

CUET 2023 Political Science Question Paper

May 31 Shift 1 (Memory-based)

Question 1. How many countries are members of ASEAN?

Answer. Ten (ten Member States)

Solution - As of September 2021, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) consists of 10 member countries. These countries are:

1. Brunei
2. Cambodia
3. Indonesia
4. Laos
5. Malaysia
6. Myanmar (Burma)
7. Philippines
8. Singapore
9. Thailand
10. Vietnam

Question 2. Who was the first secretary general of the UN?

Answer. Trygve Lie

Solution - The first Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) was Trygve Lie from Norway. He served as the Secretary-General from 1946 to 1952. Trygve Lie played a crucial role in the early years of the UN, working towards the establishment of the organization and its various bodies and initiatives. He worked to strengthen the UN's role in maintaining international peace and security and promoting cooperation among member states. His tenure saw significant developments, including the creation of the UN's first peacekeeping mission during the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1948.

Question 3. Operation polo was enacted in which state?

Answer. Hyderabad

Solution. Operation Polo, also known as the Police Action, was enacted in the state of Hyderabad, India. It took place in September 1948. The operation was conducted by the Indian Armed Forces, under the orders of the Government of India, to integrate the princely state of Hyderabad into the newly formed Union of India. The operation involved military action against the Nizam of Hyderabad and the annexation of the state. It resulted in the end of the princely rule in Hyderabad and the integration of the region into the Indian Union as the state of Hyderabad.

Question 4. SAFTA came into effect in which year?

Answer. 2006

Solution - SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Agreement) came into effect on January 1, 2006. SAFTA is a trade agreement among the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which aims to promote trade liberalization and economic cooperation in the South Asian region. The agreement aims to reduce tariffs and barriers to trade among the member countries to boost intra-regional trade and economic integration.

Question 5. Tashkent agreement was signed between which countries?

Answer. India and Pakistan

Solution. The Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan. It was a peace agreement signed on January 10, 1966, in Tashkent (now in Uzbekistan) under the mediation of the Soviet Union. The agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan. The Tashkent Agreement aimed to bring an end to the armed conflict between India and Pakistan that occurred during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The agreement called for a ceasefire, withdrawal of forces to pre-war positions, and the release of prisoners of war. It also emphasized the need for peaceful relations and the resolution of disputes through negotiations. Unfortunately, soon after signing the agreement, Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away, leading to a period of uncertainty in India-Pakistan relations.

Question 6. NITI AAYOG was constituted in which year?

Answer. 2015

Solution - NITI Aayog, which stands for National Institution for Transforming India, was constituted on January 1, 2015. It replaced the Planning Commission of India and serves as a policy think tank for the Government of India. NITI Aayog is responsible for formulating and implementing strategic and long-term policies and programs to foster sustainable development and economic growth in the country. It focuses on key areas such as social and economic development, innovation, and governance reform.

Question 7. Which countries are called the Global South?

Answer. Least Developed Countries (LDC)

Solution - The Global South is a term generally used to identify countries and regions in the regions of Latin America, Africa, Asia and Oceania. Most of humanity resides in the Global South.

Question 8. In which year the global security idea emerged?

Answer. 1990s

Solution - The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu and so on.

Question 9. Article 370 is related to?

Answer. Special status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir

Solution - Article 370 of the Indian Constitution granted special autonomous status to the region of Jammu and Kashmir. It provided certain provisions and privileges to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, including a separate constitution, a separate flag, and a significant degree of legislative and administrative autonomy. This article was incorporated into the Indian Constitution in 1949.

However, on August 5, 2019, the Government of India abrogated Article 370 through a presidential order. This decision revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir and reorganized the state into two separate Union Territories, namely Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh. The abrogation of Article 370 led to significant changes in the governance and administration of Jammu and Kashmir.

Question 10. When did Raja Hari Singh sign the instrument of accession?

Answer. 26 October 1947

Solution - Raja Hari Singh, the last ruling monarch of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947. The Instrument of Accession was a legal document through which the princely states acceded to either India or Pakistan following the partition of British India. By signing the Instrument of Accession, Raja Hari Singh agreed to accede to the Dominion of India, integrating the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir into the Indian Union.

Question 11. Which prime minister renamed Look East policy to Act East Policy?

Answer. Narendra Modi

Solution - The Look East Policy was renamed as the Act East Policy by the then-Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi. The renaming of the policy took place during his tenure in office. The Act East Policy emphasizes not just enhancing economic engagement with countries in the East, particularly in Southeast Asia, but also strengthening strategic and cultural ties with the region. It signifies India's proactive approach in actively engaging with the countries of East and Southeast Asia for mutual benefit and regional cooperation.

Question 12. What is the Bombay plan?

Answer. The economic plan for India proposed by a group of industrialists and technocrats in 1944.

Question 13. In which article emergency provisions are mentioned?

Answer. Article 352

Solution - The emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution are mentioned in Part XVIII, which consists of Articles 352 to 360. These articles outline the three types of emergencies that can be declared in India:

1. Article 352: This article deals with the proclamation of a "National Emergency" in case of a threat to the security of India by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. It is commonly referred to as "President's Rule" or "Central Rule."

2. Article 356: This article deals with the proclamation of a "President's Rule" or "State Emergency" in case of failure of the constitutional machinery in a state. The President can assume control of the state's administration and governance.

3. Article 360: This article deals with the proclamation of a "Financial Emergency" in case of a threat to the financial stability or credit of India. It enables the President to issue directions to the states regarding financial matters.

These emergency provisions grant certain extraordinary powers to the central government to tackle exceptional situations and ensure the smooth functioning and security of the nation.

Question 14. When India declared itself as an atomic power?

Answer. 1998

Question 15. What is the full form of ASEAN?

Answer. Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Question 16. What is the full form of NSG?

Answer. National Security Guard

ZOLLEGE