

CUET 2023 Political Science Question Paper May 28 Shift 2 (Memory-based)

Question 1. When did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

Answer. December 26, 1991

Solution. The Soviet Union disintegrated on December 26, 1991. This marked the official end of the Soviet Union as a political entity. The disintegration came about as a result of various factors, including economic challenges, political reforms, nationalist movements, and the collapse of communist regimes in other Eastern European countries. The dissolution of the Soviet Union led to the emergence of independent states such as Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and others, which succeeded the Soviet Union as sovereign nations.

Question 2. Which constitutional amendment took place during the emergency in 1975

Answer. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

Solution. During the period of emergency in India in 1975-1977, the government implemented the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. This amendment is often referred to as the "Mini Constitution" because it made significant changes to various provisions of the Indian Constitution. Some key changes introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act include:

It amended the Preamble of the Constitution to include the words "Socialist" and "Secular" and changed the description of India to a "Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic."

It granted more powers to the Prime Minister and restricted judicial review by the courts over laws related to the proclamation of emergency.

It curtailed fundamental rights and added limitations to the right to property.

It made changes to the distribution of powers between the Union and the States, giving more authority to the Union government.

The 42nd Amendment Act was highly controversial and has been widely debated for its impact on the Indian democratic system. After the emergency period ended, subsequent governments made amendments to restore or modify some of the changes introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act.

Question 3. What was the number of princely states at the time of independence?

Answer. 562

Solution. At the time of India's independence on August 15, 1947, there were a total of 562 princely states within the territory of British India. These princely states varied in size and had different degrees of autonomy. After India gained independence, the process of integrating these princely states into the newly formed Dominion of India began. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who served as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, played a crucial role in negotiating with the rulers of these princely states and facilitating their integration into the Indian Union.

Question 4. What is the number of permanent members in the United Nations?

Answer. Five

Solution. The United Nations (UN) has five permanent members on its Security Council. These members, often referred to as the P5, hold veto power, which means they have the ability to block any substantive resolution from being passed by the Security Council. The five permanent members are:

China

France

Russia (formerly the Soviet Union)

the United Kingdom

the United States

These permanent members were originally designated as such when the UN was established in 1945 and are considered the most influential and powerful countries within the organization.

Question 5. What was the ruler of Hyderabad called?

Answer. "Nizam-ul-Mulk."

Solution. The ruler of Hyderabad, prior to India's independence, held the title of "Nizam of Hyderabad" or "Nizam-ul-Mulk." The Nizam of Hyderabad was the monarch and sovereign ruler of the princely state of Hyderabad, which was one of the largest and wealthiest princely states in British India. The Nizams belonged to the Asaf Jahi dynasty, which was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I in 1724. The Nizams of Hyderabad held significant political and administrative power within their state until the integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union in 1948.

Question 6. Who was President of America at the time of 9/11 attack?

Answer. George W. Bush

Solution. The President of the United States at the time of the September 11, 2001 attacks was George W. Bush. He had been serving as the 43rd President of the United States since January 20, 2001, after winning the presidential election in 2000. President Bush was in office during the tragic events of September 11, 2001, and played a significant role in the subsequent response and efforts to address the aftermath of the attacks.

Question 7. What is the full form of UPA?

Answer. United Progressive Alliance

Solution. The full form of UPA is the United Progressive Alliance. The United Progressive Alliance is a political coalition of political parties in India. It was formed in 2004 and led by the Indian National Congress (INC). The UPA has been in power for two consecutive terms from 2004 to 2014, with Manmohan Singh serving as the Prime Minister during this period. The alliance comprised several regional and national parties with a common goal of forming a government based on a progressive and inclusive agenda.

Question 8. Who was chairman of the Second Backward Classes Commission?

Answer. B.P. Mandal.

Solution. The Second Backward Classes Commission, commonly known as the Mandal Commission, was chaired by B.P. Mandal. Bhupesh Gupta, a member of parliament, had moved a resolution in the parliament to set up the Mandal Commission, and as a result, the commission was constituted in 1979 under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal. The Mandal Commission was tasked with identifying socially and educationally backward classes in India and recommending measures to address their issues. The commission's report, known as the Mandal Commission Report, was submitted in 1980 and played a significant role in shaping India's affirmative action policies, particularly with regard to reservations in government jobs and educational institutions.

Question 9. In which article of the Indian Constitution the description of international peace is found.

Answer - This article explains Article 51 of the Indian constitution and the fundamental duties written in 51A.

The description of international peace is not explicitly mentioned in a specific article of the Indian Constitution. However, the Indian Constitution as a whole promotes and upholds principles of international peace,

cooperation, and friendly relations with other nations. Several articles of the Constitution, such as Article 51, emphasize the importance of promoting international peace and security. Additionally, India's foreign policy and its commitment to maintaining peaceful relations with other countries are guided by various constitutional provisions and principles.

Question 10. Indira Gandhi's election in 1975 was declared illegal by which court?

Answer - Allahabad Court

Indira Gandhi's election in 1975 was declared illegal by the Allahabad High Court. The court declared her election to the Lok Sabha (lower house of the Indian Parliament) from the Rae Bareilly constituency in the 1971 general elections as void on grounds of electoral malpractice. The court found her guilty of using government machinery for her election campaign, which violated the principles of fair elections. This led to a significant political upheaval and ultimately the imposition of the Emergency in India in 1975.