992
(B) Antarctic Treaty	(II) 1991
(C) Antarctic Environmental Protocol	(III) 1959
(D) Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro	(IV) 1987

- (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
  - (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
  - (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
  - (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
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**34. The Vajpayee-Musharraf Summit in 2001 was held in-**

- (A) Agra

- (B) Lahore  
(C) Delhi  
(D) Islamabad
- 

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

List-I	List-II
(A) Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty	(I) 1968
(B) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	(II) 1974
(C) Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty	(III) 1972
(D) India first tested a nuclear device	(IV) 1992

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
  2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
  3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
  4. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
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**36. Limits to Growth focuses on which of the following Environmental Concerns?**

- (A) Depletion of the Earth's resources  
(B) Depletion of Ozone Layer  
(C) Coastal Pollution  
(D) Water Pollution
- 

**37. Which of the following regions are subject to special regional rules of Environmental Protection?**

- (A) Argentina  
(B) Australia  
(C) France  
(D) The Antarctic and the Arctic polar regions
-

**38. Which one of the following international institutions plays an important role in determining economic policies across the world?**

- (A) IMF
  - (B) IAEA
  - (C) Amnesty International
  - (D) Human Rights Watch
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**39. Which among the following statements are correct about the impact of Globalisation?**

- (A) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity.
- (B) It means erosion in the ability of the government to do what they do.
- (C) All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions.
- (D) In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

- (A) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
  - (B) (C), (B) and (D) only
  - (C) (A), (D) and (C) only
  - (D) (B), (A) and (D) only
- 

**40. 'McDonaldisation' is the result of which one of the following?**

1. Political consequence of globalisation
  2. Economic consequence of globalisation
  3. Cultural consequence of globalisation
  4. Resistance to globalisation
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**Answer the following question based on the given image:**



**41. In which year Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing monarchy?**

- (A) 2004
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2010

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**42. Which among the following statements is not correct about the nature of state and society in Nepal?**

- (A) Nepal was a Buddhist Kingdom in the past.
- (B) The king retained full control over the government with the help of the army.
- (C) The Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in Nepal.
- (D) There was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists in Nepal.

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**43. In which year the King of Nepal accepted the demand for New Democratic Constitution?**

- (A) 1999
  - (B) 1990
  - (C) 1992
  - (D) 1993
- 

**44. What is the name of the famous activist in the above picture?**

- (A) Nahar Thapa
  - (B) Durga Thapa
  - (C) Renuka Kani
  - (D) Tima Koni
- 

**45. The non-violent movement to restore democracy in Nepal was led by-**

- (A) Socialist Democratic Alliance
  - (B) Pro-Democracy Initiative
  - (C) All Nepal Democratic Party
  - (D) Seven Party Alliance
- 

**Answer the questions based on the following passage:**

Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious challenge, not from the military or monarchy, but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interests of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onward, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka in pursuit of their demand for a "Tamil Elam" or separate country for

the Tamilians of Sri Lanka. At one point in time, the northeastern part of Sri Lanka was controlled by the LTTE.

The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question. But in 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils. Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was not liked much by the Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

**46. Which of the following community was in the minority in Sri Lanka?**

- (A) Sinhala
  - (B) Tamils
  - (C) Indigenous
  - (D) Rohingyas
- 

**47. What was the earlier name of Sri Lanka?**

- (A) Rangoon
  - (B) Ceylon
  - (C) Shatagu
  - (D) Shahbajgadhi
- 

**48. What was the demand of Tamilians to Sri Lanka's government?**

- (A) Right to Vote
  - (B) Right to contest in general elections
  - (C) "Tamil Eelam" or a separate country for the Tamilians.
  - (D) Establishment of Democracy
-

**49. Choose the correct answers from the statements given below-**

(A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils.

(B) In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

(C) The LTTE was vanquished in 2009.

(D) Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1947.

(A) Only (A) and (B) are correct.

(B) Only (A), (B) and (C) are correct.

(C) Only (A), (B) and (D) are correct.

(D) Only (A), (C) and (D) are correct.

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**50. In which year IPKF (Indian Peace Keeping Force) was pulled out from Sri Lanka?**

(A) 1987

(B) 1989

(C) 1985

(D) 1984

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