PREFACE

Welcome to the **CUET UG Political science** book, designed specifically to help you achieve success in the CUET (Common Universities Entrance Test) for undergraduate programs. This book is structured to provide you with comprehensive resources that will enhance your understanding, practice, and performance for the **Political science** subject.

The CUET UG Political science paper demands a solid understanding of the fundamental concepts in Political science Coupled with the ability to apply this knowledge to solve complex questions efficiently. Our goal with this Book is to make your preparation as focused, systematic, and efficient as possible.

Key Features of This Book:

1. **Previous Year Questions (PYQs) from 2022 to 2024**: This book contains a carefully curated collection of **Previous Year Questions (PYQs)** from the **CUET UG Political science** exam (2022-2024). Every PYQ is organized **chapter-wise** and **topic-wise**, allowing you to focus on specific areas that require more attention. This makes it easier to track patterns, understand the types of questions asked, and pinpoint areas where you may need additional practice.

2. **Detailed Solutions and Explanations:** Each PYQ is accompanied by a **detailed solution and step-by-step explanation**. These explanations not only help you understand the correct answers but also provide insights into the reasoning and concepts behind each question.

3. **10 Mock Tests for Practice:** To further aid in your preparation, this book contains **10 full-length mock tests** designed to simulate the actual exam. These mock tests are crafted in the same format as the CUET UG Political science exam, ensuring that you get an authentic practice experience.

4. **OMR Sheet for Practice**: The book includes a **solvable OMR sheet**, enabling you to practice marking answers in the same way you would in the actual exam. This will help you get comfortable with time management, answer marking, and improving your speed and accuracy under exam conditions.

As you proceed through the book, we encourage you to stay focused, practice regularly, and review the solutions to your practice questions and mock tests. By doing so, you will not only improve your performance in the CUET UG exam but also build a solid foundation in **Political science** that will serve you well in future academic pursuits.

Good luck with your preparation, and may you achieve great success in your **CUET UG Political science** exam!
Happy studying!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ABOUT CUET (UG) EXAM:

The full form of CUET is Common University Entrance Test which is conducted by the National Testing Agency. The CUET exam 2024 is an entrance examination for admission to various undergraduate programs in 44 central universities and over 250 universities throughout the country. CUET UG is being held in over 300 cities in India, using 13 different mediums. The CUET UG examination will be conducted in online mode.

CUET Exam Pattern Highlights

Particulars	Details
Mode of the examination	Online Mode (OMR sheet or Computer Based Test)
Number of Slots	Three
Type of questions	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
CUET UG sections	Section 1 A & B - 33 Language Test Section 2 - 29 Domain Subject Section 3 - General Test
Total Marks	Section 1A- 50 Section 1B- 50 Section 2- 40 or 50 Section 3- 60
Negative marking	Yes
Marking Scheme	+5 for each correct answer, -1 for each incorrect answer

CUET UG Exam Pattern: Section-wise Total Questions and Marks

Candidates appearing for CUET 2025 must know about all the four sections. A brief description for the same is tabulated below.

Section & Subject	Questions Asked	Question to be Answered	Time Duration
Section 1A: Languages	50	40	45 minutes each
Section 1B: Languages	50	40	45 minutes each
Section 2: Domain-specific	50	40	45 minutes each*
Section 3: General Test	60	50	60 minutes

CUET UG Subject List

CUET subject selection is based on the course and university chosen by the candidate for admission. You can check the list of all the subjects offered under CUET UG exam.

Section 1A: Language subjects	Section 1B: Language subjects	Section 2: Domain-specific Subjects
● English ● Hindi ● Assamese ● Bengali ● Gujarati ● Kannada ● Malayalam ● Marathi ● Odia ● Punjabi ● Tamil ● Telugu ● Urdu	● Arabic ● Bodo ● Chinese ● Dogri ● French ● German ● Italian ● Japanese ● Kashmiri ● Konkani ● Maithili ● Manipuri ● Nepali ● Persian ● Russian ● Santhali ● Sindhi ● Spanish ● Tibetan ● Sanskrit	● Accountancy/ Book Keeping ● Agriculture ● Anthropology ● Biology/ Biological Studies/ Biotechnology/ Biochemistry ● Business Studies ● Chemistry ● Environmental Studies ● Computer Science/ Informatics Practices ● Economics/ Business Economics ● Engineering Graphics ● Entrepreneurship ● Fine Arts/ Commercial Arts/ Visual Arts (Sculpture/ Painting) ● Geography/ Geology ● History ● Home Science ● Knowledge Tradition- Practices India ● Legal Studies ● Mass Media/ Mass Communication ● Mathematics/ Applied Mathematics ● Performing Arts ● Physical Education/ NCC/ Yoga ● Physics ● Political Science ● Psychology ● Sanskrit ● Sociology ● Teaching Aptitude

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MOCK TEST

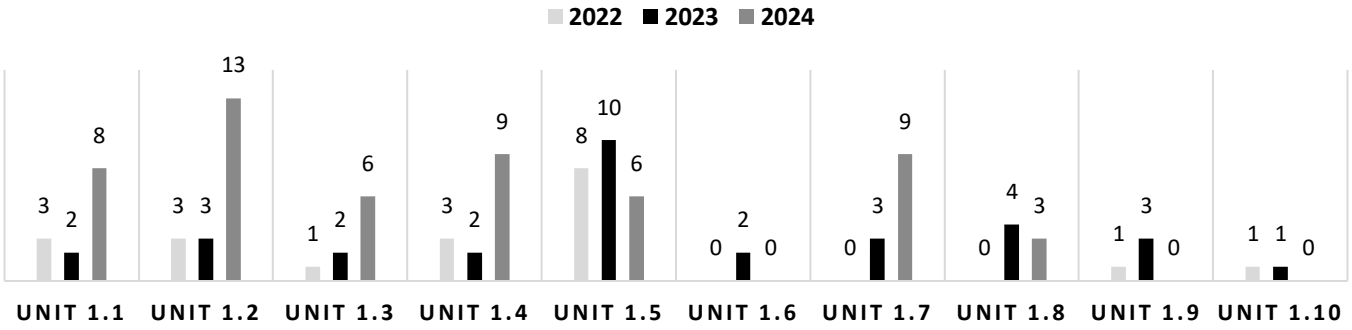
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CHAPTER 1

Politics in India since Independence

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN CUET (UG) POLITICAL SCIENCE



Unit 1.1: 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.

PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS

[Aug 2022]

1. Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to:

(1) Communist Party (2) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(3) Socialist Party (4) Swatantra Party

[Aug 2022]

2. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) S.A. Dange	(I) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(II) Swatantra Party
(C) Minoo Masani	(III) Praja Socialist Party
(D) Ashok Mehta	(IV) Communist Party of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(2) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
(3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
(4) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

[Aug 2022]

3. The first state of India to hold elections based on Universal Adult franchise:

(1) Maharashtra (2) Rajasthan
(3) Kerala (4) Manipur

[2023 Shift-1]

4. In which year was the concept of first-past- the-post (FPTP) as a form of electoral system adopted in the Indian subcontinent?

(1) 1919 (2) 1935
(3) 1947 (4) 1951

[2023 Shift-1]

5. This logo belongs to which party.



(1) Indian National Congress (2) Bhartiya Kisan Party
(3) Socialist Party (4) Bhartiya Jana Sangh

[2024 Shift-1]

6. First time in the world, in which state of India, the Communist Party government came to power through democratic elections?

(1) Madras (2) Bombay
(3) Kerala (4) Andhra Pradesh

[2024 Shift-1]

7. Who among the following was the minister for Health in Independent India's first ministry?

(1) Sardar Patel
(2) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
(3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(4) Jagjivan Ram

[2024 Shift-1]

8. Who was the founder of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML)?

(1) Jagjivan Ram
(2) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(3) S. Nijalingappa
(4) Charu Majumdar

[2024 Shift-1]

9. Who resigned in 1951, due to differences over the Hindu Code Bill, from Jawaharlal Nehru's first Cabinet?

(1) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
(2) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
(3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(4) C. Rajagopalachari

[2024 Shift-1]

10. In the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Duties are given in which Article?

(1) Article 21 A
(2) Article 50
(3) Article 32
(4) Article 51 A

[2024 Shift-2]

11. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) S.A. Dange	(I) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(II) Swatantra Party
(C) Minoo Masani	(III) Praja Socialist Party
(D) Ashok Mehta	(IV) Communist Party of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
(2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
(3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

[2024 Shift-2]

12. Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of the Independent Labour Party?

(1) Acharya Narendra Dev
(2) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(3) A.K. Gopalan
(4) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

[2024 Shift-2]

13. When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India?

(1) January 14 (2) February 14
(3) March 14 (4) April 14

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(3)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)
11	**12**	**13**							
(1)	(4)	(2)							

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (3): Jai Prakash Narayan belonged to the **Socialist** party. He was a prominent socialist leader in India, known for his role in the Indian freedom movement and his later leadership in the opposition against Indira Gandhi's government during the Emergency period. He was a key figure in the formation of the Janata Party in 1977 after the Emergency was lifted.

2. Correct Answer is (3): S.A. Dange was associated with the Communist Party of India (CPI) , Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was a founder of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh , Minoo Masani was associated with the Swatantra Party , Ashoka Mehta was a member of the Praja Socialist Party.

3. Correct Answer is (4): Manipur was the first state of India to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise.

4. The Correct Answer is (2): The First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) electoral system in India is derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.

5. The Correct Answer is (1): This symbol was associated with the Indian national congress.

6. Correct Answer is (3): The Communist Party of India (CPI) came to power in Kerala in 1957 through democratic elections, making it the first time a communist government was elected through a democratic process anywhere in the world. The government was led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad.

7. Correct Answer is (2): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur served as the first Health Minister of independent India in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet from 1947 to 1957.

8. Correct Answer is (4): Charu Majumdar was a revolutionary leader who played a key role in founding the CPI-ML in 1969, inspired by the Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal. He is considered a pivotal figure in India's Maoist movement.

9. **Correct Answer is (2):** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar resigned from Nehru's cabinet in 1951 because he was dissatisfied with the delay and lack of support for the Hindu Code Bill, which aimed to reform Hindu personal laws regarding marriage, inheritance, and property rights.

10. **Correct Answer is (4):** The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are mentioned in part IV A in Article 51A. The Indian constitution outlines 11 fundamental duties that serve as guiding principles for citizens.

11. **The correct answer is :- (1)**

(A) S.A. Dange → (IV) Communist Party of India.
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee → (I) Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
(C) Minoo Masani → (II) Swatantra Party.
(D) Ashok Mehta → (III) Praja Socialist Party.

12. **Correct Answer is (4):** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of the Independent Labour Party in 1936, which was aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of the working class, particularly the Dalits.

13. **Correct Answer is (4):** Ambedkar Jayanti is observed on **April 14** every year to honor the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Indian Constitution and a prominent leader of the Dalit community.

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

(CUET-UG)

– PAPER –

POLITICAL SCIENCE

MOCK TEST

MOCK TEST

1

MOCK TEST

1. **Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?**
   (1) Sukumar Sen (2) T. N. Seshan
   (3) K. V. K. Sundaram (4) B. N. Datar

2. **What was the main outcome of the 1957 General Election for the Indian National Congress?**
   (1) The Congress Party lost its majority in the Lok Sabha
   (2) Congress maintained its dominance but faced challenges in some states
   (3) The Congress Party was reduced to a regional party
   (4) The Congress Party formed an alliance with the communists

3. **What was the nature of Congress' political strategy during the first three general elections in India?**
   (1) Coalition building at the national level
   (2) Strong internal unity and one-party dominance
   (3) Decentralized regional leadership
   (4) Emergence of new parties

4. **Which ideology did the Socialist Party primarily advocate in the early years after independence?**
   (1) Marxist-Leninist
   (2) Gandhian socialism
   (3) Hindu nationalism
   (4) Neoliberal economic policies

5. **Which of the following was NOT a part of Nehru's political philosophy?**
   (1) Socialism (2) Secularism
   (3) Capitalism (4) Democracy

6. **Who was the last British Viceroy of India at the time of Partition?**
   (1) Lord Curzon (2) Lord Mountbatten
   (3) Lord Irwin (4) Lord Wavell

7. **Which region of India saw the largest influx of refugees during the Partition?**
   (1) Kerala (2) Punjab
   (3) Uttar Pradesh (4) Maharashtra

8. **Which state was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in 2000?**
   (1) Chhattisgarh (2) Jharkhand
   (3) Maharashtra (4) Goa

9. **Which sector was the primary focus of the First Five-Year Plan?**
   (1) Industry (2) Agriculture
   (3) Services (4) Infrastructure

10. **What is a key feature of the "New Economic Policy" introduced in 1991?**
    (1) Expansion of public sector companies
    (2) Introduction of import substitution industrialization
    (3) Promotion of free market and competition
    (4) Strengthening of trade barriers

11. **Which year marked the end of the Planning Commission in India?**
    (1) 2010 (2) 2014
    (3) 2005 (4) 2000

12. **Who is regarded as the architect of the Green Revolution in India?**
    (1) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan (2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
    (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri (4) Indira Gandhi

13. **Which of the following was the core principle of Nehru's foreign policy?**
    (1) Isolationism (2) Non-Alignment
    (3) Militarization (4) Imperialism

14. **What was the primary cause of the Sino-Indian War of 1962?**
    (1) Territorial dispute
    (2) Trade issues
    (3) Religious conflicts
    (4) Border agreement violations

15. **Which Prime Minister led India during the 1965 war?**
    (1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Lal Bahadur Shastri
    (3) Indira Gandhi (4) Rajendra Prasad

(1) Protection from job loss and economic shocks
(2) Military economic strategy
(3) Access to global markets for trade
(4) Ensuring high GDP growth rates

45. Which of the following is a key principle enshrined in the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees?
(1) Refugees should not be deported to a country where they face danger
(2) Refugees should be given citizenship in the host country
(3) Refugees must return to their country of origin after five years
(4) Refugees should only be assisted by their home countries

46. The Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty on climate change, was adopted in which year?
(1) 1992 (2) 1997
(2) 2001 (4) 2015

47. Which international convention recognizes the rights of indigenous people to their land, resources, and culture?
(1) Kyoto Protocol
(2) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(3) Convention on Biological Diversity
(4) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

48. India's participation in the Paris Agreement on climate change focuses mainly on which of the following?
(1) India has pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2030.
(2) India has committed to improving the carbon intensity of its economy by 33-35% by 2030.
(3) India has agreed to eliminate coal-based power generation by 2025.
(4) India has vowed to provide financial aid to other developing countries to combat climate change.

49. Which of the following is a common cultural critique of globalization?
(1) It promotes cultural diversity and understanding
(2) It leads to the dominance of Western culture and values
(3) It strengthens local traditions and customs
(4) It fosters mutual respect between nations

50. Which of the following best describes the impact of globalization on technological innovation?
(1) Technological innovation is confined to local regions
(2) Globalization has accelerated the pace of technological advancement
(3) Technology has become irrelevant in a globalized world
(4) Technological progress has slowed down due to global competition

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(3)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(2)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (1):- Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India, appointed in 1950.

2. Correct Answer is (2):- The Congress Party retained its national majority in the 1957 elections. However, it faced significant challenges, particularly in Kerala where the Communist Party of India (CPI) won power in the state for the first time, which marked a shift in the political dynamics of the state.

3. Correct Answer is (2):- The Congress Party maintained internal unity and dominated Indian politics during the first three general elections, with minimal coalition politics at the center.

4. Correct Answer is (2):- The Socialist Party primarily followed a Gandhian form of socialism, emphasizing rural development, non-violence, and decentralized economic planning.

5. Correct Answer is (3):- Nehru was a socialist who believed in democratic principles and secularism, but he was not aligned with capitalist ideologies.

6. Correct Answer is (2):- Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India and oversaw the partition.

7. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Punjab was the region most affected by the partition. It was divided between India and Pakistan, leading to violent communal riots and a huge migration of people from both sides.

8. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Chhattisgarh was formed in 2000 by splitting Madhya Pradesh to create a new state.

9. **Correct Answer is (2):-** The first plan focused mainly on agriculture and irrigation to boost food production.

10. **Correct Answer is (3):-** The 1991 reforms focused on liberalizing the economy, fostering competition, and reducing trade barriers.

11. **Correct Answer is (2):-** The Planning Commission was dissolved in 2014 by the Indian government, and it was replaced by NITI Aayog.

12. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is considered the architect of the Green Revolution in India, credited for introducing high-yielding varieties of seeds and promoting modern agricultural techniques.

13. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Nehru's foreign policy was largely centered on the principle of Non-Alignment, aiming to maintain independence from the Cold War superpowers, the USA and the USSR.

14. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The war was primarily caused by territorial disputes between India and China, particularly regarding the Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh regions.

15. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister of India during the 1965 conflict.

16. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Lal Bahadur Shastri succeeded Nehru as the Prime Minister of India after Nehru's death in 1964. Shastri was a trusted member of Nehru's cabinet and was chosen as the successor by the Congress Party.

17. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Non-Congressism refers to the rise of regional and opposition parties that contested the dominance of the Congress party in Indian politics during the 1960s.

18. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The split in the Indian National Congress in 1967 was largely due to ideological differences between the left-wing, led by leaders like K. Kamaraj and Indira Gandhi, and the right-wing, which was more aligned with conservative and traditionalist policies.

19. **Correct Answer is (1):-** "Garibi Hatao" (Eradicate Poverty) was the main slogan used by Indira Gandhi in the 1971 elections.

20. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Chimanbhai Patel was one of the prominent leaders of the Navnirman Movement in Gujarat, which emerged due to increasing dissatisfaction with the state's administration and rising prices.

21. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deals with the proclamation of National Emergency. It specifically outlines the conditions under which a National Emergency can be declared in India.

22. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The 1977 elections were held after the end of the Emergency, which had been imposed by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975. The Emergency led to widespread protests, political repression, and loss of democratic freedoms. Indira Gandhi called for elections in 1977, hoping to restore her mandate, but faced strong opposition.

23. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Civil liberties organizations in India, such as the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), emerged primarily to fight against the violation of citizens' fundamental rights, particularly in the face of increasing governmental power and legal abuses.

24. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Morarji Desai became the first Prime Minister of the Janata Party-led government in 1977 after the Emergency, marking the first non-Congress government in India.

25. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The burning of the Sabarmati Express train in Godhra, in which 59 Hindu pilgrims were killed, led to massive communal riots in Gujarat in 2002. The violence primarily targeted the Muslim community, leading to significant loss of life, property, and a deepening of communal divisions in the region. The riots sparked national and international outrage over the alleged involvement and inaction by the state government.

26. **Correct Answer is (2):-** The Berlin Blockade (1948-1949) was one of the earliest crises in the Cold War. The Soviet Union blockaded West Berlin, trying to force the Allies

CUET UG POLITICAL SCIENCE MOCK TEST 1

ANSWER SHEET

Name _____

Seat Number

Booklet Code A

Medium E

Marks Obtained

ANSWER COLUMNS

Checked By _____

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
1	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○
3	○	○	○	○
4	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	○
6	○	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	○
8	○	○	○	○
9	○	○	○	○
10	○	○	○	○
11	○	○	○	○
12	○	○	○	○
13	○	○	○	○
14	○	○	○	○
15	○	○	○	○
16	○	○	○	○
17	○	○	○	○
18	○	○	○	○
19	○	○	○	○
20	○	○	○	○
21	○	○	○	○
22	○	○	○	○
23	○	○	○	○
24	○	○	○	○
25	○	○	○	○

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
26	○	○	○	○
27	○	○	○	○
28	○	○	○	○
29	○	○	○	○
30	○	○	○	○
31	○	○	○	○
32	○	○	○	○
33	○	○	○	○
34	○	○	○	○
35	○	○	○	○
36	○	○	○	○
37	○	○	○	○
38	○	○	○	○
39	○	○	○	○
40	○	○	○	○
41	○	○	○	○
42	○	○	○	○
43	○	○	○	○
44	○	○	○	○
45	○	○	○	○
46	○	○	○	○
47	○	○	○	○
48	○	○	○	○
49	○	○	○	○
50	○	○	○	○

Note : Roll Number, Subject Code & Centre Code Should Be Filled In the Boxes Using The Pattern Given As :