

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

Question 1. 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

Correct Answer: (2) Nizam of Hyderabad

Solution: The **Nizam of Hyderabad** entered into a **Standstill Agreement** with India in **November 1947**, which was meant to maintain the status quo while further negotiations about the state's accession were underway.

Quick Tip

The Standstill Agreement allowed princely states some time to make decisions about their integration with India or Pakistan during the early years of independence.

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

Correct Answer: (4) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir

Solution: The princely states of **Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir** showed reluctance in signing the **Instrument of Accession** with India during the period of independence, leading to complex political scenarios.

Quick Tip

The integration of princely states into India was a major challenge post-independence, requiring diplomatic and military efforts to unify the nation.

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

Correct Answer: (2) Muslim League

Solution: The **Muslim League** was the primary advocate of the ‘two-nation theory,’ which held that Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations with distinct religions, cultures, and social norms. This theory eventually led to the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Quick Tip

The ‘two-nation theory’ was championed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and became the basis for the demand for a separate Muslim state, resulting in the formation of Pakistan.

Question 4. Who was known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Sardar Patel

3. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

4. Potti Sriramulu

Correct Answer: (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Solution: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as **Frontier Gandhi**, was a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement, known for his commitment to non-violence and his close association with Mahatma Gandhi. He worked mainly in the North-West Frontier Province.

Quick Tip

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan founded the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement, which promoted peaceful resistance to British rule.

Question 5. 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)

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

Solution: The correct matches are:

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

Quick Tip

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, founded by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, later evolved into the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), a major political force in India.

Question 6. 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

Correct Answer: (4) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

Solution: Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar was a prominent leader of the anti-caste movement and founded the **Independent Labour Party** in 1936. He dedicated his life to fighting social discrimination against Dalits and improving their socio-economic status.

Quick Tip

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is widely respected for his role in drafting the Indian Constitution and advocating for the rights of marginalized communities.

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

Correct Answer: (3) Verghese Kurien

Solution: Verghese Kurien is known as the **Milkman of India** for his role in the **White Revolution** and the successful implementation of the **Operation Flood** program, which transformed India into one of the world's largest milk producers.

Quick Tip

Verghese Kurien's work revolutionized the dairy industry in India and demonstrated the power of cooperative movements in rural development.

Question 8. 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

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

Solution: **Statement I** is correct, as the **Second Five Year Plan** of India focused on building heavy industries such as steel, railways, and energy production. **Statement II** is incorrect, as these industries were mainly developed by the public sector under the socialist economic model of the time.

Quick Tip

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961), based on the Mahalanobis model, aimed at rapid industrialization and was a key step in shaping India's economic policy.

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

Correct Answer: (2) P.C. Mahalanobis

Solution: The **Second Five Year Plan** was drafted under the guidance of **P.C. Mahalanobis**, a renowned Indian statistician. His model focused on the growth of heavy industries to build a strong economic base for the nation.

Quick Tip

The Mahalanobis model prioritized the public sector and capital goods industries, laying the foundation for industrial growth in India.

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

Correct Answer: (2) Non-Proliferation Treaty

Solution: India rejected the **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** because it was considered discriminatory, allowing existing nuclear powers to retain their weapons while prohibiting others from acquiring them.

Quick Tip

India has consistently advocated for nuclear disarmament but opposes treaties that create unequal obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear states.

Question 11. Where was the first summit of the NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) held?

1. Bengaluru
2. Belgrade
3. Belgium
4. Belarus

Correct Answer: (2) Belgrade

Solution: The first summit of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** was held in **Belgrade, Yugoslavia**, in 1961. This movement aimed to provide an independent path for countries that did not wish to align with either the US or the Soviet bloc during the Cold War.

Quick Tip

NAM was a significant platform for newly independent nations to assert their sovereignty and avoid Cold War power struggles.

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

Correct Answer: (2) Pakistan

Solution: The **Shimla Agreement of 1972** was signed between **India and Pakistan** to establish a framework for the normalization of bilateral relations and resolving disputes peacefully following the 1971 war.

Quick Tip

The Shimla Agreement emphasized mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

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

Correct Answer: (3) K. Kamaraj

Solution: **K. Kamaraj** proposed the idea in **1963** that senior Congress leaders should step down from their posts to allow younger party workers to assume leadership roles. This proposal, known as the **Kamaraj Plan**, aimed at revitalizing the party and infusing fresh leadership.

Quick Tip

The **Kamaraj Plan** was introduced to rejuvenate the Congress party by creating opportunities for younger leaders, strengthening its leadership base.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Ram Manohar Lohia

Solution: **Ram Manohar Lohia** proposed the strategy of 'Non-Congressism', advocating for a unified opposition front against the Congress party to challenge its political dominance in India. This strategy encouraged alliances among various opposition parties to present a strong alternative to the Congress.

Quick Tip

Lohia's idea of Non-Congressism played a key role in Indian politics during the 1960s and 1970s, leading to coalition politics and reshaping the political landscape.

Question 15. 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

Correct Answer: (3) Janata Party

Solution: The **Mandal Commission** was appointed by the **Janata Party government** in 1979 to identify and promote the welfare of socially and educationally backward classes in India. The Commission's recommendations led to the implementation of reservation policies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

Quick Tip

The Mandal Commission's recommendations in the 1990s significantly influenced India's social structure, sparking debates and protests over affirmative action policies.

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

Correct Answer: (3) George Fernandes

Solution: The 1974 nationwide railway strike was led by **George Fernandes**, a well-known trade union leader. The strike, involving over 1.7 million workers, was one of the largest industrial actions in independent India and highlighted the grievances of railway employees.

Quick Tip

George Fernandes' leadership during the 1974 railway strike showcased the power and unity of organized labor movements in India.

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

Correct Answer: (3) Akali Dal

Solution: The **Akali Dal** spearheaded the movement for the formation of **Punjabi Suba**, advocating for a separate Punjabi-speaking state. The movement was driven by linguistic and cultural identity, leading to the reorganization of Punjab in 1966.

Quick Tip

The creation of Punjabi Suba was a landmark event in India's linguistic reorganization, strengthening cultural identity within Punjab.

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

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

Solution: **E.V. Ramasami Naicker**, popularly known as **Periyar**, was a prominent leader of the anti-Brahmin movement in Tamil Nadu. He was associated with the **Justice Party** and later founded the **Dravidar Kazhagam**, advocating for social reform and rationalism.

Quick Tip

Periyar's efforts to challenge caste-based discrimination and promote social justice have left a lasting impact on Tamil Nadu's socio-political landscape.

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

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

Solution: **BAMCEF** stands for **Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation**. It is an organization that represents and works for the empowerment of marginalized and minority communities in India, primarily focusing on social justice and equality.

Quick Tip

BAMCEF aims to bring socio-economic equality by championing the rights and welfare of backward and minority communities in India.

Question 20. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Prime Minister)	List-II (Period)
(A) H.D. Deve Gowda	(III) April 1997 – March 1998
(B) I.K. Gujral	(II) June 1996 – April 1997
(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:

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

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

Solution: The correct matches are as follows:

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

Quick Tip

The timeline of prime ministers highlights important periods of political change and policy-making in India's recent history.

Question 21. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?

- Mayawati
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Jagjivan Ram
- Kanshi Ram

Correct Answer: (4) Kanshi Ram

Solution: The **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)** was founded by **Kanshi Ram** in 1984. The party was established to represent and advocate for the rights of marginalized communities, including Dalits, Adivasis, and Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

Quick Tip

Kanshi Ram played a pivotal role in organizing and empowering marginalized communities, transforming their political representation through the BSP.

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

Correct Answer: (2) Shock Therapy

Solution: The economic model known as **Shock Therapy** was applied in Russia, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe during the 1990s to transition from centrally planned economies to market-oriented ones. It involved rapid privatization, market liberalization, and economic restructuring influenced by the World Bank and the IMF.

Quick Tip

Shock Therapy led to widespread economic and social changes, but it was also associated with severe hardships, including inflation and unemployment in many countries.

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

Correct Answer: (4) 1985

Solution: Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the role of General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in **1985**. His leadership introduced key reforms such as **Perestroika** (restructuring) and **Glasnost** (openness), which aimed to modernize the Soviet political and economic system, eventually leading to significant transformations in the Soviet Union.

Quick Tip

Gorbachev's reforms played a critical role in ending the Cold War and altering the geopolitical structure of Europe.

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

Correct Answer: (1) Denmark and Sweden

Solution: **Denmark and Sweden** are members of the European Union that have opted not

to adopt the Euro as their currency. Instead, they continue to use their own national currencies for a combination of political, economic, and national identity-related reasons.

Quick Tip

Several EU nations have retained their currencies, showcasing diverse economic preferences within the Union.

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

Correct Answer: (3) Security and Foreign Policy

Solution: Established in **1994**, the **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)** focuses primarily on matters of **Security and Foreign Policy** among its participating countries. It serves as a platform for dialogue and cooperation on issues like conflict prevention, crisis management, and regional security.

Quick Tip

The ARF brings together ASEAN members and other major powers to discuss regional security concerns, enhancing peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

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

Correct Answer: (2) China

Solution: **China** introduced the 'Open Door' policy in **1978**, marking a pivotal moment of economic transformation led by Deng Xiaoping. This policy opened China to global trade and foreign investments, transitioning the nation towards a market-driven economy.

Quick Tip

Since implementing the Open Door policy in 1978, China has experienced rapid economic growth, establishing itself as one of the world's largest and fastest-growing economies.

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

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

Solution: In **1966**, **Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman** presented a six-point agenda demanding greater autonomy for East Pakistan (currently Bangladesh). This proposal focused on political and economic self-governance, aiming to grant more authority to East Pakistan over its affairs. The six-point movement became a cornerstone in Bangladesh's struggle for independence.

Quick Tip

The Six-Point Movement led by Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman significantly contributed to the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Afghanistan

Solution: In 2007, **Afghanistan** became a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), thereby expanding the membership to eight countries and enhancing the organization's regional influence and collaboration efforts.

Quick Tip

SAARC aims to foster economic and regional integration among South Asian nations. Afghanistan's inclusion reflected the growing importance of cooperation in this region.

Question 29. Which of the following countries is not included in South Asia?

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

Correct Answer: (2) China

Solution: **China** is not considered part of South Asia. The South Asian region primarily comprises countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, and Afghanistan, whereas China is classified under East Asia.

Quick Tip

Geographical regions play a key role in global politics, and distinguishing between South Asia and East Asia is crucial for regional studies.

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

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

Solution: The **Yalta Conference** in **1945** featured the ‘Big Three’ leaders: **Franklin D. Roosevelt** of the United States, **Winston Churchill** of the United Kingdom, and **Joseph Stalin** of the Soviet Union. Together, they laid plans for post-war Europe and agreed to the establishment of the United Nations.

Quick Tip

The Yalta Conference was a landmark event that shaped the global order and led to the creation of the United Nations.

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

1. 1951

2. 1953
3. 1955
4. 1957

Correct Answer: (4) 1957

Solution: The **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** was founded in **1957** with the primary mission of promoting the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy while ensuring that it is not used for military purposes.

Quick Tip

The IAEA plays a pivotal role in monitoring global nuclear activities and enforcing safety standards, contributing significantly to international nuclear security.

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

Correct Answer: (2) World Bank

Solution: The **World Bank** is an international financial institution that offers loans and grants to its member countries. Its main focus areas include human development initiatives such as education and healthcare, infrastructure development, agriculture, rural development, and environmental protection.

Quick Tip

The World Bank's work supports economic development and poverty reduction globally by funding and advising on various projects.

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

Correct Answer: (2) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

Solution: START stands for the **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty**, a series of agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union (later Russia) aimed at reducing and limiting the number of strategic offensive weapons.

Quick Tip

START was a landmark treaty in the disarmament process, leading to substantial reductions in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the US and Russia.

Question 34. Which of the following is a threat to global security?

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

Correct Answer: (3) Terrorism

Solution: Terrorism is widely recognized as a significant threat to global security. It undermines stability by spreading fear, violence, and disruption across countries and regions, necessitating coordinated international counterterrorism efforts.

Quick Tip

Addressing terrorism requires a comprehensive approach involving international cooperation, law enforcement, and tackling root causes.

Question 35. 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 Chit-tagong 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)

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

Solution:

The correct matching is:

- (A) Mapuche are indigenous to ****Chile (III)****.
- (B) The Kuna Tribe resides ****East of Panama Canal (I)****.

- (C) The Indigenous people of the Cordillera Region are found in the **Philippines (IV)**.
- (D) The Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are from **Bangladesh (II)**.

Quick Tip

Recognizing indigenous communities enriches our understanding of their unique cultures, histories, and geographic identities.

Question 36. When was the Kyoto Protocol signed?

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

Correct Answer: (3) 1997

Solution: The **Kyoto Protocol** was signed in **1997**. It represents an international treaty obligating participating nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, recognizing the role of human activity in global warming.

Quick Tip

The Kyoto Protocol set binding emission reduction targets for developed countries, establishing a framework for future climate action agreements.

Question 37. When was the Energy Conservation Act passed?

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

Correct Answer: (3) 2001

Solution: India passed the **Energy Conservation Act** in **2001** to create a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for promoting energy efficiency and conservation across industries and various sectors.

Quick Tip

Promoting energy efficiency through laws like the Energy Conservation Act is key to sustainable energy management in India.

Question 38. 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

Correct Answer: (2) World Social Forum

Solution: The **World Social Forum (WSF)** is a space for dialogue and coordination among civil society groups, including human rights activists, environmentalists, labour unions, and other movements that oppose neoliberal globalization and advocate for social justice.

Quick Tip

The WSF serves as a platform for diverse social movements to collaborate on creating an alternative vision to neoliberal policies.

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.

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

Solution: **Globalization** is considered a **multi-dimensional phenomenon** as it influences and integrates various aspects of human existence, including economic, cultural, political, and social dimensions on a global scale.

Quick Tip

Globalization transcends economic connections, incorporating cultural exchange, technological advancements, and political changes that shape societies worldwide.

Question 40. When is ‘Ambedkar Jayanti’ observed in India?

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

Correct Answer: (4) April 14

Solution: **Ambedkar Jayanti** is celebrated on **April 14** each year in India, marking the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a prominent social reformer, jurist, and principal architect of the Indian Constitution.

Quick Tip

The observance of Ambedkar Jayanti reflects his significant contributions toward social justice, equality, and the empowerment of marginalized communities in India.

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



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

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

Correct Answer: (3) UN

Solution: The image depicts the logo of the **United Nations (UN)**, an international or-

gанизation founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and cooperation among countries worldwide.

Quick Tip

The UN logo symbolizes global peace and unity, emphasizing international cooperation to address global challenges.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Dag Hammarskjold

Solution: **Dag Hammarskjold** served as the second Secretary-General of the United Nations from **1953 until his death in 1961**. He is known for his dedication to peacekeeping and efforts to mediate international conflicts.

Quick Tip

Hammarskjold's legacy includes strengthening the UN's role in international peacekeeping and diplomatic missions, making him a revered figure in the organization's history.

Question 43. Which day is celebrated as the UN day?

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

4. 26th October

Correct Answer: (3) 24th October

Solution: **24th October** is observed globally as **UN Day** to commemorate the anniversary of the United Nations Charter coming into effect in **1945**. This day celebrates the UN's efforts and contributions to global peace and cooperation.

Quick Tip

UN Day serves as a reminder of the organization's mission to foster international collaboration in addressing global issues.

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

Correct Answer: (1) League of Nations

Solution: The **United Nations (UN)** was established in **1945** as a successor to the **League of Nations**, which was created after World War I. The League of Nations aimed to maintain peace but failed to prevent World War II, leading to the founding of the UN with a broader mandate for global peace and security.

Quick Tip

The UN's creation was driven by lessons learned from the League of Nations, emphasizing more effective conflict resolution and global cooperation mechanisms.

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

Correct Answer: (2) United Nations Development Programme

Solution: The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** is a global network focused on reducing poverty, enhancing sustainable development, and promoting good governance across member countries.

Quick Tip

The UNDP works with nations worldwide to address critical development challenges and support sustainable progress for all communities.

Question 46. North-East region consists of seven States called .

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

Correct Answer: (1) Seven Sisters

Solution: The North-East region of India is known as the **Seven Sisters** because it comprises seven states that are geographically contiguous and culturally connected.

Quick Tip

The Seven Sisters include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura, each with distinct cultural and ethnic diversity.

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

Correct Answer: (3) China, Myanmar and Bangladesh

Solution: The North-East region of India shares its international boundaries with **China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh**, highlighting its strategic significance in India's geopolitical landscape.

Quick Tip

The geographical location of the North-East makes it a gateway to South-East Asia and is crucial for India's foreign and economic policies in the region.

Question 48. In which year was the State of Nagaland created?

1. 1961
2. 1963
3. 1965
4. 1967

Correct Answer: (2) 1963

Solution: The state of **Nagaland** was officially created in **1963**, becoming one of the first states in the North-East to be granted statehood after India's independence.

Quick Tip

Nagaland's statehood was a step towards addressing regional aspirations and fostering greater integration with the Indian Union.

Question 49. Khasi tribes, an ethnic group, are the inhabitants of which of the following States?

1. Manipur
2. Mizoram
3. Nagaland
4. Meghalaya

Correct Answer: (4) Meghalaya

Solution: The **Khasi** tribes are indigenous to the state of **Meghalaya**, where they are one of the prominent ethnic groups.

Quick Tip

The Khasi people have a matrilineal society, making them culturally distinct within India and contributing to Meghalaya's rich cultural heritage.

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

Correct Answer: (1) South-East Asia

Solution: The North-East region of India serves as a **gateway to South-East Asia**, enhancing India's strategic and economic connectivity with neighboring countries like Myanmar.

Quick Tip

The region plays a key role in India's Act East Policy, which aims to deepen ties with South-East Asian nations through trade, culture, and strategic initiatives.
