

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

Question 1:

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

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

Solution:

China adopted the 'Open Door' policy in 1978, allowing foreign investment and promoting economic reforms under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping.

Quick Tip

The Open Door policy transformed China into one of the fastest-growing economies by integrating with global markets.

Answer: China

Question 2:

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

Solution:

Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman made the six-point proposal in 1966, demanding greater autonomy for East Pakistan, which eventually led to the independence of Bangladesh.

Quick Tip

The six-point proposal was a political manifesto that became the basis of Bangladesh's independence movement.

Answer: Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman

Question 3:

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

Solution:

Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.

Quick Tip

Gorbachev's leadership introduced the policies of Glasnost and Perestroika, which ultimately led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Answer: 1985

Question 4:

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

Solution:

Denmark and Sweden have not adopted the Euro as their common currency, opting to retain their national currencies.

Quick Tip

The Euro is the official currency of 19 out of 27 EU countries, known as the Eurozone.

Answer: Denmark and Sweden

Question 5:

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

Solution:

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) coordinates security and foreign policy issues among member countries, promoting peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Quick Tip

The ARF plays a key role in building confidence and reducing tensions in the Asia-Pacific region.

Answer: Security and Foreign Policy

Question 6:

Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007?

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

Solution:

Afghanistan became a member of SAARC in 2007, expanding the organization to eight member states.

Quick Tip

SAARC was established in 1985 to promote regional cooperation in South Asia.

Answer: Afghanistan

Question 7:

Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?

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

Solution:

China is not considered a part of South Asia. South Asia includes countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and others.

Quick Tip

South Asia is home to over one-fourth of the world's population.

Answer: China

Question 8:

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

Solution:

At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the 'Big Three'—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—decided to organize the United Nations to maintain world peace.

Quick Tip

The Yalta Conference played a pivotal role in shaping the post-World War II order.

Answer: Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin

Question 9:

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

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

Solution:

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Quick Tip

The IAEA also works to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Answer: 1957

Question 10:

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

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

Solution:

The World Bank provides loans and grants to member countries for human development, agriculture, rural development, infrastructure, and environmental protection.

Quick Tip

The World Bank's mission is to reduce poverty and support development worldwide.

Answer: World Bank

Question 11:

Which of the following best describes the 'Cold War'?

- (1) An open war between the US and the Soviet Union
- (2) A direct confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact
- (3) An ideological, political, and military rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union without direct conflict
- (4) A period of world peace after World War II

Solution:

The Cold War refers to the ideological, political, and military rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union that lasted from 1947 to 1991, without direct conflict.

Quick Tip

The Cold War led to the formation of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Answer: An ideological, political, and military rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union without direct conflict

Question 12:

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in which year?

- (1) 1960
- (2) 1961
- (3) 1962
- (4) 1963

Solution:

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962, marking the closest the world has come to nuclear war during the Cold War period.

Quick Tip

The Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved through negotiations between the US and the Soviet Union, avoiding a nuclear conflict.

Answer: 1962

Question 13:

Which of the following best describes "Perestroika," introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev?

- (1) An economic reform to restructure the Soviet economy
- (2) A political movement for democratization
- (3) A peace agreement with the US
- (4) A movement to establish the European Union

Solution:

Perestroika, introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s, was a reform aimed at restructuring the Soviet economy.

Quick Tip

Perestroika was one of Gorbachev's key policies, along with Glasnost, to open up the Soviet economy and society.

Answer: An economic reform to restructure the Soviet economy

Question 14:

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) seeks to prevent:

- (1) The spread of democracy
- (2) The spread of nuclear weapons
- (3) The spread of communism
- (4) The spread of capitalism

Solution:

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Quick Tip

The NPT, signed in 1968, is one of the most important global agreements to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Answer: The spread of nuclear weapons

Question 15:

Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?

- (1) India
- (2) Brazil
- (3) Germany
- (4) Russia

Solution:

Russia is one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), along with the United States, China, France, and the United Kingdom.

Quick Tip

The five permanent members of the UNSC have veto power, allowing them to block substantive resolutions.

Answer: Russia

Question 16:

Which Indian leader was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for advocating non-violent resistance to British colonial rule?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) B.R. Ambedkar
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi
- (4) None of the above

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhi, although nominated multiple times, was never awarded the Nobel Peace

Prize.

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi remains one of the most prominent global figures who never received the Nobel Peace Prize.

Answer: None of the above

Question 17:

Which treaty marked the end of the Cold War?

- (1) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I)
- (2) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I)
- (3) Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty)
- (4) Treaty of Versailles

Solution:

The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, signed in 1987 by the US and the Soviet Union, marked the end of the Cold War era.

Quick Tip

The INF Treaty eliminated an entire class of nuclear weapons and helped de-escalate Cold War tensions.

Answer: Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty)

Question 18:

Which of the following organizations promotes economic and political integration in Europe?

- (1) NATO
- (2) European Union
- (3) SAARC
- (4) ASEAN

Solution:

The European Union (EU) promotes economic and political integration among its member

states in Europe.

Quick Tip

The European Union was officially created by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992.

Answer: European Union

Question 19:

The Kyoto Protocol was an international agreement aimed at:

- (1) Combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- (2) Reducing nuclear weapons
- (3) Promoting world peace
- (4) Supporting economic development

Solution:

The Kyoto Protocol aimed at combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Quick Tip

The Kyoto Protocol was signed in 1997 and came into force in 2005, with binding targets for developed countries.

Answer: Combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Question 20:

Which of the following organizations provides loans and grants to developing countries for investment in education and infrastructure?

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

Solution:

The World Bank provides loans and grants to developing countries for investment in education, infrastructure, and other sectors.

Quick Tip

The World Bank aims to reduce poverty and support sustainable development in developing countries.

Answer: World Bank

Question 21:

Which of the following best describes the "Green Revolution" in India?

- (1) A movement for environmental conservation
- (2) A policy to increase agricultural production through modern techniques
- (3) A program to promote afforestation
- (4) An initiative to provide housing for rural populations

Solution:

The Green Revolution in India refers to a policy introduced in the 1960s to increase agricultural production through modern techniques, such as high-yield variety seeds, irrigation, and fertilizers.

Quick Tip

The Green Revolution led to a significant increase in food production, especially in wheat and rice, and helped India become self-sufficient in food grains.

Answer: A policy to increase agricultural production through modern techniques

Question 22:

Who among the following was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?

- (1) Sarojini Naidu
- (2) Annie Besant
- (3) Kasturba Gandhi
- (4) Indira Gandhi

Solution:

Annie Besant was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress in 1917.

Quick Tip

Annie Besant was also a prominent leader of the Home Rule Movement in India.

Answer: Annie Besant

Question 23:

The Shimla Agreement was signed between India and _____ after the 1971 war.

- (1) China
- (2) Pakistan
- (3) Sri Lanka
- (4) Bangladesh

Solution:

The Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972 after the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War, aiming to normalize relations and establish lasting peace.

Quick Tip

The Shimla Agreement laid the foundation for peaceful relations between India and Pakistan, though tensions persisted.

Answer: Pakistan

Question 24:

The term "Perestroika" refers to:

- (1) Economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union
- (2) A military strategy of the United States
- (3) A treaty between the USA and USSR
- (4) A cultural movement in Russia

Solution:

Perestroika refers to a series of political and economic reforms initiated in the Soviet Union in the 1980s under Mikhail Gorbachev.

Quick Tip

Perestroika was part of Gorbachev's broader agenda to restructure the Soviet economy and political system, along with Glasnost (openness).

Answer: Economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union

Question 25:

Which of the following treaties aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons?

- (1) Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- (2) Kyoto Protocol
- (3) Maastricht Treaty
- (4) Montreal Protocol

Solution:

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a global treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament.

Quick Tip

The NPT was signed in 1968 and remains one of the most important agreements governing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Answer: Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

Question 26:

Which of the following Indian states was created in 2000?

- (1) Gujarat
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Chhattisgarh
- (4) Rajasthan

Solution:

Chhattisgarh was created in 2000 after being carved out of Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Chhattisgarh, along with Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, was one of the three new states formed in 2000.

Answer: Chhattisgarh

Question 27:

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was founded by leaders from which countries?

- (1) India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia
- (2) USA, UK, and France
- (3) India, Pakistan, and China
- (4) India, Russia, and China

Solution:

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was founded by leaders from India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdel Nasser, and Josip Broz Tito as key figures.

Quick Tip

NAM was established in 1961 to ensure neutrality during the Cold War and promote peace and cooperation among developing countries.

Answer: India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia

Question 28:

Which of the following leaders is associated with the Panchayati Raj system in India?

- (1) Rajiv Gandhi
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Indira Gandhi

Solution:

Rajiv Gandhi is credited with the introduction of the Panchayati Raj system through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, empowering local governance.

Quick Tip

The 73rd Amendment in 1992 created a decentralized system of governance at the village level in India.

Answer: Rajiv Gandhi

Question 29:

The Bandung Conference of 1955 led to the formation of:

- (1) European Union
- (2) NATO
- (3) Non-Aligned Movement
- (4) OPEC

Solution:

The Bandung Conference of 1955 is considered the precursor to the Non-Aligned Movement, which promoted neutrality during the Cold War.

Quick Tip

Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Tito, and Nasser played an instrumental role in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Answer: Non-Aligned Movement

Question 30:

Which of the following countries is not a founding member of the United Nations?

- (1) India
- (2) China
- (3) Japan
- (4) United States

Solution:

Japan is not a founding member of the United Nations. It joined the UN in 1956 after its defeat in World War II.

Quick Tip

The United Nations was founded in 1945 by 51 countries, including India, China, and the United States.

Answer: Japan

Question 31:

The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, was primarily associated with the conclusion of which of the following?

- (1) World War I
- (2) World War II
- (3) Cold War
- (4) Vietnam War

Solution:

The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, marked the end of World War I. It imposed significant reparations and territorial losses on Germany.

Quick Tip

The harsh conditions of the Treaty of Versailles are often considered one of the causes that led to World War II.

Answer: World War I

Question 32:

Which of the following leaders coined the term "Total Revolution"?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (4) Subhas Chandra Bose

Solution:

Jayaprakash Narayan coined the term "Total Revolution" in the 1970s, calling for sweeping changes in India's political, social, and economic systems.

Quick Tip

Jayaprakash Narayan's call for Total Revolution played a key role in mobilizing the opposition during the Emergency in India.

Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan

Question 33:

Which of the following agreements ended the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965?

- (1) Shimla Agreement
- (2) Lahore Declaration
- (3) Tashkent Agreement
- (4) Panchsheel Agreement

Solution:

The Tashkent Agreement, signed in 1966, ended the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 and was aimed at restoring peace between the two nations.

Quick Tip

The Tashkent Agreement was brokered by the Soviet Union and signed in the capital of Uzbekistan.

Answer: Tashkent Agreement

Question 34:

Which of the following is NOT a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)?

- (1) Russia
- (2) India
- (3) China
- (4) United Kingdom

Solution:

India is not a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The five permanent members are the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France.

Quick Tip

India has long advocated for reform of the UNSC, seeking a permanent seat.

Answer: India

Question 35:

Which of the following Indian leaders was assassinated in 1991?

- (1) Rajiv Gandhi
- (2) Indira Gandhi
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India, was assassinated in 1991 by a suicide bomber linked to the LTTE during an election campaign.

Quick Tip

Rajiv Gandhi's assassination was linked to India's involvement in Sri Lanka's civil conflict.

Answer: Rajiv Gandhi

Question 36:

Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?

- (1) India
- (2) Afghanistan
- (3) Myanmar
- (4) Bhutan

Solution:

Myanmar is not a member of SAARC. The members of SAARC include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Quick Tip

SAARC was founded in 1985 to promote economic and regional cooperation among South Asian countries.

Answer: Myanmar

Question 37:

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 involved a confrontation between which two super-powers?

- (1) USA and USSR
- (2) USA and China
- (3) USA and Cuba
- (4) USSR and China

Solution:

The Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 involved a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR) over the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Quick Tip

The Cuban Missile Crisis is often considered the closest the world has come to nuclear war.

Answer: USA and USSR

Question 38:

Which of the following Indian political leaders served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (3) B.R. Ambedkar
- (4) Rajendra Prasad

Solution:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India and played a key

role in integrating the princely states into the Indian Union.

Quick Tip

Sardar Patel is often referred to as the "Iron Man of India" for his efforts in the unification of India.

Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Question 39:

Which country is the largest democracy in the world?

- (1) China
- (2) India
- (3) USA
- (4) Russia

Solution:

India is the largest democracy in the world, with over 900 million eligible voters.

Quick Tip

India's democratic system operates on the principle of universal adult suffrage, where all citizens above the age of 18 can vote.

Answer: India

Question 40:

Which of the following organizations is responsible for maintaining international peace and security?

- (1) United Nations General Assembly
- (2) United Nations Security Council
- (3) International Court of Justice
- (4) World Trade Organization

Solution:

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has the authority to impose sanctions, authorize military action, and

resolve conflicts.

Quick Tip

The UNSC consists of five permanent members with veto power and ten non-permanent members.

Answer: United Nations Security Council

Question 41:

The Bandung Conference of 1955 was an important step in the formation of which of the following movements?

- (1) Non-Aligned Movement
- (2) European Union
- (3) NATO
- (4) OPEC

Solution:

The Bandung Conference of 1955 laid the groundwork for the Non-Aligned Movement, which advocated for neutrality during the Cold War.

Quick Tip

Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, and Josip Tito of Yugoslavia were instrumental in the formation of NAM.

Answer: Non-Aligned Movement

Question 42:

Which of the following best describes the "Green Revolution" in India?

- (1) A movement for environmental conservation
- (2) A policy to increase agricultural production through modern techniques
- (3) A program to promote afforestation
- (4) An initiative to provide housing for rural populations

Solution:

The Green Revolution in India refers to a policy introduced in the 1960s to increase agricul-

tural production through modern techniques, such as high-yield variety seeds, irrigation, and fertilizers.

Quick Tip

The Green Revolution led to a significant increase in food production, especially in wheat and rice.

Answer: A policy to increase agricultural production through modern techniques

Question 43:

Which of the following treaties led to the formation of the European Union?

- (1) Treaty of Versailles
- (2) Maastricht Treaty
- (3) Rome Treaty
- (4) Paris Treaty

Solution:

The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, led to the formation of the European Union (EU), promoting economic and political integration among European countries.

Quick Tip

The Maastricht Treaty also paved the way for the introduction of the Euro as a common currency in the European Union.

Answer: Maastricht Treaty

Question 44:

Which of the following is NOT a founding member of the United Nations?

- (1) India
- (2) Japan
- (3) China
- (4) United States

Solution:

Japan is not a founding member of the United Nations. It joined the UN in 1956, following

its defeat in World War II.

Quick Tip

The United Nations was founded in 1945 by 51 countries, including India, China, and the United States.

Answer: Japan

Question 45:

The Kyoto Protocol was an international treaty aimed at:

- (1) Reducing nuclear weapons
- (2) Combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- (3) Establishing a global trade regime
- (4) Addressing issues related to child labor

Solution:

The Kyoto Protocol, signed in 1997, was aimed at combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Quick Tip

The Kyoto Protocol was the first agreement that legally bound developed countries to emission reduction targets.

Answer: Combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Question 46:

Which of the following was established by the Bretton Woods Conference?

- (1) World Trade Organization
- (2) World Bank and International Monetary Fund
- (3) United Nations Development Programme
- (4) G20

Solution:

The Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 established the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to promote global economic stability and development.

Quick Tip

The Bretton Woods institutions played a key role in rebuilding the global economy after World War II.

Answer: World Bank and International Monetary Fund

Question 47:

Which of the following Indian states does NOT share a border with Bangladesh?

- (1) West Bengal
- (2) Assam
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Tripura

Solution:

Bihar does not share a border with Bangladesh. West Bengal, Assam, and Tripura all share borders with Bangladesh.

Quick Tip

India shares a 4,096-kilometer border with Bangladesh, one of the longest borders in the world.

Answer: Bihar

Question 48:

Which of the following best describes the "Cold War"?

- (1) A military conflict between two powers
- (2) An ideological conflict between the USA and USSR without direct military confrontation
- (3) An economic war between countries
- (4) A trade conflict between nations

Solution:

The Cold War refers to the ideological and geopolitical rivalry between the USA and USSR from 1947 to 1991, without direct military conflict.

Quick Tip

The Cold War led to events like the Cuban Missile Crisis, the arms race, and the Space Race between the two superpowers.

Answer: An ideological conflict between the USA and USSR without direct military confrontation

Question 49:

Who among the following was the first Indian to become the President of the United Nations General Assembly?

- (1) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- (2) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (3) Indira Gandhi
- (4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Solution:

Vijayalakshmi Pandit became the first Indian and the first woman to serve as the President of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953.

Quick Tip

Vijayalakshmi Pandit was a prominent diplomat and the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister.

Answer: Vijayalakshmi Pandit

Question 50:

Which of the following organizations provides loans and grants to developing countries for investment in education and infrastructure?

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

Solution:

The World Bank provides loans and grants to developing countries for investment in education, infrastructure, and other sectors to promote economic development.

Quick Tip

The World Bank's mission is to reduce poverty and support sustainable development worldwide.

Answer: World Bank
