

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

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**Question 1. Match List-I with List-II :**

**List-I (A) Mapuche**

**(B) Kuna Tribe**

**(C) Indigenous people of Cordillera Region**

**(D) Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts**

**List-II (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. Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are from Bangladesh.

**Question 2. When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?**

**(1) 1992**

**(2) 1995**

**(3) 1997**

**(4) 1999**

**Answer: (3) 1997**

**Solution:** Kyoto Protocol is the international treaty signed in 1997. According to that, countries agreed to limit their emissions of greenhouse gas. The Kyoto Protocol started in 2005.

**Question 3. 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 short form of Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which is an agreement between the US and Soviet Union/Russia for reducing and limiting strategic weapons from nuclear arms.

**Question 4. 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 said to be a threat to the security of international value since it has negative impacts on peace and stability through violence and fear all over nations.

**Question 5. When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?**

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

**Answer: (3) 2001**

**Solution:** The Energy Conservation Act came into force in India in the year 2001 with the objective of ensuring that there is proper use and saving of energy in all sectors of the economy.

**Question 6. Which of the following global platforms brings together Human Rights activists, environmentalists, labour, 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:** World Social Forum is the name given to a global forum for activists, human rights advocates, environmentalists, and labor organizations which takes up concrete resistances to neo-liberal globalization and promotes social justice.

**Question 7. 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 the multidimensional process through which globalization impacts all walks of life in various societies, and the results can be seen in every activity.

**Question 8. 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 the birthday of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is remembered every year on 14th April in India as a tribute to the work he has done for social justice and equality.

**Question 9. Look at the picture and identify the Logo.**

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

**Answer: (2) SAARC**

**Solution:** The following is the picture of the SAARC logo, which has been an abbreviation for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, formed in 1985 for regional cooperation and development among South Asian nations.

**Question 10. 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: He was the second Secretary-General of the United Nations, which he served from 1953 till his death in 1961. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize posthumously in 1961.

**Question 11. 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 falls on October 24th each year. It marks the entry into force of the UN Charter on that day in 1945.

**Question 12. 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 the successor to the League of Nations, which was established after the end of the First World War but failed to avert the happening of the Second World War.

**Question 13. 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 abbreviation 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 14. 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 collectively known as the "Seven Sisters" as there are seven states: Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh.

**Question 15. 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:** North-East is also strategically important as it shares boundaries with China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.

**Question 16. 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 the year 1963 as the 16th state of India after which a political movement by the Nagas brought them a separate state.

**Question 17. 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 reside in the northeastern state of Meghalaya. They are one of the native tribes of the state and have a matrilineal society.

**Question 18. 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:** North East India is a gateway to SouthEast Asia because it shares a common border with the country of Myanmar and others like Thailand.

**Question 19. Who among the following entered into the 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 entered into 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 20. 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:** At the time of partition, Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir did not want to join India. Hyderabad and Junagadh were normally Hindu majority regions but were ruled by Muslim leaders. Kashmir also holds strategic importance.

**Question 21. The 'two-nation theory' was advanced by which of the following parties?**

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

**Answer: (2) Muslim League**

**Solution:** In the words of 'two-nation theory,' the Pakistan movement was justified by the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and it ultimately resulted in the formation of Pakistan.

**Question 22. 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 known as 'Frontier Gandhi'. He was a Pashtun independence activist. Khan worked side by side with Mahatma Gandhi to fight British rule in a non-violent manner.

**Question 23. 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 was a follower of the Communist Party of India, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee followed Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Minoo Masani was associated with the Swatantra Party, and Ashok Mehta was a member of the Praja Socialist Party.

**Question 24. 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:** A key figure of the anti-caste movement, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar started the Independent Labour Party in 1936 to serve the interest of labourers as well as that of Dalits.

**Question 25. 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:** V Verghese Kurien is popularly known as the "Milkman of India" for his significant role in India's White Revolution that made India the world's largest milk producer.

**Question 26. 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 emphasized large-scale industries like iron and steel, electricity mainly in the public sector and not private sector.

**Question 27. 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 prepared by P.C. Mahalanobis, who laid emphasis on industrialization and heavy industries.

**Question 28. 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 rejected the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as discriminatory, allowing only the five recognized nuclear-armed states to maintain nuclear weapons while preventing others from developing them.

**Question 29. 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, born as an alternative to the bloc politics of the Cold War.

**Question 30. 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 following the 1971 Indo-Pak war for the restoration of peace and normalization of relations.

**Question 31. Who proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressman 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, often called the 'Kingmaker', in 1963 introduced the 'Kamaraj Plan', which means to make older Congress leaders quit and provide opportunities to young people who joined the party.

**Question 32. 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 is a socialist leader who presented 'Non-Congressism' as a policy to unite all other opposition parties and parties against the Congress regime dominating in Indian politics.

**Question 33. 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 set up by the Janata Party government in 1979 under Prime Minister Morarji Desai to identify socially and educationally backward classes and make recommendations for upliftment measures.

**Question 34. 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:** Indian Railway Strike, 1974: In this, the Indian Railway strike was led by George Fernandes as the country witnessed its largest industrial strike. The striking reason behind it was for getting better wages and working conditions among the railway employees.

**Question 35. 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 a movement to demand a separate Punjabi-speaking state which eventually came into existence as Punjab in 1966.

**Question 36. 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, popularly known as Periyar, the leader was the chief of the Anti-Brahmin movement, which fought for social justice and equality for the downtrodden classes in Tamil Nadu.

**Question 37. 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 is the abbreviation for Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation. It is one of the organizations working for the upliftment of backward and minority communities in India, including government employees.

**Question 38. 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 June 1996 to April 1997 I.K. Gujral April 1997 to March 1998 V.P. Singh December 1989 to November 1990 Manmohan Singh May 2004 to May 2014

**Question 39. 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: Kanshi Ram founded the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in 1984 with the aim of giving political representation to the Bahujans (Dalits, OBCs, and religious minorities).

**Question 40. 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" describes the sudden leap from a state-controlled economy to a free-market economy by Russia-like countries, by the World Bank and the IMF policy. The policy required harsh privatization and decontrol.

**Question 41. 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 elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. He followed policies of Glasnost and Perestroika that extended into the eventual breaking of the Soviet Union itself.

**Question 42. 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 belong to the EU but, however, have made a decision not to substitute their common currency with the Euro, preferring to keep national currencies.

**Question 43. 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 in terms of security issues and foreign policy to achieve regional peace and stability through dialogue and cooperation among members.

**Question 44. 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 adopted the 'Open Door' policy in 1978 under Deng Xiaoping. The foreign investment and economic reforms transformed China into an economic superpower of the world.

**Question 45. 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 46. 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 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 2007. However, the existing members are all from South Asia.

**Question 47. Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?**

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

**Answer: (2)**

**Solution:** China is actually located in East Asia not in South Asia. The region broadly constitutes countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives.

**Question 48. 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 49. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in:**

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

**Answer: (4) 1957**

**Solution:** International Atomic Energy Agency was established in the year 1957 to promote peaceful use of atomic energy and to protect mankind from its development into a weapon of war.

**Question 50. 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 is an organization that provides economic and technical assistance to developing countries for projects in human development, infrastructure, agriculture, and environmental protection.