

CUET 2026 May 23 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. Which historical declaration formally announced the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in December 1991?

- (A) Belovezha Accords
- (B) Alma-Ata Declaration
- (C) Minsk Agreement
- (D) Moscow Declaration

Correct Answer: (B) Alma-Ata Declaration

Solution:

Concept: The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), an organization formed by former Soviet republics to maintain cooperation after the breakup of the USSR.

Step 1: Understand the Alma-Ata Declaration.

The:

Alma-Ata Declaration

was signed in December 1991 by several former Soviet republics.

It officially:

- Confirmed the dissolution of the Soviet Union
- Established the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Step 2: Eliminate the incorrect options.

- **Belovezha Accords** initiated the process of dissolving the USSR but did not formally include all republics.
- **Minsk Agreement** is generally associated with peace negotiations related to Ukraine conflict.
- **Moscow Declaration** is unrelated to the formal creation of CIS.

Thus, the declaration that formally announced the dissolution of the Soviet Union and creation of CIS was:

Alma-Ata Declaration

Quick Tip: Remember:

- USSR dissolved in:
1991
- CIS was formally created through:
Alma-Ata Declaration
- Signed by former Soviet republics in Kazakhstan

2. Match the following Soviet leaders with their primary historical associated event:

List-I (Soviet Leaders)		List-II (Associated Event)	
A.	Nikita Khrushchev	(1)	Cuban Missile Crisis
B.	Leonid Brezhnev	(2)	Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
C.	Mikhail Gorbachev	(3)	Policy of Glasnost
D.	Boris Yeltsin	(4)	Dissolution of USSR

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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-2, C-3, D-1

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

Solution:

Concept: Different Soviet leaders are associated with major Cold War events and reforms that shaped world history.

Step 1: Match Nikita Khrushchev.

Nikita Khrushchev was the Soviet leader during:

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

Thus:

$A \rightarrow 1$

Step 2: Match Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Brezhnev is associated with:

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (1979)

Thus:

$B \rightarrow 2$

Step 3: Match Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mikhail Gorbachev introduced reforms such as:

Glasnost

and

Perestroika

Thus:

$C \rightarrow 3$

Step 4: Match Boris Yeltsin.

Boris Yeltsin played a major role during:

Dissolution of USSR

Thus:

$D \rightarrow 4$

Hence, the correct matching is:

$A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4$

Therefore,

$A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4$

Quick Tip: Remember:

- Khrushchev → Cuban Missile Crisis
- Brezhnev → Afghanistan Invasion
- Gorbachev → Glasnost
- Boris Yeltsin → Dissolution of USSR

3. Arrange the following institutional steps in the evolution of European integration in the correct chronological order:

1. Establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
2. Signing of the Treaty of Rome
3. Introduction of the Single Currency (Euro)
4. Implementation of the Lisbon Treaty

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

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

Solution:

Concept: European integration evolved gradually through treaties, economic cooperation, and institutional reforms that ultimately led to the formation of the European Union (EU).

Step 1: Identify the earliest event.

The:

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

was established in:

1951

It was the first major step toward European integration.

Thus:

1 comes first

Step 2: Place the Treaty of Rome.

The:

Treaty of Rome

was signed in:

1957

It established the:

European Economic Community (EEC)

Thus:

2 comes after 1

Step 3: Place the introduction of Euro.

The:

Euro

was introduced in:

1999

Thus:

3 comes after 2

Step 4: Place the Lisbon Treaty.

The:

Lisbon Treaty

was implemented in:

2009

Thus:

4 comes last

Hence, the correct chronological order is:

1, 2, 3, 4

Therefore,

1, 2, 3, 4

Quick Tip: Remember the timeline:

- ECSC → 1951
- Treaty of Rome → 1957
- Euro introduced → 1999
- Lisbon Treaty → 2009

4. Match the following regional organisations with their founding charter or treaty:

List-I (Organisation)		List-II (Treaty/Charter)	
A.	European Economic Community	(1)	Treaty of Rome
B.	ASEAN	(2)	Bangkok Declaration
C.	SAARC	(3)	Dhaka Charter
D.	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation	(4)	Shanghai Convention

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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-2, C-3, D-1

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

Solution:

Concept: Many international and regional organisations are established through treaties, declarations, or charters that define their objectives and structure.

Step 1: Match the European Economic Community (EEC).

The:

European Economic Community

was established through:

Treaty of Rome (1957)

Thus:

$$A \rightarrow 1$$

Step 2: Match ASEAN.

ASEAN was formed through the:

Bangkok Declaration (1967)

Thus:

$$B \rightarrow 2$$

Step 3: Match SAARC.

SAARC was established with the:

Dhaka Charter

Thus:

$$C \rightarrow 3$$

Step 4: Match Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).

The SCO is associated with the:

Shanghai Convention

Thus:

$$D \rightarrow 4$$

Hence, the correct matching is:

$$A - 1, \quad B - 2, \quad C - 3, \quad D - 4$$

Therefore,

$A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4$

Quick Tip: Remember:

- EEC → Treaty of Rome
- ASEAN → Bangkok Declaration
- SAARC → Dhaka Charter
- SCO → Shanghai Convention

5. Under which military operation did the United States launch cruise missile strikes against Al-Qaeda targets in Sudan and Afghanistan in 1998?

- (A) Operation Desert Storm
- (B) Operation Allied Force
- (C) Operation Infinite Reach
- (D) Operation Enduring Freedom

Correct Answer: (C) Operation Infinite Reach

Solution:

Concept: In response to the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the United States launched missile strikes against Al-Qaeda-linked targets.

Step 1: Identify the operation associated with the 1998 missile strikes.

The U.S. military operation conducted in:

1998

against Al-Qaeda targets in:

Sudan and Afghanistan

was called:

Operation Infinite Reach

Cruise missiles were launched against:

- Terrorist training camps in Afghanistan
- A pharmaceutical factory in Sudan suspected of links to chemical weapons production

Step 2: Eliminate the incorrect options.

- **Operation Desert Storm** was related to the Gulf War against Iraq in 1991.
- **Operation Allied Force** was NATO's air campaign in Yugoslavia in 1999.
- **Operation Enduring Freedom** began after the September 11 attacks in 2001.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

Operation Infinite Reach

Quick Tip: Remember:

- Operation Infinite Reach → 1998
- Targeted Al-Qaeda bases in:
Sudan and Afghanistan
- Conducted after U.S. embassy bombings in East Africa

6. Consider the following statements regarding historical India-China relations:

1. India was one of the first non-communist countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.
2. The boundary dispute between India and China primarily revolves around Aksai Chin in the western sector and NEFA in the eastern sector.

- (A) Only Statement I is correct
(B) Only Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statements I and II are correct
(D) Neither Statement I nor II is correct

Correct Answer: (C) Both Statements I and II are correct

Solution:

Concept: India-China relations have been shaped by diplomatic cooperation as well as territorial disputes since the mid-20th century.

Step 1: Examine Statement I.

India recognized the:

People's Republic of China (PRC)

soon after its establishment in:

1949

India was among the first non-communist nations to establish diplomatic relations with China. Therefore,

Statement I is correct.

Step 2: Examine Statement II.

The India-China border dispute mainly involves:

- **Aksai Chin** in the western sector
- **NEFA** (now Arunachal Pradesh) in the eastern sector

These regions were central to the:

1962 India-China War

Therefore,

Statement II is also correct.

Hence, both statements are correct.

Both Statements I and II are correct

Quick Tip: Remember:

- India recognized PRC in:
1950
- Main disputed regions:
 - Aksai Chin → Western sector
 - NEFA/Arunachal Pradesh → Eastern sector
- Major conflict:
1962 India-China War

7. Match the following key historical terms with their associated country or regional context:

List-I (Historical Term)		List-II (Country/Region)	
A.	Marshall Plan	(1)	Western Europe
B.	Open Door Policy	(2)	China
C.	Shock Therapy	(3)	Post-Soviet Russia
D.	Look East Policy	(4)	India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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-2, C-3, D-1

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

Solution:

Concept: Several important political and economic policies are associated with particular countries or regions and played major roles in shaping modern international relations.

Step 1: Match the Marshall Plan.

The:

Marshall Plan

was an American economic assistance programme for rebuilding:

Western Europe

after World War II.

Thus:

$A \rightarrow 1$

Step 2: Match the Open Door Policy.

The:

Open Door Policy

is associated with:

China

It referred to policies promoting equal trade access in China.

Thus:

$B \rightarrow 2$

Step 3: Match Shock Therapy.

The term:

Shock Therapy

is linked to:

Post-Soviet Russia

It referred to rapid economic reforms after the collapse of the USSR.

Thus:

$C \rightarrow 3$

Step 4: Match Look East Policy.

The:

Look East Policy

was launched by:

India

to strengthen relations with Southeast Asian countries.

Thus:

$$D \rightarrow 4$$

Hence, the correct matching is:

$$A - 1, \quad B - 2, \quad C - 3, \quad D - 4$$

Therefore,

$$A - 1, \quad B - 2, \quad C - 3, \quad D - 4$$

Quick Tip: Remember:

- Marshall Plan $\rightarrow$ Western Europe
- Open Door Policy $\rightarrow$ China
- Shock Therapy $\rightarrow$ Russia
- Look East Policy $\rightarrow$ India

8. In which year did India formally join the United Nations as an original founding member?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1947
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1952

Correct Answer: (A) 1945

Solution:

Concept: The United Nations (UN) was established after World War II to promote international peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

Step 1: Identify the year of establishment of the United Nations.

The:

United Nations

was officially established on:

24 October 1945

Step 2: Understand India's role.

India was one of the:

original founding members

of the United Nations and signed the UN Charter in:

1945

At that time, India participated as British India before independence in 1947.

Step 3: Eliminate the incorrect options.

- 1947 is the year of India's independence.
- 1950 is the year the Constitution of India came into effect.
- 1952 has no connection with India's entry into the UN.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

1945



Quick Tip: Remember:

- United Nations established:
1945
- India became an original founding member in:
1945
- UN Day is celebrated on:
24 October

9. Arrange the following Secretaries-General of the United Nations in the correct chronological order of their tenure:

1. Trygve Lie
2. U Thant
3. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
4. Kofi Annan

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

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

Solution:

Concept: The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations and different leaders have served during different historical phases of global politics.

Step 1: Identify the first UN Secretary-General.

Trygve Lie

served as the first Secretary-General of the United Nations from:

1946 to 1952

Thus:

1 comes first

Step 2: Place U Thant.

U Thant

served as Secretary-General from:

1961 to 1971

Thus:

2 comes after 1

Step 3: Place Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

served from:

1992 to 1996

Thus:

3 comes after 2

Step 4: Place Kofi Annan.

Kofi Annan

served from:

1997 to 2006

Thus:

4 comes last

Hence, the correct chronological order is:

1, 2, 3, 4

Therefore,

1, 2, 3, 4

Quick Tip: Remember the order:

- Trygve Lie → First UN Secretary-General
- U Thant → 1960s period
- Boutros Boutros-Ghali → Early 1990s
- Kofi Annan → Late 1990s and 2000s

10. Which international treaty was signed in 1972 to restrict the development, production, and stockpiling of Biological Weapons?

- (A) Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
- (B) Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
- (C) Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- (D) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I)

Correct Answer: (A) Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

Solution:

Concept: International treaties are created to control dangerous weapons and promote global peace and security.

Step 1: Identify the treaty related to biological weapons.

The:

Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

was signed in:

1972

Its purpose was to:

- Prohibit development of biological weapons
- Ban production and stockpiling
- Prevent use of biological agents for warfare

Step 2: Eliminate the incorrect options.

- **Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)** deals with chemical weapons and came later in 1993.
- **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** focuses on nuclear weapons.
- **SALT I** was related to limitation of strategic nuclear arms between the USA and USSR.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

Quick Tip: Remember:

- BWC → Biological Weapons
- Signed in: 1972
- CWC → Chemical Weapons
- NPT → Nuclear Weapons