

CUET UG Political Science Question Paper 2024 Set A with solution

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

Solution:

The Akali Dal led the movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba, which aimed at creating a Punjabi-speaking state in India.

Answer: (3) Akali Dal

Quick Tip

The Punjabi Suba movement resulted in the reorganization of Punjab in 1966, forming the state for Punjabi speakers.

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

Solution:

E.V. Ramasami Naicker, also known as Periyar, was a leader of the anti-Brahmin movement in Tamil Nadu and founded the Dravidar Kazhagam.

Answer: (2) E.V. Ramasami Naicker

Quick Tip

Periyar's Dravidar Kazhagam was instrumental in shaping Tamil Nadu's socio-political landscape by fighting caste oppression.

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

Solution:

BAMCEF stands for Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation, an organization representing marginalized communities.

Answer: (3) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation

Quick Tip

BAMCEF focuses on issues of social justice for backward and minority communities in India.

4. The Mandal Commission was appointed by which Government at the Centre?

1. Indian National Congress Party
2. Bharatiya Janata Party
3. Janata Party
4. Samajwadi Party

Solution:

The Janata Party government appointed the Mandal Commission in 1979 to investigate the status of socially and educationally backward classes.

Answer: (3) Janata Party

Quick Tip

The Mandal Commission's report played a significant role in shaping India's reservation policies for OBCs.

5. 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

Solution:

The 1974 nationwide railway strike was led by George Fernandes, who was a prominent labor union leader. The strike was one of the largest industrial actions in India's history, with significant impacts on the country's economy.

Answer: (3) George Fernandes

Quick Tip

George Fernandes became a symbol of the labor movement in India, and the 1974 railway strike brought national attention to the plight of railway workers.

6. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Prime Minister)	List-II (Period)
(A) H.D. Deve Gowda	(II) June 1996 – April 1997
(B) I.K. Gujral	(III) April 1997 – March 1998
(C) V.P. Singh	(IV) December 1989 – November 1990
(D) Manmohan Singh	(I) May 2004 – May 2014

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

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

Solution:

The correct matching is:

(A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)

- (A) H.D. Deve Gowda served from June 1996 – April 1997 (II). - (B) I.K. Gujral served from April 1997 – March 1998 (III). - (C) V.P. Singh served from December 1989 – November 1990 (IV). - (D) Manmohan Singh served from May 2004 – May 2014 (I).

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

Quick Tip

Understanding the tenure of India’s Prime Ministers is essential in grasping the political developments that took place during their leadership.

7. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?

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

Solution:

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984 to represent the interests of marginalized communities, particularly Dalits, Adivasis, and OBCs.

Answer: (4) Kanshi Ram

Quick Tip

Kanshi Ram’s BSP has played a crucial role in the political mobilization of Dalits in India, advocating for their rights and representation.

8. 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

Solution:

The transition model in Russia, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe, influenced by the World Bank and IMF, was known as Shock Therapy. This strategy involved rapid market liberalization, privatization, and structural reforms.

Answer: (2) Shock Therapy

Quick Tip

Shock Therapy was controversial as it led to significant economic and social upheaval, especially in Russia, where it caused widespread poverty and economic instability in the 1990s.

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

Solution:

Mikhail Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. His leadership marked the beginning of significant reforms, including Perestroika and Glasnost, which ultimately contributed to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Answer: (4) 1985

Quick Tip

Mikhail Gorbachev is known for his reformist policies that attempted to modernize the Soviet Union but also led to its eventual collapse.

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

Solution:

Denmark and Sweden are EU countries that have not adopted the Euro as their official currency. Both countries have opted to retain their own national currencies.

Answer: (1) Denmark and Sweden

Quick Tip

While many EU countries use the Euro, some like Denmark and Sweden have chosen to keep their national currencies for economic or political reasons.

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

Solution:

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), established in 1994, primarily focuses on Security and Foreign Policy cooperation among its member states and dialogue partners.

Answer: (3) Security and Foreign Policy

Quick Tip

The ARF is an important platform for dialogue on regional security issues in the Asia-Pacific region, involving both ASEAN members and external partners.

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

Solution:

China adopted its ‘Open Door’ policy in 1978, marking the beginning of economic reforms under Deng Xiaoping. These reforms opened China to foreign investment and shifted the country towards a market-oriented economy.

Answer: (2) China

Quick Tip

China’s economic transformation since 1978, driven by the Open Door policy, has made it one of the fastest-growing economies in the world.

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

Solution:

In 1966, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman made the six-point proposal advocating for the greater autonomy of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The proposal sought political and economic reforms to ensure more control for East Pakistan over its governance and resources, which became a pivotal moment in the Bangladesh Liberation Movement.

Answer: (2) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman

Quick Tip

Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman's Six-Point Movement laid the foundation for the eventual independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971.

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

1. Bhutan
2. Nepal
3. Afghanistan
4. Bangladesh

Solution:

In 2007, Afghanistan became the 8th member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Answer: (3) Afghanistan

Quick Tip

SAARC is an important regional organization in South Asia, promoting economic and regional integration. Afghanistan joined SAARC in 2007 as the 8th member.

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

1. Pakistan
2. China
3. Bangladesh
4. Nepal

Solution:

China is not included in South Asia. South Asia consists of countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Afghanistan.

Answer: (2) China

Quick Tip

China is part of East Asia, not South Asia. Understanding regional divisions is crucial for geopolitical knowledge.

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

Solution:

At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the 'Big Three' leaders were Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA), Winston Churchill (UK), and Joseph Stalin (USSR), who played a crucial role in the formation of the United Nations.

Answer: (2) Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin

Quick Tip

The Yalta Conference was one of the key meetings during World War II where the groundwork for the United Nations was laid.

17. 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 and to prevent its use for military purposes.

Answer: (4) 1957

Quick Tip

The IAEA plays a critical role in promoting nuclear safety and security worldwide, and it is a key player in monitoring nuclear agreements.

18. 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

Solution:

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

Answer: (2) World Bank

Quick Tip

The World Bank is a major international financial institution that aims to reduce poverty by funding development projects in various sectors.

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

Solution:

START stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union (later Russia) aimed at reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms.

Answer: (2) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

Quick Tip

The START treaty was an important milestone in nuclear arms control, aimed at reducing the number of nuclear weapons held by the US and Russia.

20. Which of the following is a threat to global security?

1. Human Rights
2. Arms Control
3. Terrorism
4. Disarmament

Solution:

Terrorism is considered a major threat to global security. It undermines peace and stability by causing violence and fear, affecting nations worldwide.

Answer: (3) Terrorism

Quick Tip

Terrorism continues to pose significant challenges to global peace, requiring coordinated international efforts to address the root causes and mitigate its impact.

21. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Indigenous People)	List-II (Region)
(A) Mapuche	(III) Chile
(B) Kuna Tribe	(I) East of Panama Canal
(C) Indigenous people of Cordillera Region	(IV) Philippines
(D) Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	(II) Bangladesh

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

Solution:

- (A) Mapuche are indigenous to Chile (III). - (B) Kuna Tribe is found East of Panama Canal (I). - (C) Indigenous people of Cordillera Region are from the Philippines (IV). - (D) Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are from Bangladesh (II).

Thus, the correct answer is:

(A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

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

Quick Tip

Understanding indigenous communities is key to learning about cultural diversity and the geographic distribution of native populations.

22. When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?

1. 1992
2. 1995
3. 1997
4. 1999

Solution:

The Kyoto Protocol was signed in 1997. It is an international treaty that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the premise that global warming exists and that human-made CO₂ emissions have caused it.

Answer: (3) 1997

Quick Tip

The Kyoto Protocol is a crucial international agreement in the fight against climate change, setting legally binding emission reduction targets for developed countries.

23. When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?

1. 1998
2. 1999
3. 2001
4. 2005

Solution:

The Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001. The act provides a legal framework for promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures in India.

Answer: (3) 2001

Quick Tip

The Energy Conservation Act, 2001, is crucial for India's energy policy, focusing on reducing energy consumption and promoting energy efficiency across industries.

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

Solution:

The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform that brings together activists from various sectors, including human rights, environmentalism, labour, youth, and women's groups, to oppose neoliberal globalization.

Answer: (2) World Social Forum

Quick Tip

The World Social Forum is an important space for dialogue among global civil society organizations opposed to neoliberal economic policies and global inequality.

25. 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.

Solution:

Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, encompassing not only economic but also cultural, political, and social aspects, affecting various sectors of human life across the globe.

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

Quick Tip

Globalization involves interconnectedness in multiple dimensions such as trade, culture, technology, and politics, making it more than just an economic process.

26. When is 'Ambedkar Jayanti' observed in India?

1. January 14
2. February 14
3. March 14
4. April 14

Solution:

Ambedkar Jayanti is observed on April 14 in India. It commemorates the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution and a champion of social justice.

Answer: (4) April 14

Quick Tip

Ambedkar Jayanti is a public holiday in India, celebrating Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contributions to social equality and his role in drafting the Constitution of India.

Study the picture given below and answer the five questions that follow :



27. Look at the picture and identify the Logo.

1. EU
2. SAARC
3. UN
4. ASEAN

Solution:

The logo shown in the picture belongs to ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), a regional organization promoting economic, political, and security cooperation among its Southeast Asian member countries.

Answer: (4) ASEAN

Quick Tip

ASEAN is a key player in regional cooperation in Southeast Asia, working on issues like economic development, security, and cultural exchange among its 10 member countries.

28. Who was the second Secretary General of UN?

1. U. Thant
2. Trygve Lie
3. Dag Hammarskjold
4. Kurt Waldheim

Solution:

The second Secretary-General of the United Nations was Dag Hammarskjold, who served from 1953 until his death in 1961.

Answer: (3) Dag Hammarskjold

Quick Tip

Dag Hammarskjold is remembered for his efforts in peacekeeping and for his tragic death in a plane crash while on a peace mission in Africa in 1961.

29. Which day is celebrated as the UN day?

1. 20th October
2. 22nd October
3. 24th October
4. 26th October

Solution:

24th October is celebrated as UN Day to mark the anniversary of the entry into force of the United Nations Charter in 1945.

Answer: (3) 24th October

Quick Tip

UN Day is celebrated globally to recognize the work and contributions of the United Nations in maintaining peace, security, and promoting human rights.

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

Solution:

The United Nations was founded as a successor to the League of Nations after World War II. The League of Nations, established after World War I, was intended to prevent future conflicts but was largely ineffective.

Answer: (1) League of Nations

Quick Tip

The UN was founded in 1945 to replace the League of Nations, aiming to promote international peace and cooperation, with lessons learned from the failures of the League.

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

Solution:

UNDP stands for United Nations Development Programme, which is the UN's global development network that works to reduce poverty, promote good governance, and implement sustainable development practices.

Answer: (2) United Nations Development Programme

Quick Tip

The UNDP focuses on various global development challenges, including poverty reduction, crisis recovery, and environmental sustainability in developing countries.

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

In the North-East, regional aspirations reached a turning point in the 1980s. This region now consists of seven States, also referred to as the ‘Seven Sisters’. The region has only 4 percent of the country’s population but about twice as much share of its area. A small corridor of about 22 kilometers connects the region to the rest of the country. Otherwise, the region shares boundaries with China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh and serves as India’s gateway to South-East Asia.

The region has witnessed a lot of change since 1947. Tripura, Manipur, and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were erstwhile Princely States which merged with India after Independence. The entire region of North-East has undergone considerable political reorganization. Nagaland State was created in 1963; Manipur, Tripura, and Meghalaya in 1972, while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh became separate States only in 1987. The Partition of India in 1947 had reduced the North-East to a land-locked region and affected its economy. Cut off from the rest of India, the region suffered neglect in developmental terms. Its politics too remained insulated. At the same time, most States in this region underwent major demographic changes due to an influx of migrants from neighboring States and countries.

The isolation of the region, its complex social character, and its backwardness compared to other parts of the country have all resulted in the complicated set of demands from different States of the North-East. The vast international border and weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India have further added to the delicate nature of politics there. Three issues dominate the politics of North-East: demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to ‘outsiders’. Major initiatives on the first issue in the 1970s set the stage for some dramatic developments on the second and the third in the 1980s.

32. North-East region consists of seven States called _____ .

1. Seven Sisters

2. Seven Stars
3. Seven Seas
4. Seven Brothers

Solution:

The North-East region of India consists of seven States commonly referred to as the Seven Sisters.

Answer: (1) Seven Sisters

Quick Tip

The Seven Sisters of the North-East are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

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

Solution:

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

Answer: (3) China, Myanmar and Bangladesh

Quick Tip

The North-East region is strategically important for India due to its international borders with China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.

34. In which year was the State of Nagaland created?

1. 1961
2. 1963

3. 1965

4. 1967

Solution:

The State of Nagaland was created in 1963.

Answer: (2) 1963

Quick Tip

Nagaland was one of the first States in the North-East to be formed after India's independence in 1947.

35. Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States?

1. Manipur

2. Mizoram

3. Nagaland

4. Meghalaya

Solution:

The Khasi tribes are an ethnic group from Meghalaya.

Answer: (4) Meghalaya

Quick Tip

The Khasi people are indigenous to Meghalaya and play an important role in the cultural and social life of the state.

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

Solution:

The North-East region of India serves as a gateway to South-East Asia, due to its geographical proximity and international borders with countries like Myanmar.

Answer: (1) South-East Asia

Quick Tip

The North-East is critical for India's Act East Policy, which aims to improve trade and cultural ties with South-East Asian nations.

37. 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

Solution:

The Maharaja of Kashmir entered into the Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947, a temporary arrangement to maintain the status quo before making any formal decisions regarding accession.

Answer: (4) Maharaja of Kashmir

Quick Tip

The Standstill Agreement allowed princely states to delay making a final decision on joining India or Pakistan after independence in 1947.

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

Solution:

The princely states of Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir were reluctant to sign the Instrument of Accession with India at the time of independence.

Answer: (4) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir

Quick Tip

Many princely states hesitated to join India or Pakistan after independence, leading to conflicts and negotiations, such as in Kashmir and Hyderabad.

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

Solution:

The Muslim League advanced the ‘two-nation theory’, which proposed that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations, leading to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Answer: (2) Muslim League

Quick Tip

The two-nation theory, proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Muslim League, played a crucial role in the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan.

40. Who was known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Sardar Patel
3. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
4. Potti Sriramulu

Solution:

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as Frontier Gandhi, was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and a prominent leader in the Indian freedom struggle, particularly in the North-West Frontier Province.

Answer: (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Quick Tip

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a strong advocate of non-violence and was a key figure in the Khudai Khidmatgar movement, which opposed British rule in India.

41. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) S.A. Dange	(IV) Communist Party of India
(B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(I) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(C) Minoo Masani	(II) Swatantra Party
(D) Ashok Mehta	(III) Praja Socialist Party

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

Solution:

The correct match is:

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

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

Quick Tip

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, which later became the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

42. Who was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of Independent Labour Party?

1. Acharya Narendra Dev
2. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
3. A.K. Gopalan
4. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

Solution:

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the founder of the Independent Labour Party in 1936. He worked tirelessly for the rights of Dalits and the oppressed sections of society.

Answer: (4) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

Quick Tip

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is remembered as the principal architect of the Indian Constitution and a champion of social justice, particularly for marginalized communities.

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

Solution:

Verghese Kurien is known as the Milkman of India. He was the architect of India's White Revolution, which transformed India into the world's largest milk producer through the Operation Flood program.

Answer: (3) Verghese Kurien

Quick Tip

Vergheese Kurien's efforts in the dairy industry were instrumental in the success of the cooperative model in India, benefiting millions of farmers.

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

Solution:

Statement I is correct because the Second Five Year Plan in India focused on the development of heavy industries such as steel, railways, and machinery.

Statement II is incorrect because the bulk of these industries were meant to be developed by the public sector, not the private sector, under the socialist model.

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

Quick Tip

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) in India was designed under the influence of the Soviet model, emphasizing heavy industry and public sector enterprises.

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

Solution:

The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of P.C. Mahalanobis. He was an Indian statistician who played a key role in designing the strategy for the development of heavy industries in India.

Answer: (2) P.C. Mahalanobis

Quick Tip

The Mahalanobis model emphasized the development of capital goods industries and set the foundation for industrialization in India.

46. 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

Solution:

India rejected the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as discriminatory because it prevented only non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons, while allowing the nuclear powers to retain their arsenals.

Answer: (2) Non-Proliferation Treaty

Quick Tip

India has consistently opposed the NPT on the grounds that it creates unequal obligations between nuclear and non-nuclear states.

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

1. Bengaluru
2. Belgrade
3. Belgium

4. Belarus

Solution:

The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in Belgrade in 1961.

Answer: (2) Belgrade

Quick Tip

The Non-Aligned Movement was founded by countries that did not formally align with either the United States or the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

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

1. Nepal
2. Pakistan
3. China
4. Bangladesh

Solution:

The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed between India and Pakistan after the 1971 war, aimed at restoring peace and normalizing relations between the two countries.

Answer: (2) Pakistan

Quick Tip

The Shimla Agreement laid the foundation for bilateral relations between India and Pakistan, emphasizing peaceful resolution of disputes.

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

Solution:

K. Kamaraj proposed in 1963 that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers. This proposal came to be known as the Kamaraj Plan.

Answer: (3) K. Kamaraj

Quick Tip

The Kamaraj Plan was introduced to revitalize the Congress party and allow younger leadership to emerge.

50. Who gave the strategy of ‘Non-Congressism’?

1. Ram Manohar Lohia
2. C. Natarajan Annadurai
3. K. Kamaraj
4. Karpoori Thakur

Solution:

The strategy of ‘Non-Congressism’ was given by Ram Manohar Lohia. He advocated for a united opposition to defeat the Congress party, believing that the Congress had become complacent and needed to be challenged by other political parties.

Answer: (1) Ram Manohar Lohia

Quick Tip

Ram Manohar Lohia’s strategy of Non-Congressism led to the formation of several coalitions that opposed Congress dominance in Indian politics, especially in the 1960s.