

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

Question 1. 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: Maharaja of Kashmir had signed a standstill agreement in November 1947 agreeing to maintain the status quo till he decided whether to accede the state to India or Pakistan.

Question 2. 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: These princely states were hesitant to join India at the time of partition. Hyderabad and Junagadh were largely Hindu-majority regions but ruled by Muslim leaders and Kashmir had the strategic place of interests.

Question 3. 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 'two-nation theory' was cited in the rationale behind the Muslim League, headed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. This was to create a separate nation for Muslims and created Pakistan.

Question 4. 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, also known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was a Pashtun independence activist who worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi in the non-violent struggle against British rule.

Question 5. 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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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, a follower of the Communist Party of India, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee followed Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Minoo Masani followed Swatantra Party, and Ashok Mehta was a member of Praja Socialist Party.

Question 6. 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: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is one of the prominent leaders of the anti-caste movement who worked a lot for social equality. He formed the Independent Labour Party in 1936 to protect the interest of workers and those who belonged to the Dalits.

Question 7. 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 called the "Milkman of India" because he played a significant role in India's White Revolution, which made India the world's largest milk producer.

Question 8. Statement I: The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries.

Statement II: A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, and 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 focused on the development of large-scale industries like steel, electricity and machinery. Most of these sectors were, however developed by the public sectors not by the private sectors.

Question 9. 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 was drawn up by statistician P.C. Mahalanobis who actively emphasized the promotion of industrialization and heavy industries.

Question 10. Which of the following treaty 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 never joined the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as it was discriminatory, as only the five recognized nuclear-armed states were allowed to continue with nuclear weapons and others were barred from developing such weapons.

Question 11. 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 took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961. NAM was formed as an alternative to the bloc politics of the Cold War under the US and the Soviet Union.

Question 12. 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 was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972 after the 1971 Indo-Pak war. The agreement was aimed at restoring peace and normalizing relations between the two countries.

Question 13. 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, who was also called the 'Kingmaker', floated the 'Kamaraj Plan' in 1963. This plan suggested that senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts and focus on the organization of the party at grass root levels.

Question 14. Who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'?

- (1) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (2) C. Natarajan Annadurai

- (3) K. Kamaraj
- (4) Karpoori Thakur

Answer: (1) Ram Manohar Lohia

Solution: Ram Manohar Lohia, a socialist leader, floated the idea of 'Non-Congressism' for opposition parties to unite themselves in order to eliminate the domination of the Congress party in Indian politics.

Question 15. 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 established by the Janata Party government in 1979 when the Prime Minister was Morarji Desai in order to determine the socially and educationally backward classes and suggest steps for upliftment.

Question 16. In 1974, the 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 is also a known trade union leader. The Indian railway strike in 1974 was led by this man. The protest was the biggest ever industrial action India had witnessed and demanded better wages and working conditions for employees on railways.

Question 17. 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 establishment of a separate Punjabi-speaking state, called the Punjabi Suba, that led to the creation of the state of Punjab in 1966.

Question 18. 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, more famously known as Periyar, was the president of the Anti-Brahmin movement and also a leader of the Justice Party. He later founded Dravidar Kazhagam, which advocated rationalism and challenged the dominance of Brahmins in all walks of life.

Question 19. 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, an organization which works for the upliftment of backward and minority communities in India, particularly focusing on government employees.

Question 20. 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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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 had been Prime Minister from June 1996 to April 1997.
- I.K. Gujral had been the Prime Minister from April 1997 to March 1998.
- V.P. Singh had been the Prime Minister from December 1989 to November 1990.
- Manmohan Singh was Prime Minister from May 2004 to May 2014.

Question 21. 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: The Bahujan Samaj Party, BSP was formed in 1984 by Kanshi Ram to make the Bahujans Dalits, OBCs and religious minorities visible in politics.

Question 22. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe that was influenced by the 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: The term "Shock Therapy" denotes the sudden change over from a state-controlled economy to a free-market economy in countries like Russia influenced by the World Bank and the IMF policy. This policy required sharp privatization and decontrol.

Question 23. 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: Mikhail Gorbachev was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. He introduced policies of Glasnost and Perestroika, which further resulted in the breaking of the Soviet Union.

Question 24. 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 members of the EU, which will not have the Euro as a common currency. They keep their national currency instead.

Question 25. 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: The ASEAN Regional Forum is an institution which addresses security concerns and foreign policy to promote regional peace and stability through dialogue and cooperation among its member states.

Question 26. 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 introduced the 'Open Door' policy in 1978 headed by Deng Xiaoping. This policy saw foreign investment and economic reforms change the face of China into a global economic superpower.

Question 27. 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 1966, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman, political party leader of Awami League in East Pakistan, presented a six-point program for more autonomy of East Pakistan. This was a precursor to Bangladesh's Liberation War and Bangladesh itself.

Question 28. Which of the following countries joined SAARC in the year 2007?

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

Answer: (3) Afghanistan

Solution: Afghanistan became the eighth member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 2007, joining the existing members from South Asia.

Question 29. 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 geographically located in East Asia, not South Asia. South Asia primarily includes countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives.

Question 30. 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 in 1945 were Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA), Winston Churchill (UK), and Joseph Stalin (Soviet Union). They agreed to have the United Nations for permanent peace throughout the world after the end of World War II.

Question 31. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in:

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

Answer: (4) 1957

Solution: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 to promote the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and to prevent atomic energy from being used for developing weapons of war.

Question 32. Which of the following organizations 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 economic and technical assistance to developing countries on projects related to human development, infrastructure, agriculture, and environmental protection.

Question 33. 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 is the abbreviation for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which is an agreement between the US and Soviet Union/Russia to reduce and limit strategic weapons from nuclear arms.

Question 34. 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 considered a serious threat to global security as it affects peace and stability negatively through the use of violence and fear throughout nations.

Question 35. 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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (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 people are from Chile.
- The Kuna tribe lives east of the Panama Canal.
- Indigenous people of the Cordillera region are from the Philippines.
- It is a small ethnic minority of Bangladesh with their culture.

Question 36. When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?

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

Answer: (3) 1997

Solution: The Kyoto Protocol was an international treaty signed in 1997 under which countries agreed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. It came into force in 2005.

Question 37. When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?

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

Answer: (3) 2001

Solution: Energy Conservation Act was enacted in India in the year 2001, with the aim of making sure that there is a proper utilization of energy and saving it in each sector of the economy.

Question 38. Which of the following global platforms brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labor, youth, and women activists opposed to neo-liberal 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 (WSF) is a global forum for activists, human rights advocates, environmentalists, and labor organizations to resist neo-liberal globalization and to promote social justice.

Question 39. Which of the statements 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 is a multidimensional process, encompassing economic, political, cultural, and technological changes that influence all spheres of life in different societies.

Question 40. 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, the birthday of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is observed on 14th April every year in India by remembering his contributions to social justice and equality.

Question 41. Look at the picture and identify the Logo.

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

Answer: (2) SAARC

Solution: The image above represents the SAARC logo, which is an abbreviation for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, created in 1985 to promote regional cooperation and development among South Asian nations.

Question 42. Who was the second Secretary General of the UN?

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

Answer: (3) Dag Hammarskjold

Solution: Dag Hammarskjold was the second Secretary-General of the United Nations, serving from 1953 until his death in 1961. He was posthumously awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961.

Question 43. 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: United Nations Day October 24th every year in memory of the coming into force of the UN Charter on that date in 1945.

Question 44. 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 was established in 1945 as a successor to the League of Nations, the latter was set up after the end of World War I but failed to prevent the occurrence of World War II.

Question 45. 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: UNDP is an acronym for United Nations Development Programme. It is the United Nations global development network that provides technical and financial assistance to developing countries to help them achieve sustainable development.

Question 46. The 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 most beautiful states of India can be found in North-East India, commonly known as the "Seven Sisters" because there are seven states: Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh.

Question 47. 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 is a strategically important place as it borders China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.

Question 48. 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 established in 1963 as the 16th state of India. It was established after a political movement among the Nagas for a separate state.

Question 49. 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 are mainly dwelling in the northeastern state of Meghalaya. They are one of the native tribes of the state and possess a matrilineal society .

Question 50. 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 region of India is a gateway to South-East Asia because of the geographical nearness to nations like Myanmar, Thailand and so on.

