

# CUET 2024 Political Science Question Paper (Set-A) with Solution

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**Question 1:** Which of the following political party led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba?

- (1) Congress
- (2) Lok Dal
- (3) Akali Dal
- (4) CPI

**Answer:** (3) Akali Dal

**Solution:** The Akali Dal led the movement for the formation of the Punjabi Suba, which was a state for Punjabi-speaking people.

**Question 2:** Who among the following led the Anti Brahmin movement, worked for the Justice Party and also founded Dravidar Kazhagam?

- (1) A.K. Gopalan
- (2) E.V. Ramasami Naicker
- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4) Potti Sriramulu

**Answer:** (2) E.V. Ramasami Naicker

**Solution:** E.V. Ramasami Naicker, also known as Periyar, led the Anti Brahmin movement, was a member of the Justice Party, and founded the Dravidar Kazhagam.

**Question 3:** What does BAMCEF stand for?

- (1) Backward and Muslim Communities Employees Federation
- (2) Backward and Minority Communities Education Federation
- (3) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation
- (4) Backward and Majority Communities Employees Federation

**Answer:** (3) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation

**Solution:** BAMCEF stands for Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation, which is an organization focused on the rights and issues of backward and minority communities.

**Question 4:** The Mandal Commission was appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ Government at the Centre.

- (1) Indian National Congress Party
- (2) Bharatiya Janata Party
- (3) Janata Party
- (4) Samajwadi Party

**Answer:** (3) Janata Party

**Solution:** The Mandal Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government at the Centre in 1979 to identify the socially or educationally backward classes of India.

**Question 5:** In 1974, a nationwide strike by all the employees of the Railways was led by which of the following leaders?

- (1) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (2) Charu Majumdar
- (3) George Fernandes
- (4) Indira Gandhi

**Answer:** (3) George Fernandes

**Solution:** George Fernandes led the nationwide railway strike in 1974, which happened to be one of the largest strikes of Indian history.

**Question 6: Match List-I with List-II:**

**List-I (Prime Minister)**

- (A) H.D. Deve Gowda
- (B) I.K. Gujral
- (C) V.P. Singh
- (D) Manmohan Singh

**List-II (Period)**

- (I) May 2004 – May 2014
- (II) June 1996 – April 1997
- (III) April 1997 – March 1998
- (IV) December 1989 – November 1990

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

**Answer: (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)**

**Solution:** H.D. Deve Gowda (June 1996 -April 1997), I.K. Gujral (April 1997 -March 1998), V.P. Singh (December 1989 -November 1990), and Manmohan Singh (May 2004 -May 2014).

**Question 7: Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?**

- (1) Mayawati
- (2) B.R. Ambedkar
- (3) Jagjivan Ram
- (4) Kanshi Ram

**Answer: (4) Kanshi Ram**

**Solution:** Founder of Bahujan Samaj Party was Kanshi Ram in 1984 to represent Dalits and other marginalized sections of Indian society .

**Question 8: The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe that was influenced by World Bank and the IMF came to be known as:**

- (1) Current Therapy
- (2) Shock Therapy
- (3) Fiscal Therapy
- (4) Glasnost

**Answer: (2) Shock Therapy**

**Solution:** Shock Therapy refers to the swift and extreme economic policies imposed on these countries, moving them from a planned economy to a free market economy.

**Question 9: In which year was Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?**

- (1) 1982
- (2) 1983
- (3) 1984
- (4) 1985

**Answer: (4) 1985**

**Solution:**In 1985, the first shock therapy was implemented to elect Mikhail Gorbachev as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Question 10: Which of the following countries have not accepted Euro as the common currency?**

- (1) Denmark and Sweden
- (2) Spain and Portugal

- (3) Greece and Germany
- (4) France and Austria

**Answer: (1) Denmark and Sweden**

**Solution:** Denmark and Sweden are EU countries which has not adopted Euro as their common currency.

**Question 11: The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994, is the organization that carries out the coordination of:**

- (1) Trade and Finance
- (2) Friendship and Solidarity
- (3) Security and Foreign Policy
- (4) Investment and Labour

**Answer: (3) Security and Foreign Policy**

**Solution:** ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is focused on security and foreign policy cooperation between member states.

**Question 12: Which of the following nations adopted an 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in 1978?**

- (1) South Korea
- (2) China
- (3) USA
- (4) Japan

**Answer: (2) China**

**Solution:** China took an 'Open Door' policy and economic reforms in the year 1978 under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping.

**Question 13: In 1966, who made the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan?**

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
- (3) General Yahya Khan
- (4) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

**Answer: (2) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman**

**Solution:** In the year 1966, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman presented the six-point proposal for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan.

**Question 14: Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007?**

- (1) Bhutan
- (2) Nepal
- (3) Afghanistan
- (4) Bangladesh

**Answer: (3) Afghanistan**

**Solution:** Afghanistan joined South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in the year 2007.

**Question 15: Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?**

- (1) Pakistan
- (2) China
- (3) Bangladesh
- (4) Nepal

**Answer: (2) China**

**Solution:** China is not considered a part of South Asia, whereas Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal are considered.

**Question 16: At the Yalta Conference, the 'Big Three' decided to organize a United Nations Conference on the proposed world organization. The 'Big Three' stood for:**

- (1) Roosevelt, Churchill and Krushchev
- (2) Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin
- (3) Deng Xiaoping, Churchill and Stalin
- (4) Kennedy, Attlee and Stalin

**Answer: (2) Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin**

**Solution:** The 'Big Three' at the Yalta Conference were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin.

**Question 17: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in:**

- (1) 1951
- (2) 1953
- (3) 1955
- (4) 1957

**Answer: (4) 1957**

**Solution:** IAEA was established in 1957 for peaceful nuclear energy.

**Question 18:** Which of the following organization provides loans and grants to member countries for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development infrastructure and environment protection?

- (1) WTO
- (2) World Bank
- (3) IMF
- (4) UNO

**Answer:** (2) World Bank

**Solution:** The World Bank provides loan and grant aid to its member countries for human development, agricultural, infrastructure and environmental purposes.

**Question 19:** What is the full form of START?

- (1) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll
- (2) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- (3) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics
- (4) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax

**Answer:** (2) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

**Solution:** START stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, an agreement between the USA and the USSR on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms.

**Question 20:** Which of the following is a threat to Global security?

- (1) Human Rights
- (2) Arms Control
- (3) Terrorism
- (4) Disarmament

**Answer:** (3) Terrorism

**Solution:** Terrorism is regarded as a grave threat to global security as it can seriously damage and disturb.

**Question 21:** Match List-I with List-II:

**List-I (Indigenous People)**

- (A) Mapuche
- (B) Kuna Tribe
- (C) Indigenous people of Cordillera Region
- (D) Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts

**List-II (Region)**

- (I) East of Panama Canal

- (II) Bangladesh
- (III) Chile
- (IV) Philippines

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

**Answer: (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)**

**Solution:** The Mapuche are indigenous to Chile, the Kuna Tribe to the East of Panama Canal, the indigenous people of Cordillera Region to the Philippines, and the tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts to Bangladesh.

**Question 22: When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?**

- (1) 1992
- (2) 1995
- (3) 1997
- (4) 1999

**Answer: (3) 1997**

**Solution:** Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty aimed to reduce greenhouse gases. It was signed in 1997.

**Question 23: When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?**

- (1) 1998
- (2) 1999
- (3) 2001
- (4) 2005

**Answer: (3) 2001**

**Solution:** The Energy Conservation Act to promote efficient and optimum utilization of energy was passed in the year 2001.

**Question 24: Which of the following global platforms brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth, and women activists opposed to neoliberal globalization?**

- (1) World Economic Forum
- (2) World Social Forum
- (3) World Cultural Forum
- (4) G-20

**Answer: (2) World Social Forum**

**Solution:** The World Social Forum is a global platform that brings together activists from various sectors to oppose neoliberal globalization.

**Question 25: Which statement is true about globalization?**

- (1) Globalization is purely an economic phenomenon.
- (2) Globalization is purely a cultural phenomenon.
- (3) Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
- (4) Globalization has had a universal impact on all states and societies.

**Answer: (3) Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.**

**Solution:** Globalization affects various aspects including economic, cultural, political, and social dimensions.

**Question 26: When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India?**

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

**Answer: (4) April 14**

**Solution:** Ambedkar Jayanti, is annually celebrated on April 14 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

**Question 27: Look at the picture and identify the Logo.**

- (1) EU
- (2) SAARC
- (3) UN
- (4) ASEAN

**Answer: (3) UN**

**Solution:** The logo in the question is that of the United Nations (UN).

**Question 28: Who was the second Secretary General of UN?**

- (1) U. Thant
- (2) Trygve Lie
- (3) Dag Hammarskjöld
- (4) Kurt Waldheim

**Answer: (3) Dag Hammarskjöld**

**Solution:** Dag Hammarskjöld was the second Secretary General of the United Nations.



**Question 29: Which day is celebrated as the UN day?**

- (1) 20th October
- (2) 22nd October
- (3) 24th October
- (4) 26th October

**Answer: (3) 24th October**

**Solution:** The United Nations Day is celebrated on October 24th every year to mark the anniversary of the UN Charter.

**Question 30: The UN was founded as a successor to which of the following?**

- (1) League of Nations
- (2) Concert of Europe
- (3) Council of Europe
- (4) Hague Conference

**Answer: (1) League of Nations**

**Solution:** The United Nations has been constituted as a successor to the League of Nations and for international cooperation and peace.

**Question 31: Write the full form of UNDP.**

- (1) United Nations Development Planning
- (2) United Nations Development Programme
- (3) United Nations Design Programme
- (4) United News Development Programme

**Answer: (2) United Nations Development Programme**

**Solution:** The full form of UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme, which focuses on global development issues.

**Question 32: North-East region consists of seven States called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (1) Seven Sisters
- (2) Seven Stars
- (3) Seven Seas
- (4) Seven Brothers

**Answer: (1) Seven Sisters**

**Solution:** The North-East region of India is normally referred as the Seven Sisters that consist of seven states.

**Question 33:** Which of the following countries does the North-East region share its boundaries with?

- (1) China, Nepal, and Bangladesh
- (2) China, Bhutan, and Bangladesh
- (3) China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh
- (4) China, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh

**Answer:** (3) China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh

**Solution:** The North-East region of India shares its boundaries with China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.

**Question 34:** In which year was the State of Nagaland created?

- (1) 1961
- (2) 1963
- (3) 1965
- (4) 1967

**Answer:** (2) 1963

**Solution:** The State of Nagaland was formed in 1963.

**Question 35:** Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States?

- (1) Manipur
- (2) Mizoram
- (3) Nagaland
- (4) Meghalaya

**Answer:** (4) Meghalaya

**Solution:** The Khasi tribes mainly inhabit the state of Meghalaya.

**Question 36:** The North-East serves as a gateway to which of the regions mentioned below?

- (1) South-East Asia
- (2) South Asia
- (3) West Asia
- (4) Europe

**Answer:** (1) South-East Asia

**Solution:** The North-East part of India acts as a gateway to South-East Asia.

**Question 37: Who among the following entered into a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947?**

- (1) Maharaja of Manipur
- (2) Nizam of Hyderabad
- (3) Nawab of Junagadh
- (4) Maharaja of Kashmir

**Answer: (4) Maharaja of Kashmir**

**Solution:** The Maharaja of Kashmir entered a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947

**Question 38: Which of the following Princely States were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India?**

- (1) Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab
- (2) Kerala, Hyderabad, Bombay
- (3) Assam, Goa, Tripura
- (4) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir

**Answer: (4) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir**

**Solution:** The Princely States of Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir were not in an haste to sign the Instrument of Accession with India.

**Question 39: The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following party?**

- (1) Janata Dal
- (2) Muslim League
- (3) Socialist Party
- (4) Swatantra Party

**Answer: (2) Muslim League**

**Solution:** The Muslim League was so confident in supporting the 'two-nation theory' that resulted in the formation of Pakistan.

**Question 40: Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?**

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
- (2) Sardar Patel
- (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (4) Potti Sriramulu

**Answer: (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**

**Solution:** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi' for his non-violent resistance in the North-West Frontier Province.

**Question 41: Match List-I with List-II:**

**List-I**

- (A) S.A. Dange
- (B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (C) Minoo Masani
- (D) Ashok Mehta

**List-II**

- (I) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- (II) Swatantra Party
- (III) Praja Socialist Party
- (IV) Communist Party of India

- (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)

**Answer: (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)**

**Solution:** S.A. Dange was associated with Communist Party of India, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee with Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Minoo Masani with Swatantra Party, and Ashok Mehta with Praja Socialist Party.

**Question 42: 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

**Answer: (4) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar**

**Solution:** Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar was the president of the anti-caste movement and the founder of the Independent Labour Party.

**Question 43: Who among the following was known as the “Milkman of India”?**

- (1) Arun Krishna
- (2) Muljibhai Patel
- (3) Verghese Kurien
- (4) M.S. Swaminathan

**Answer: (3) Verghese Kurien**

**Solution:** Verghese Kurien is known as the "Milkman of India" for his role in the White Revolution and establishing the cooperative dairy movement in India.

**Question 44: Statement I: The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. Statement II: A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, steel could be developed by the private sector.**

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Answer: (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect**

**Solution:** The Second Five Year Plan was mainly focused more towards the development of heavy industries, which were largely undertaken by the public sector rather than the private sector.

**Question 45: The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) K.N. Raj
- (2) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (3) J.C. Kumarappa
- (4) P.C. Mahapatra

**Answer: (2) P.C. Mahalanobis**

**Solution:** The Second Five Year Plan had been prepared along with P.C. Mahalanobis to aim at industrialization and heavy industries.

**Question 46: Which of the following treaties was rejected by India as discriminatory as it prevented only non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons?**

- (1) Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty
- (2) Non-Proliferation Treaty
- (3) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- (4) Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty

**Answer: (2) Non-Proliferation Treaty**

**Solution:** India voted against the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as discriminatory in the sense that it only prevented non-nuclear countries from acquiring the nuclear weapons while the existing nuclear powers were permitted to keep them intact.

**Question 47: Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) held?**

- (1) Bengaluru
- (2) Belgrade
- (3) Belgium
- (4) Belarus

**Answer: (2) Belgrade**

**Solution:** The first summit of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) was organized at Belgrade in the year 1961.

**Question 48: The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and which of the following countries?**

- (1) Nepal
- (2) Pakistan
- (3) China
- (4) Bangladesh

**Answer: (2) Pakistan**

**Solution:** The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was between India and Pakistan to set up peace and normalcy in the region after the 1971 war.

**Question 49: Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers?**

- (1) S. Nijalingappa
- (2) V.V. Giri
- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4) Indira Gandhi

**Answer: (3) K. Kamaraj**

**Solution:** K. Kamaraj proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for the younger party activists, which is known as the Kamaraj Plan.

**Question 50: Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'?**

- (1) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (2) C. Natarajan Annadurai
- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4) Karpooori Thakur

**Answer: (1) Ram Manohar Lohia**

**Solution:** Indian politics owes to Ram Manohar Lohia the strategy of 'Non-Congressism', which defined a united opposition against the Congress party.



