

CUET 2026 May 13 Shift 1 Political Science

Question Paper (Memory-Based) with Solutions

Conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)



General Instructions

- (i) The examination will be conducted in Computer-Based Test (CBT) mode.
- (ii) Each question carries +5 marks for correct answer and -1 mark for wrong answer.
- (iii) The total number of questions are 50.
- (iv) Duration of the exam is 1 hour (60 minutes).

1. Match the Security Type with its focus:

Security Type	Focus
A. Traditional Security	1. State and its territory
B. Non-Traditional Security	2. Human existence and dignity
C. Collective Security	3. Attack on one is an attack on all
D. Internal Security	4. Law and order within borders

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

Correct Answer: (A) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

Solution:

Concept: Security is a multi-dimensional concept that has evolved from focusing solely on the military defense of nations to encompassing broader threats to human life and well-being.

Step 1: Matching each Security Type to its defining focus .

- **Traditional Security (A):** Primarily concerned with the defense of the **state and its territory** against external military threats.
- **Non-Traditional Security (B):** Shifts the focus toward the protection of individuals and

communities, emphasizing **human existence and dignity**.

- **Collective Security (C):** An arrangement where a group of nations agrees that an **attack on one member is an attack on all**, ensuring a united response to aggression.
- **Internal Security (D):** Relates to the maintenance of **law and order within a nation's borders** to ensure domestic peace.

The matches align with the sequence A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4.

Quick Tip: To distinguish these types, remember that "Traditional" is about the map (State), while "Non-Traditional" is about the people (Human). "Collective" is always a group contract (All for one), and "Internal" is about domestic control.

2. Which of the following is a 'New Source of Threat'?

1. Terrorism
 2. Global Poverty
 3. Health Epidemics
 4. Migration
- (A) 1 and 2
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) All of the above
(D) 1, 3, and 4

Correct Answer: (C) All of the above

Solution:

Concept: In the study of contemporary global security, "New Sources of Threat" refer to non-traditional security challenges that transcend national borders and affect the well-being of humanity as a whole. Unlike traditional threats that focus on military conflict between states, these sources are often socio-economic, environmental, or health-related in nature.

Step 1: Analyzing the specific threats.

- **Terrorism (1):** Refers to systematic use of violence to create a climate of fear, targeting civilians to achieve political or ideological ends.

- **Global Poverty (2):** Significant economic disparity and lack of resources that lead to instability and human suffering on a global scale.
- **Health Epidemics (3):** The rapid spread of infectious diseases (like HIV/AIDS, bird flu, or SARS) that threaten large populations across borders.
- **Migration (4):** Specifically uncontrolled or forced large-scale movement of people across borders due to conflict, environmental degradation, or poverty.

Since all four points are categorized as modern, non-traditional security challenges, they are all considered 'New Sources of Threat'.

Quick Tip: To identify non-traditional security threats, ask if the issue affects "human security" rather than just "state security." If an issue like poverty or disease can harm millions regardless of their country's military strength, it is likely a New Source of Threat.

3. Identify the correct pair:

- (A) Afro-Asian Conference: Bandung (1945)
- (B) NAM: Non-Aligned Movement
- (C) Dalai Lama: Sought asylum in India (1989)
- (D) All of the above are correct

Correct Answer: (B) NAM: Non-Aligned Movement

Solution:

Concept: Understanding historical events and their terminology is essential for accurate political analysis. This requires verifying the names of organizations and the specific years in which major diplomatic events occurred.

Step 1: Evaluating each pair for historical and terminological accuracy.

- **Afro-Asian Conference (A):** While this conference was held in Bandung, it took place in 1955, not 1945.
- **NAM (B):** The acronym NAM correctly stands for the **Non-Aligned Movement**, an organization of states that did not formally align with or against any major power bloc during the Cold War.

- **Dalai Lama (C):** The Dalai Lama sought and was granted asylum in India in 1959, following the Tibetan uprising, not in 1989.

Since pairs A and C contain incorrect dates, only pair B is accurate.

Quick Tip: In history-based multiple-choice questions, pay close attention to dates. Even if the event and location match (like Bandung and the Afro-Asian Conference), a single incorrect digit in the year makes the entire option wrong.

4. Arrange the UN Secretaries-General in chronological order:

1. Kofi Annan
2. Ban Ki-moon
3. Antonio Guterres
4. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

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

Correct Answer: (A) 4, 1, 2, 3

Solution:

Concept: The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. Understanding the chronological sequence of their tenures helps illustrate the evolution of UN leadership through various global eras.

Step 1: Determining the years of tenure for each Secretary-General listed in image_566277.jpg.

- **Boutros Boutros-Ghali (4):** Served from 1992 to 1996.
- **Kofi Annan (1):** Served from 1997 to 2006.
- **Ban Ki-moon (2):** Served from 2007 to 2016.
- **Antonio Guterres (3):** Has been serving since 2017.

Arranging these individuals based on their starting years provides the sequence: 4, 1, 2, 3.

Quick Tip: To remember the recent order, use the "ABC" logic: **A**nnan came before **B**an, and **G**uterres is the most recent. Since Boutros-Ghali (4) preceded them all in the 90s, the order 4-1-2-3 is easily identified.

5. Match the Agency with its function

Agency	Function
A. IAEA	1. Safety and peaceful use of nuclear energy
B. Amnesty International	2. Protection of human rights
C. WTO	3. Rules of global trade
D. WHO	4. Global health issues

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

Correct Answer: (A) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

Solution:

Concept: International agencies are established with specific mandates to address global challenges, ranging from security and human rights to trade and public health. Matching these agencies to their primary functions requires an understanding of their institutional goals.

Step 1: Matching each international agency to its corresponding primary function.

- **IAEA (A):** The International Atomic Energy Agency is responsible for the **safety and peaceful use of nuclear energy** (1).
- **Amnesty International (B):** This non-governmental organization focuses on the **protection of human rights** (2).
- **WTO (C):** The World Trade Organization deals with the **rules of global trade** (3) between nations.
- **WHO (D):** The World Health Organization is the directing and coordinating authority for **global health issues** (4).

The matches follow the sequence A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4.

Quick Tip: To remember these agencies, link the last letter of the acronym to their field: 'E' in IAEA relates to **Energy**, 'T' in WTO to **Trade**, and 'H' in WHO to **Health**. This can help you quickly confirm pairs in matching exercises.

6. Identify the correct statement about 'Operation Blue Star' context or South Asia:

- (A) Bhutan is a constitutional monarchy.
- (B) Maldives became a Republic in 1968.
- (C) Pakistan has a stable democracy since 1947.
- (D) Both A and B are correct.

Correct Answer: (D) Both A and B are correct.

Solution:

Concept: South Asian nations have diverse political systems that have evolved significantly since the mid-20th century. Understanding the specific forms of government—ranging from republics to constitutional monarchies—is key to analyzing regional stability.

Step 1: Evaluating the political status of South Asian countries.

- **Bhutan (A):** Bhutan transitioned from an absolute monarchy to a **constitutional monarchy** in 2008, where the King remains the head of state but operates within a democratic framework.
- **Maldives (B):** The Maldives was a Sultanate until **1968**, when it officially abolished the monarchy and became a **Republic**.
- **Pakistan (C):** This statement is historically inaccurate. Pakistan has experienced multiple military coups and periods of martial law since its independence in 1947, and thus has not maintained a "stable" democracy throughout its history.

Since statements A and B are factually accurate, option (D) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: In South Asian political history, remember that Bhutan and Nepal are the primary examples of monarchies transitioning to modern democratic forms, while the Maldives' transition in 1968 is a major milestone for that island nation.

7. Arrange the following events related to the European Union (EU) in chronology:

1. Introduction of Euro Currency
2. Establishment of EEC
3. Signing of Maastricht Treaty
4. Britain's Exit (Brexit) Referendum

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

Correct Answer: (A) 2, 3, 1, 4

Solution:

Concept: Chronological arrangement requires identifying the specific historical dates for each milestone in the evolution of European integration, from the initial economic communities to the modern union and recent exits.

Step 1: **Determining the years for each event**

- **Establishment of EEC (2):** The European Economic Community was established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome.
- **Signing of Maastricht Treaty (3):** This treaty, which formally created the European Union, was signed in 1992.
- **Introduction of Euro Currency (1):** The Euro was launched as an accounting currency in 1999 and entered physical circulation in 2002.
- **Britain's Exit (Brexit) Referendum (4):** The United Kingdom held the referendum to leave the EU in June 2016.

Arranging these chronologically gives the order: 1957 → 1992 → 1999 → 2016, which is **2, 3, 1, 4**.

Quick Tip: To remember the sequence of the EU, think of it as a progression: first came the Economy (EEC), then the Political Union (Maastricht), then the Money (Euro), and finally the modern challenges (Brexit).

8. Which South Asian country was the first to liberalize its economy?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Bangladesh

Correct Answer: (C) Sri Lanka

Solution:

Concept: Economic liberalization involves the reduction of state control and the introduction of market-oriented reforms. In the South Asian context, different nations adopted these policies at various times to spur growth and integrate with the global economy.

Step 1: Comparing the timelines of economic liberalization in South Asia.

- **Sri Lanka (C):** It was the pioneer in the region, initiating significant market liberalization and "Open Economy" policies as early as **1977**.
- **Pakistan (B):** Began its liberalization process in the late 1980s.
- **India (A):** Famous for its landmark economic reforms and LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization) model, which was introduced in **1991**.
- **Bangladesh (D):** Adopted broader market reforms primarily in the 1990s.

Based on these timelines, Sri Lanka was the first to move away from a strictly state-controlled economic model.

Quick Tip: While India's 1991 reforms are the most widely discussed, remember that Sri Lanka opened its doors to global trade over a decade earlier in 1977. This makes it the earliest adopter of liberalization in South Asia.

9. Match the following (South Asian Conflicts/Agreements):

Event	Involved Countries
A. Farakka Treaty	1. India and Pakistan
B. Tashkent Agreement	2. India and Bangladesh
C. IPKF Mission	3. India and Nepal
D. Mahakali Treaty	4. India and Sri Lanka

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

Solution:

Concept: South Asian geopolitics is defined by various bilateral agreements and interventions aimed at resolving water disputes, ending conflicts, or promoting regional cooperation. Identifying the specific countries involved in these key events is essential for understanding regional history.

Step 1: Matching each event to the primary nations involved.

- **Farakka Treaty (A):** A water-sharing agreement concerning the Ganges River between **India and Bangladesh (2)**.
- **Tashkent Agreement (B):** A peace treaty signed between **India and Pakistan (1)** to end the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.
- **IPKF Mission (C):** The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was a military contingent sent to manage the civil war between **India and Sri Lanka (4)**.
- **Mahakali Treaty (D):** An agreement regarding the integrated development of the Mahakali River signed between **India and Nepal (3)**.

The resulting match is A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3.

Quick Tip: To solve this quickly, associate names of rivers or specific military terms with the neighbor they concern. "Farakka" and "Ganges" always point to Bangladesh, while "IPKF" is exclusively associated with the Sri Lankan intervention.

10. Match the Country with its Currency:

Country	Currency
A. China	1. Yuan (Renminbi)
B. European Union	2. Euro
C. Russia	3. Ruble
D. Israel	4. New Shekel

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

Correct Answer: (A) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

Solution:

Concept: National currencies are fundamental symbols of economic sovereignty and play a critical role in international trade and finance. Matching countries to their respective currencies requires knowledge of global economic systems.

Step 1: Matching each entity to its official currency

- **China (A):** The official currency is the **Yuan**, also known as the **Renminbi** (1).
- **European Union (B):** The official currency for most of its member states is the **Euro** (2).
- **Russia (C):** The national currency of the Russian Federation is the **Ruble** (3).
- **Israel (D):** The currency used in Israel is the **New Shekel** (4).

The matches align perfectly with the numerical order provided, resulting in the sequence A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4.

Quick Tip: In matching questions, if you find that the first pair (A-1) and second pair (B-2) match their corresponding numbers in the list, check if the rest follow the same pattern. Often, one "straight" match helps confirm the entire set quickly.