

**SAMPLE CONTENT**



# 10 PRACTICE PAPER SET



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST CUET (UG) PAPER CONDUCTED BY

# CUET (UG)

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

Section - II CODE: 323



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## Features:

- ▶ Created as per the latest CUET (UG) syllabus
- ▶ Created in accordance with the Latest CUET(UG) paper pattern
- ▶ Practice Papers Set with Hints and Explanation
- ▶ Exhaustive coverage of all types of questions based on the latest CUET (UG) question paper
- ▶ Includes Solved CUET (UG) 2022 and 2023 question papers with explanation

**Includes:** • Historical Timeline • Significant Personalities • Important Concepts

**Target** Publications<sup>®</sup> Pvt. Ltd.

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(Common University Entrance Test)

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- ☞ Includes Timeline with Significant Events chapterwise
- ☞ Includes all Significant Personalities chapterwise
- ☞ Includes Important Concepts of the chapters

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## PREFACE

The Common University Entrance Test, CUET (UG) is a crucial milestone for students as they progress towards their undergraduate education. It is the sole opportunity for them to gain admission into premier undergraduate institutions and courses after the completion of Class XII.

Target Publications, with more than a decade of experience and expertise in the domain of competitive examination, offers '**CUET (UG) 10 Practice Paper Set**' –**Political Science** for CUET (UG) aspirants, which is a meticulously designed book to assess the threshold of knowledge imbibed by students.

These practice papers have been created through 3 pronged approach:

- Comprehensive coverage** of Political Science syllabus.
- In depth analysis** of CUET(UG) previous year's question papers.
- Variety of questions** to prepare students meticulously, bearing in mind a varying range of difficulty level.

Includes **Timeline with Significant Events** that will help aspirants to solve chronological questions in an effective way.

Includes all **Significant Personalities** that will help aspirants to cover essential component of the syllabus in an efficient manner for bonus marks.

Includes **Important Concepts** of the chapters which will help aspirants in a best way to remember core of the chapters and gives competitive edge in attempting the multiple choice questions.

This book charts out a compilation of 10 Practice Papers aimed at students appearing for the CUET (UG) examination.

Each paper covers various question types (**Passage/Case-Study Based Questions, Match the Columns, Statement Based Questions, Arrange in chronological order, Assertion and Reasons, Identify the Personality, Picture Based Questions**) based on CUET (UG) - 2022 and 2023 question papers and touches upon all the conceptual nodes of Political Science. The core objective of this book is to gauge the student's preparedness to appear for CUET (UG) examination.

**Question papers of CUET (UG) 2022 and 2023** are provided along with hints and solutions to offer students a glimpse of the complexity of questions asked in entrance examination.

Apart from mastery on the subject content, we hope that this book will also help students to achieve objectives such as time-management and develop their ability to utilize the paper-pattern format (choice of questions to attempt) to their advantage in order to maximize their scores.

*We hope that the book helps the learners as we have envisioned.*

Publisher

**Edition:** First

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### Disclaimer

This reference book is based on the CUET (UG) official syllabus prescribed by National Testing Agency (NTA). We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

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## Syllabus for CUET (UG) – Political Science

### Politics in India Since Independence

- *The era of One-Party Dominance:* First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.
- *Nation-Building and Its Problems:* Nehru's approach to nation-building: Legacy of partition: the challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organization and reorganization of states; Political conflicts over language.
- *Politics of Planned Development:* Five- year plans, expansion of state sector, and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five-year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.
- *India's External Relations:* Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme and shifting alliances in world politics.
- *Challenge to and Restoration of Congress System:* Political succession after Nehru. NonCongressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.
- *Crisis of the Constitutional Order:* Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of the Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organizations.
- *Regional Aspirations and Conflicts:* Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikhs riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.
- *Rise of New Social Movements:* Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment, and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.
- *Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics:* Participatory upsurge in the 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. The increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. UF and NDA governments. Elections 2004 and UPA government.
- *Recent Issues and Challenges:* Challenge of and responses to globalization: new economic policy and its opposition. Rise of OBCs in North Indian politics. Dalit politics in the electoral and non-electoral arena. Challenge of communalism: Ayodhya dispute, Gujarat riots

### Contemporary World Politics

- *Cold War Era in World Politics:* Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non-Aligned Movement, the quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.
- *Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity:* New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states, and, Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.
- *US Dominance in World Politics: Growth of unilateralism:* Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.
- *Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power:* Rise of China as an economic power in post- Mao era, creation, and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.

- *South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era:* Democratisation and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.
- *International Organisations in a Unipolar World:* Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organizations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?
- *Security in Contemporary World:* Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health, and education. Issues of human rights and migration.
- *Environment and Natural Resources in Global Politics:* Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand-in global environmental debates.
- *Globalisation and Its Critics:* Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalization. Anti-globalization movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggles against it.

## Broad features of CUET (UG)

Mode of Examination: Hybrid Mode (Pen & Paper + CBT)					
Sections	Subjects/ Tests	Questions to be Attempted	Marks per Question	Question Type	Duration
<b>Section IA - Languages</b>	There are 13 different languages. Any of these languages may be chosen.	40 questions out of 50 in each language	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Language to be tested through Reading Comprehension based on different types of passages– Factual, Literary and Narrative, [Literary Aptitude and Vocabulary]</li> <li>MCQ Based Questions</li> </ul>	45 Minutes for each language
<b>Section IB - Languages (Optional)</b>	There are 20 Languages. Any other language apart from those offered in Section I A may be chosen.				
<b>Section II - Domain</b>	There are 27 Domains specific Subjects being offered under this Section. A candidate may choose a maximum of 4 or 5 Domains subjects as desired by the applicable University/ Universities.	40 Questions to be attempted out of 50	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MCQs based on syllabus given on NTA website i.e NCERT Class XII syllabus only</li> </ul>	Duration for all test papers would be 45 minutes except for Mathematics/Applied Mathematics, Accountancy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Computer Science/Informatics Practices which would be 60 minutes
<b>Section III General Test</b>	For any such undergraduate programme/ programmes being offered by Universities where a General Test is being used for admission.	50 questions out of 60	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Knowledge, Current Affairs, General Mental Ability, Numerical Ability, Quantitative Reasoning (Simple application of basic mathematical arithmetic/algebra geometry/mensuration /stat taught till Grade 8), Logical and Analytical Reasoning</li> </ul>	60 Minutes
-Maximum 06 Test papers (04 or 05 domain subjects including General Test and 01 or 02 languages). -Candidates may choose a maximum 06 Subjects including languages (Indian and Foreign) and General Test Note -It is advisable for candidates to select at least one language					

Candidates are advised to visit the NTA CUET (UG) official website <https://cuet.samarth.ac.in/> for the latest updates regarding the Examination.



## ***Important Tips to Crack CUET (UG)***

***& Get into the College of your DREAMS...***

**1**

***Understanding the Syllabus and Exam Pattern:*** To perform well and have effective exam preparation, candidates have to thoroughly go through the syllabus and exam pattern.

**2**

***Making a List of Important Topics:*** Make a list of topics, subject wise. Segregate the subjects and topics into easy and difficult as per personal convenience. List down topics that will carry maximum weightage as per previous years question papers.

**3**

***Planning and Prioritizing:*** Plan your studies according to your needs and preferred method of learning. Ensure that you allot sufficient time to address every section listed in the CUET syllabus.

**4**

***Make notes of important points:*** While you are studying for the CUET exam, jot down key points. This will make it easier and faster for you to remember the key information.

**5**

***Attempting Maximum number of Mock tests and Analyzing:*** To acquire an understanding of the exam, take advantage of CUET mock exams. You may also use this to pinpoint your areas of weakness and strengthen them.

**6**

***Revise, Revise and Revise....:*** Make sure to revise all the topics that you have studied, this will increase your confidence and aid in the retention of the knowledge.

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# CUET (UG) - 2022 Question Paper

## Instructions:

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks.
- No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.
- Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.

1. Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the communist party of Soviet Union in the year:
- (A) 1982 (B) 1986  
(C) 1985 (D) 1991

2. Which of the following statements are true about Antarctic continental region?
- It has a limited terrestrial life and a highly productive Marine ecosystem.
  - The region extends over 1000 million square kilometers.
  - The region is subjected to special regional rules of environmental protection.
  - Some parts of it are degraded by waste as a result of oil spills.
  - It is disturbing the climate equilibrium.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A) i, ii, iii and iv only.  
(B) i, iii, iv and v only.  
(C) iii, iv, and v only.  
(D) i, iii, and only iv.

3. Match the List I with List II

	List-I Country		List-II (Status/Position) (During the cold war period)
i.	Spain	a.	Neutral Country
ii.	Romania	b.	Non-aligned state
iii.	Sweden	c.	Warsaw Pact Member
iv.	Yugoslavia	d.	NATO member

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (i - b), (ii - c), (iii - d), (iv - a)  
(B) (i - b), (ii - d), (iii - a), (iv - c)  
(C) (i - d), (ii - c), (iii - a), (iv - b)  
(D) (i - c), (ii - a), (iii - b), (iv - d)

4. With reference to the Soviet Union, arrange the following events in a chronological order.
- Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of Communist Party.
  - Secessionist movements in Chechnya and Dagestan.

- Revival of the Russian Economy.
- Introduction of Multiparty politics in the Soviet Parliament (Duma).
- Disintegration of Soviet Union.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) i, ii, iv, iii, v (B) v, iii, iv, i, ii  
(C) i, iv, v, iii, ii (D) iii, ii, i, v, iv

5. When did the Soviet System came into being?
- (A) After the Russian Revolution  
(B) After the Second World War  
(C) After the 1990's  
(D) After the 1970's

6. Which among the following combination given below are features of Soviet System?

- It aimed to abolish institutions of private property in the country.
- The economy was developed and was at par with the Us economy.
- The system was centered around the communist party and allowed political opposition.
- The state ownership was the dominant mod ownership in this system.
- The institutions of state was of paramount importance in the soviet system.

Choose the correct answer from the below:

- (A) i, ii, iv only (B) i, iii, v only  
(C) i, iv, v only (D) ii, iv, v only

7. Match the List I with List II

	List-I (UN Secretary General)		List-II Term (Period of Office)
i.	Trygve Lie	a.	1972-1981
ii.	Dag Hammarskjold	b.	1961-1971
iii.	U Thant	c.	1953-1961
iv.	Kurt Waldheim	d.	1946-1952

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (i - a), (ii - b), (iii - c), (iv - d)  
(B) (i - b), (ii - c), (iii - d), (iv - a)  
(C) (i - d), (ii - c), (iii - b), (iv - a)  
(D) (i - b), (ii - a), (iii - c), (iv - d)



8. Which of the following statement is not true about India's Nuclear Policy/ Programme?  
 (A) It is a policy of NO FIRST USE.  
 (B) It reiterates India's Commitment to global, verifiable nuclear disarmament.  
 (C) It prohibits India to be a member of Nuclear Supplies Group (NSG).  
 (D) It opposes partisan treaties like CTBT & NPT.
9. What is Schengen Visa?  
 (A) One Visa from just one of the EU countries allows a person entry in most other European Union Countries.  
 (B) Two Visas from two EU countries allows a person entry in the USA.  
 (C) A Special type of Visa given to refugees coming to EU countries.  
 (D) A type of Visa given to the family member of Green Card holders.
10. Which of the following steps taken by China to develop the market economy is wrong?  
 (A) Introduction of SEZS.  
 (B) Privatisation of agriculture.  
 (C) Use of Shock Therapy.  
 (D) Removal of Trade barriers.
11. The ASEAN way' reflects:  
 (A) the life style of ASEAN members.  
 (B) Is a form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal non confrontationist & Cooperative.  
 (C) Is the defense policy followed by the ASEAN members.  
 (D) Is the road that connects all the ASEAN.
12. Western Europe's economy was revived after the second World War by:  
 (A) NATO (B) Maastricht Treaty  
 (C) Marshall Plan (D) IMF
13. Sharing of river waters has been a source of conflict between these neighbors despite the World Bank's interventionist approach in 1960s to resolve the problem. Identify the correct pair of countries in the above context.  
 (A) India and Bangladesh  
 (B) India and Nepal  
 (C) India and Pakistan  
 (D) Bhutan and Bangladesh
14. Choose the correct statements about 'Hindutva'.  
 i. Hindutva literally means 'Hinduness'.  
 ii. It was defined by V.D. Savarkar as the basis of Indian Nationhood.  
 iii. Hindutva is a a religion.  
 iv. Hindutva is opposed to all other religions.  
 v. Hindutva' believes that a strong nation can be built on a strong and united national culture.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) iii, iv, v only (B) i, ii, v only  
 (C) i, iii, iv only (D) ii, iii, iv only

15. What does the expression South Asia convey?  
 (A) Cultural ethos  
 (B) One Geo-political space  
 (C) Coexistence of rivalries and goodwill  
 (D) Deeper Integration

16. Match the List I with List II

	<b>List-I (Description of Country)</b>	<b>List-II (Country)</b>
i.	The first country to liberalize its economy in the South Asian Region	a. India
ii.	Centrally located and shares borders with most of the South Asian Countries	b. The Maldives
iii.	Earlier the island had the Sultan as the head of this state, now its a republic	c. Bhutan
iv.	A landlocked country with a monarchy	d. Sri Lank

Choose the correct answer from the option below:

- (A) (i - a), (ii - i), (iii - d), (iv - c)  
 (B) (i - d), (ii - a), (iii - b), (iv - c)  
 (C) (i - c), (ii - d), (iii - a), (iv - a)  
 (D) (i - b), (ii - c), (iii - a), (iv - d)

17. Which one of the following is not an element of traditional notion of security?  
 (A) Military threat from another country.  
 (B) Policies of Deterrence and defense.  
 (C) Forming schemes for fostering human.  
 (D) Alliance building through written treaties.
18. Environmental issues were brought to the center stage of Global politics by:  
 (A) Montreal protocol (B) Antarctica Treaty  
 (C) The Earth Summit (D) Kyoto protocol
19. Which of the following statements are true globalisation?  
 i. It led to an interconnected world desp national political boundaries.  
 ii. Globalisation led to cultural homogenisation  
 iii. It has far reaching impacts in Social, Econ and Political spheres.  
 iv. It is primarily seen phenomenon.  
 v. Globalisation has led to the growth of non actors.

Choose the correct answer wheat from the options given below:

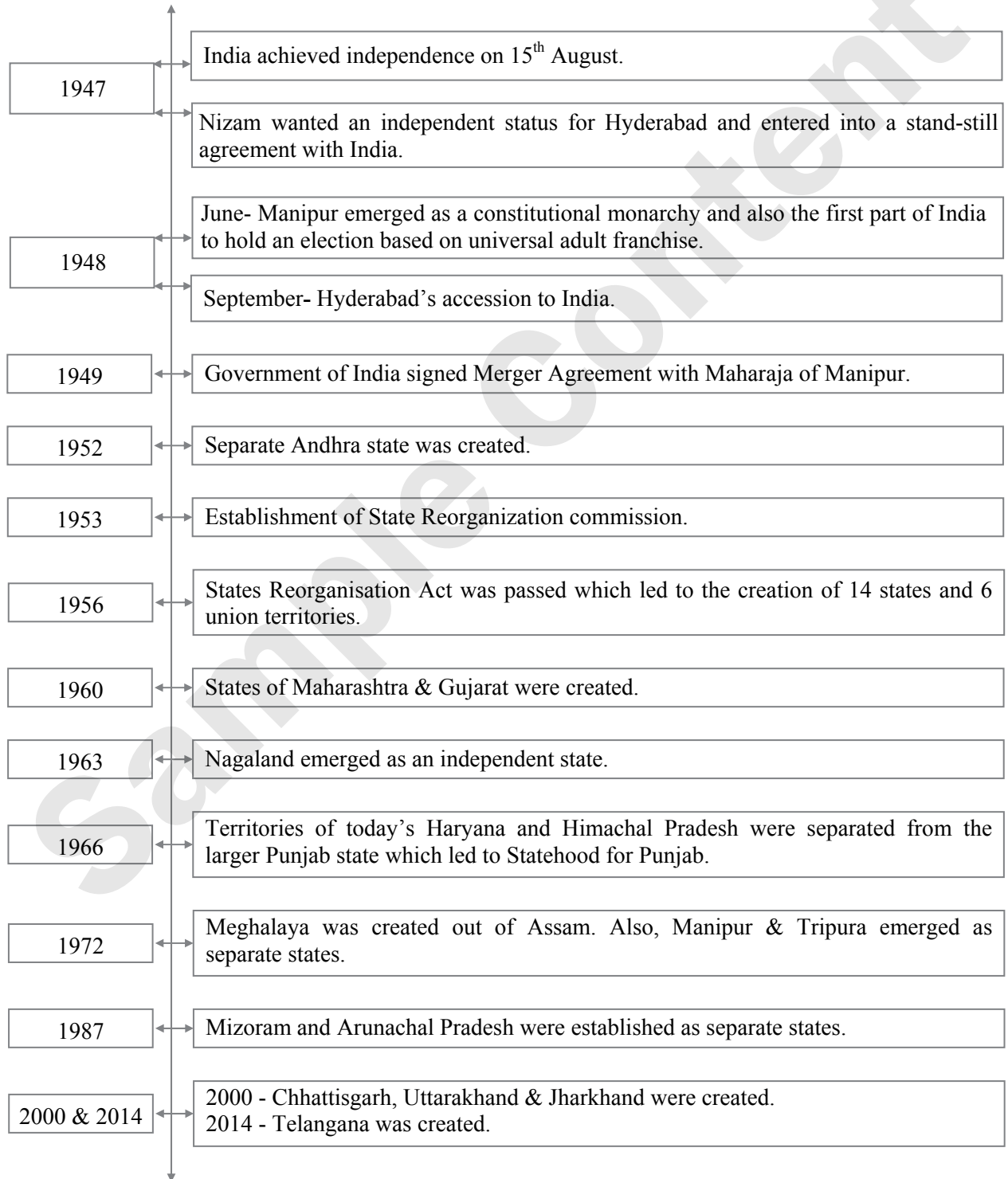
- (A) i, iii, iv, v only (B) i, ii, iii, iv only  
 (C) i, ii, iii, v only (D) i, ii, iv, v only

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see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

# TIMELINE WITH SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

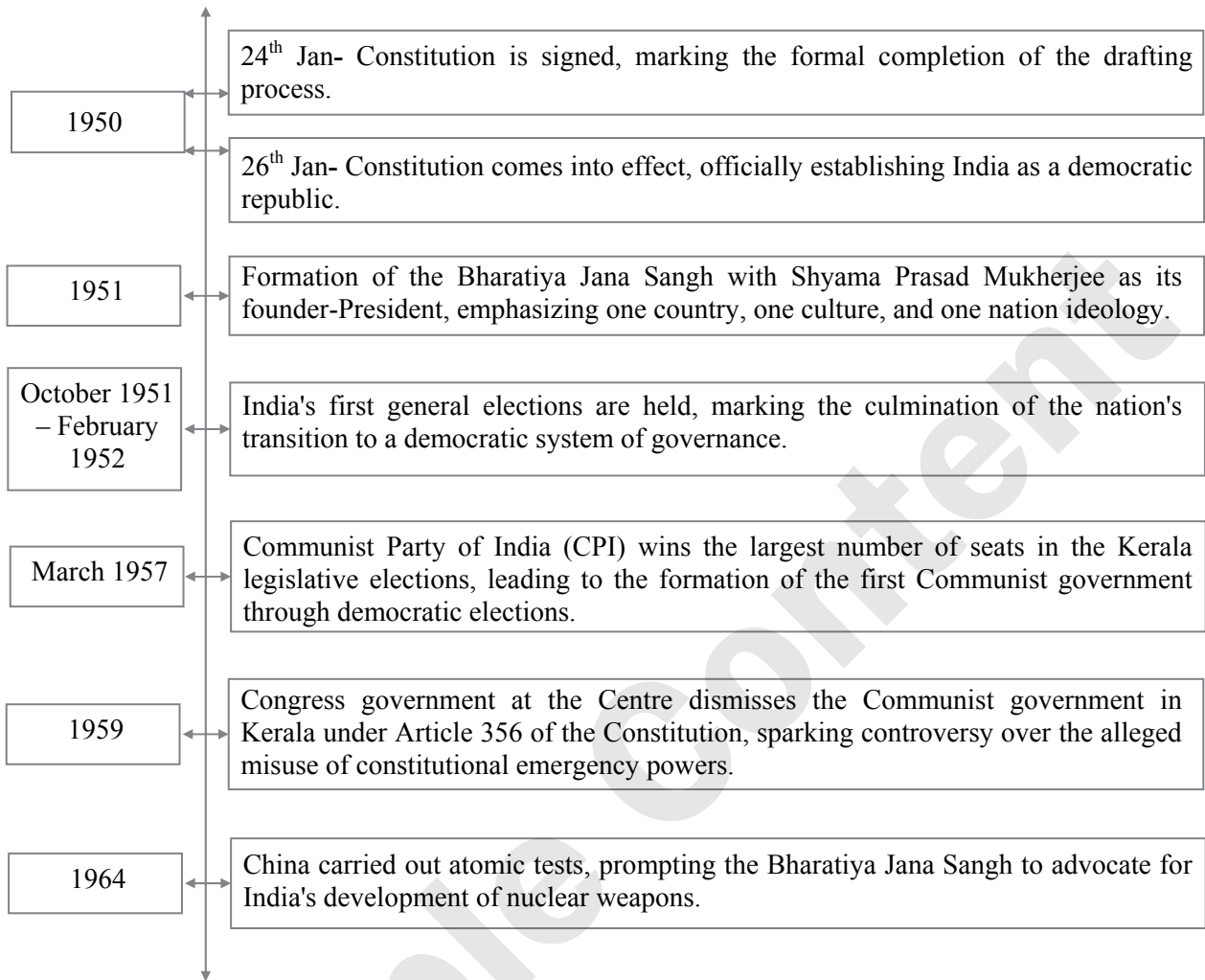
## Politics in India Since Independence

### Challenges of Nation Building





### Era of One party Dominance



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see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**



**Time: 45 minutes**

**Total Marks: 200**

**Instructions:**

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks.
- Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.
- No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.

1. Match the following:

	Column I		Column II
i.	Mikhail Gorbachev	a.	Successor of USSR
ii.	Shock Therapy	b.	Military Pact
iii.	Russia	c.	Perestroika
iv.	Boris Yeltsin	d.	Economic Model
v.	Warsaw	e.	First elected President of Russia

- (A) (i – b), (ii – a), (iii – c), (iv – d), (v – e)  
 (B) (i – b), (ii – a), (iii – d), (iv – c), (v – e)  
 (C) (i – c), (ii – d), (iii – a), (iv – e), (v – b)  
 (D) (i – c), (ii – e), (iii – d), (iv – a), (v – b)

2. What event marked the emergence of a ‘new world order’ according to the US President George H.W. Bush?

- (A) Fall of the Berlin Wall.  
 (B) First Gulf War.  
 (C) Collapse of the Soviet Union.  
 (D) Invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

3. What historical factor limited direct political and cultural interaction between India and China in ancient times?

- (A) Economic conflicts  
 (B) Shared borders  
 (C) Cultural similarities  
 (D) Non-overlapping spheres of influence

4. Arrange the following in the chronological order according to the timeline.

- i. First Summit of the NAM  
 ii. Afro-Asian conference  
 iii. Asian Relations Conference  
 iv. Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv                      (B) iii, ii, iv, i  
 (C) ii, iii, iv, I                      (D) iv, iii, ii, i

5. In which of the following states, Indian National Congress was not in majority in State elections?

- i. Travancore-Cochin  
 ii. Madras  
 iii. Rajasthan

Which of the above statement (s) is /are correct?

- (A) i and ii only                      (B) ii and iii only  
 (C) i and iii only                      (D) ii only

6. Match the political event with its corresponding year:

	Political Event		Corresponding Years
i.	Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi	a.	1989
ii.	Verdict on the Shah Bano Case	b.	1991
iii.	Demolition of the Babri Masjid	c.	1992
iv.	Rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	d.	1986

- (A) (i – b), (ii – d), (iii – c), (iv – a)  
 (B) (i – a), (ii – d), (iii – b), (iv – c)  
 (C) (i – b), (ii – c), (iii – a), (iv – d)  
 (D) (i – a), (ii – c), (iii – d), (iv – b)

7. In which of the following year, Jawaharlal Nehru passed away?

- (A) 1966                                      (B) 1963  
 (C) 1965                                      (D) 1964

8. What is the full form of NITI Aayog?

- (A) National Institute for Transforming India.  
 (B) National Institution for Transformation of India.  
 (C) National Institution for Transforming India.  
 (D) National Institute for Transformation India.

9. Identify the INCORRECT statement with respect to South Asia ?

- (A) India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Maldives, Sri Lanka are some of the major South Asian countries.  
 (B) China comes in South Asia.  
 (C) In this area, trust and conflict coexist.  
 (D) Discussions of the region as a whole include Afghanistan and Myanmar too.



10. What is the primary characteristic of globalization as a concept?  
(A) Isolation and self-sufficiency of individual nations.  
(B) Integration and interdependence among nations.  
(C) Strict enforcement of national boundaries.  
(D) Promotion of cultural homogeneity.
11. Which of the following are specialized agencies of the United Nations?  
i. World Health Organisation (WHO)  
ii. International Court of Justice (ICJ)  
iii. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)  
iv. UNESCO  
World Trade Organisation (WTO)  
(A) i and ii (B) i and iii  
(C) i and iv (D) i and v
12. Which of the following statements are true regarding popular movements?  
i. The Chipko Movement protested against commercial logging.  
ii. The Dalit Panthers focused on demanding higher wages for farmers.  
iii. The Bharatiya Kisan Union demanded higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.  
iv. The National Fish Workers' Forum fought against mechanised trawlers and bottom trawling.  
v. The Anti-Arrack Movement originated in the state of Maharashtra.  
(A) i and iii (B) i, iii, and iv  
(C) i, iii, and v (D) ii, iv, and v
13. Which of the following Political Stalwarts lost in Fourth General Elections?  
i. Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu.  
ii. Ram Manohar Lohia in Maharashtra.  
iii. Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal.  
Which of the above statement (s) is /are correct?  
(A) i and ii only (B) ii and iii only  
(C) i and iii only (D) ii only
14. Which factors contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union? Select all that apply:  
i. Economic stagnation  
ii. Nuclear disarmament  
iii. Nationalist dissatisfaction  
iv. Success of the socialist system  
(A) Only i (B) Both i & ii  
(C) Both i & iii (D) Only iv
15. Which of the following are the causes for environmental degradation?  
i. Unsustainable use of natural resources.  
ii. Rapid population growth.

- iii. Technological advancements promoting resource efficiency.  
iv. Increased public awareness and environmental protection measures.  
(A) Only i (B) i and ii  
(C) i, ii and iii (D) i, ii, iii and iv

16. Which one of the following was the famous speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the special session of the Constituent Assembly?  
(A) Declaration of Independence.  
(B) We shall fight.  
(C) I have a dream.  
(D) Tryst with Destiny.

17. Match the following:

	Column I		Column II
i.	Quit India Movement	a.	Indira Gandhi
ii.	Garibi Hatao	b.	Bihar Movement
iii.	Students Protest	c.	Jayprakash Narayan
iv.	Bharatiya Lok Dal	d.	Charan Singh

- (A) (i – b), (ii – a), (iii – d), (iv – c)  
(B) (i – c), (ii – a), (iii – b), (iv – d)  
(C) (i – c), (ii – a), (iii – d), (iv – b)  
(D) (i – c), (ii – b), (iii – d), (iv – a)

18. The growing economic ties and interdependence between nations:  
(A) Reduces the potential for conflicts arising from economic competition.  
(B) Guarantees a peaceful and cooperative world order.  
(C) Necessitates less emphasis on national security and defense.  
(D) Eliminates the need for international organizations like the WTO.
19. Arrange the following events in the chronological order-  
i. End of Cold War  
ii. Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation  
iii. Rise of Internet and Cyber threats  
iv. Development of Nuclear weapons.  
(A) ii, iii, i, iv (B) ii, iv, i, iii  
(C) i, iii, iv, ii (D) i, ii, iv, iii
20. Which one of the following was the undisputed leader of North Western Frontier Province?  
(A) Shaukat Ali  
(B) Liaqat Khan  
(C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

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# CUET (UG) - 2022

(Solved Paper – 2022)

## Solution

1. (C)  
Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985, marking a significant shift in Soviet leadership. This event is crucial because Gorbachev's tenure as General Secretary initiated a period of reform and openness known as "glasnost" and "perestroika." Under his leadership, the Soviet Union experienced significant political, economic, and social changes, ultimately leading to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War.
2. (D)  
The Antarctic continental region does not extend over 1000 million square kilometers. In fact, the total area of the Antarctic continent is approximately 14 million square kilometers, making it the fifth-largest continent on Earth. The 1000 million square kilometers would represent an area vastly larger than the entire continent of Antarctica and would encompass a significant portion of the Earth's surface.
3. (C)
4. (C)  
The correct chronological order will be:
  - Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of Communist party: 1985
  - Multi-party politics in Duma: 1990
  - Disintegration of the Soviet Union: 1991
  - Revival of the Russian economy: 2000's
  - Secessionist movements in Chechnya and Dagestan: Post 2000
5. (A)  
The Soviet system, characterized by socialist governance and the dominance of the Communist Party, was established in Russia following the Russian Revolution of 1917. Led by the Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin, this revolutionary transformation saw the creation of a socialist state, the nationalization of industry, and the centralization of power under the Communist Party, ultimately leading to the formation of the Soviet Union in 1922. Before Russian Revolution the country was under the Romanov dynasty and was a complete monarchy.
6. (C)  
Statements (i), (iv) and (v) are correct, whereas (ii) and (iii) are incorrect because- The soviet economy at that time was not par as compared to the US economy and the Communist Party held a monopoly on political power, and other political parties were prohibited. The Soviet system was characterized by a single-party rule, with the Communist Party exercising complete control over the government, economy, and society.
7. (C)
8. (C)
9. (A)
10. (C)  
China did not develop its economy through shock therapy. China, on the other hand, pursued a different path known as "gradualism" or "market socialism." Instead of rapid and radical reforms, China implemented gradual economic changes over time while maintaining strong state control over key sectors of the economy. This approach allowed China to balance economic growth with social stability and avoid the social upheaval often associated with shock therapy.
11. (B)
12. (C)  
After the Second World War, Western Europe's economy was revived through the Marshall Plan, a massive aid program initiated by the United States in 1948. The Marshall Plan provided financial assistance, technical expertise, and material resources to help rebuild the war-torn economies of Western Europe. This infusion of capital helped to stimulate economic recovery, modernize infrastructure, and boost industrial production and to lay the foundation for the region's post-war economic revival.
13. (C)
14. (B)
15. (B)  
The Expression South Asia conveys one geopolitical space due to its shared historical, cultural, and geographical ties. Bound together by common historical experiences, linguistic connections, and religious traditions, the



countries of South Asia exhibit significant interconnectedness and interdependence. Additionally, shared challenges such as poverty, terrorism, and environmental issues further reinforce the region's unity.

16. (B)                                17. (C)
18. (C)  
The Earth Summit, officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, brought environmental issues to the center stage of global politics. The summit addressed a wide range of environmental challenges, including climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation, and pollution, highlighting the need for international cooperation and sustainable development.
19. (B)                                20. (C)
21. (A)  
“Non-Congressism” was indeed a strategy that aimed to keep the Congress party out of power. It involved forming alliances and coalitions of opposition parties to challenge the dominance of the Congress in Indian politics. This strategy emerged particularly in the post-independence era as a means to promote political pluralism and prevent one-party rule. The socialist leader ‘Ram Manohar Lohia’ gave this term “Non-Congressism.
22. (A)
23. (D)  
The correct chronological order is:  
- Partition of India: 1947  
- Setting-up of Planning Commission: 1950  
- First General Elections of India: 1951  
- The Tashkent Agreement: 1966  
- Formation of Bangladesh: 1971
24. (D)                                25. (A)
26. (B)  
The First Five-Year Plan of India, initiated in 1951, prioritized both the construction of mega dams to enhance irrigation facilities and the establishment of land reforms. The construction of dams aimed to address water scarcity issues in agriculture, the plan pointed out that the distribution of land in the country was the main obstacle to agricultural progress. It stressed that implementing land reforms was essential for the country's development
27. (C)  
- Proxy war between India & Pakistan armies in Kashmir after Partition: 1947  
- Sharing of Indus River Water: 1960

- Pakistan's armed attack in the Rann of Kutch: 1965
- Bangladesh war: 1971

28. (B)                                29. (D)
30. (B)                                31. (C)
32. (A)                                33. (B)
34. (A)  
Morarji Desai served as the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979. He belonged to the Janata Party, which emerged as a coalition of opposition parties united against the Congress party's dominance. Desai's election marked a significant shift in Indian politics, as it ended the Congress party's uninterrupted rule since independence.
35. (C)
36. (B)  
The RTI (Right to Information) Bill receiving presidential assent in June 2005 marked a significant milestone in India's legislative history. This event led to the enactment of the Right to Information Act, 2005, which aimed to promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of government institutions by granting citizens the right to access information held by public authorities. This Act came into effect on 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2005.
37. (B)  
The formation of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in 1984 was a crucial development in Indian politics, particularly in the context of social justice and representation for marginalized communities. Founded by Kanshi Ram, the BSP emerged as a political platform advocating for the rights and empowerment of Bahujans, including Dalits, Adivasis, and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The party aimed to challenge the hegemony of traditional upper-caste politics and champion the interests of oppressed and marginalized sections of society.
38. (D)                                39. (B)
40. (C)                                41. (A)
42. (D)                                43. (B)
44. (A)                                45. (B)
46. (A)                                47. (A)
48. (B)  
According to Article 352, the President of India has the authority to declare a state of emergency in the event of an external threat or internal disturbances, based on recommendations from the central government. Such a declaration becomes imperative during times of serious crises.
49. (C)                                50. (B)

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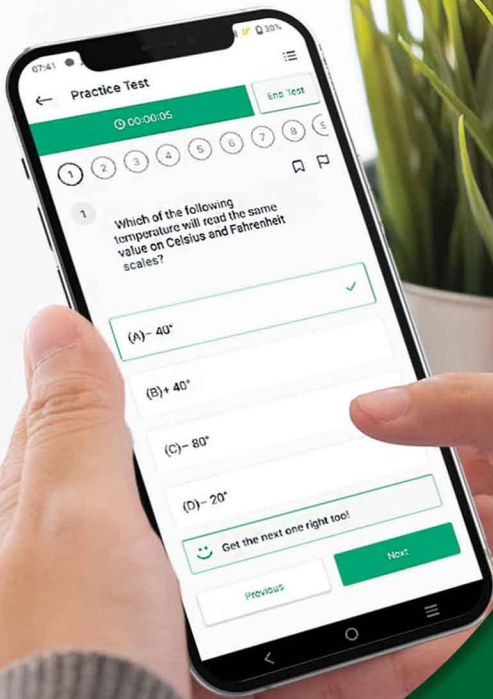
## Practice Paper – 01

1. (C)
2. (B)  
President George H.W. Bush hailed the emergence of a 'new world order' after the First Gulf War in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
3. (D)  
The historical factor that limited direct political and cultural interaction between India and China in ancient times was the non-overlapping spheres of influence. The regions where India and China exercised influence rarely ever overlapped, resulting in limited political and cultural interaction between the two civilizations. This geographical separation contributed to a lack of familiarity between the two nations.
4. (B)  
- Asian Relations Conference: 1947  
- Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung: 1955  
- Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal: 1956  
- First Summit of the NAM: 1961
5. (A)  
Indian National Congress won a majority of seats in all the states except Travancore-Cochin (part of today's Kerala), Madras and Orissa.
6. (A)
7. (D)  
First Prime Minister of Independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in May 1964.
8. (C)  
The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog- National Institution for Transforming India. This came into existence on 1 January 2015.
9. (B)  
China is not considered part of South Asia. China is in-fact located in East Asia. South Asia typically refers to the southern part of Asia and includes countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.
10. (B)  
Globalization is characterized by increased interconnectedness and interdependence among nations in terms of economic, cultural, and social aspects, making option B the correct answer.
11. (C)  
The International Court of Justice (ICJ), and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are not specialized agencies of the United Nations; instead, they are distinct international organizations with their own mandates and structures. Apart from these only WHO and UNESCO are UN agencies.
12. (A)  
Statement (i) is true. The Chipko Movement protested against commercial logging.  
Statement (iii) is true. The Bharatiya Kisan Union demanded higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.
13. (C)  
The political stalwarts who lost in their constituencies included Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu, S.K. Patil in Maharashtra, Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal and K. B. Sahay in Bihar.
14. (C)  
Economic stagnation contributed significantly to the collapse of the Soviet Union as it led to widespread dissatisfaction among the people due to shortages and declining living standards. Also, Nationalist dissatisfaction was another crucial factor as nationalist movements within various republics of the Soviet Union demanded independence, leading to its eventual disintegration.
15. (B)
16. (D)
17. (B)
18. (A)  
Economic interdependence tends to reduce the potential for conflicts arising from economic competition, as nations with strong economic ties are less likely to engage in hostilities that could disrupt trade and mutual prosperity.
19. (B)
20. (D)  
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province and known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory.
21. (A)  
From the late 1950s, people speaking the Punjabi language started agitating for a separate State for themselves. This demand was finally accepted and the States of Punjab and Haryana were created in 1966.
22. (C)  
The defeat of the Congress party in the 1989 elections marked the end of the 'Congress system,' which had been dominant in Indian politics.





23. (B)  
Except option B, all other options are Incorrect-
- (A) False- Operation Enduring Freedom was launched in response to the 9/11 attacks, not the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- (C) False. Operation Infinite Reach targeted Afghanistan and Sudan, not Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.
- (D) False. The First Gulf War marked the emergence of a 'new world order,' not an 'old world order'.
24. (D)  
In a globalized world, the trend is toward reduced trade barriers and increased international cooperation. National governments imposing trade barriers contradicts the notion of a globalized environment, where there is a push for free and open trade across borders.
25. (B)  
Women's active participation in the Chipko agitation broadened the agenda of the movement to cover other social issues, including alcoholism.
26. (D)
27. (D)  
Marxist-Leninist now Maoist groups or Naxalites groups had taken to arms and insurgent techniques for the overthrow of the capitalist order and the established political system particularly in West Bengal.
28. (C)  
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.
29. (C)  
The deep religious reverence for nature, rather than resource scarcity, is the basis for the long-standing commitment to preserving sacred groves.
30. (A)  
Directive Principles of State Policy states that the citizens equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood, the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.
31. (B)  
Religious conflicts are not a major issue in the politics of North-East India because the region is more focused on demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to outsiders.
32. (B)  
The Cold War was characterized by a geopolitical and ideological struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. It involved intense competition in various aspects, including weaponry, ideology (capitalism vs. communism), and economic systems (free-market economy vs. planned economy). While there were proxy wars and tensions, the cold war was primarily an ideological and economic struggle and not a direct military conflict.
33. (C)  
Denmark and Sweden initially rejected the Maastricht Treaty in a referendum in 1992.
34. (C)  
The space race and confrontations were consequences of the Cold War, not the Soviet disintegration, and the Warsaw Pact getting stronger and preparing for war did not happen; instead, military tensions decreased after the Soviet disintegration.
35. (A)
36. (A)  
Except statement (iv) all other statements are Correct. Statement (iv) is Incorrect because-SAFTA is not designed to encourage political integration among member states. Instead, its main purpose is to enhance economic ties and foster mutual benefit through increased trade and investment opportunities.
37. (C)  
The Indian National Congress won 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha and finished way ahead of any other challenger and the Communist Party of India that came 2nd in terms of seats and won only 16 seats.
38. (D)
39. (C)  
The future of the international system is uncertain, and it could take various forms, including multipolarity (several major powers), regionalism, or the existence of a single dominant power. Global dynamics are influenced by geopolitical shifts, economic changes, and evolving power structures, making it challenging to predict a specific outcome.
40. (B)  
The "Big Three" at the Yalta Conference were Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the United States), Winston Churchill (Prime Minister of the



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