



CUET PG Political Science 20th March 2024 Shift I (HUQP18)

Time Allowed : 1 hour 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 300	Total questions : 75
---	----------------------------	-----------------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises 75 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Each question carries 04 (four) marks.
- (iii) For each correct response, candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
- (iv) For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
- (v) Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.
- (vi) To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as correct option.
- (vii) However, after the process of Challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or change in key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.
- (viii) In case a Question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of the fact who have attempted it or not

1. Which of the following statements are CORRECT about Marx's concept of historical materialism?

- (A) The term historical materialism refers to the materialist conception of history.
- (B) Engels credited Marx with being the originator of historical materialism.
- (C) Marx contends that the political structure of society, constituted by its relations of production, is the real foundation of society.
- (D) The society's relations of production 'corresponds to a definite stage of development of material productive forces.'

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: 1. (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution:

Marx's concept of historical materialism revolves around the materialist interpretation of history, focusing on how material conditions shape society. Here's the analysis of each statement:

- 1. **Statement (A):** Correct. The term historical materialism indeed refers to the materialist conception of history, which emphasizes economic structures and their impact on historical development.
- 2. **Statement (B):** Correct. Engels acknowledged Marx as the originator of historical materialism, as Marx developed it into a comprehensive framework for analyzing history and society.
- 3. **Statement (C):** Incorrect. While Marx emphasized the importance of relations of production, he argued that the economic base (relations and forces of production) shapes the superstructure (political, legal, and cultural systems), not that the political structure itself is the foundation.

4. **Statement (D):** Correct. Marx posited that the society's relations of production align with the development stage of material productive forces, demonstrating the dynamic relationship between the economy and society.

Thus, statements (A), (B), and (D) are correct, making option 1 the right choice.

Quick Tip

For theoretical questions, focus on understanding the foundational principles and apply them to analyze each statement critically.

2. Who among the following advocated the concept of relative autonomy of State?

- (1) Ralph Miliband
- (2) Nicos Poulantzas
- (3) Louis Althusser
- (4) Antonio Gramsci

Correct Answer: (2) Nicos Poulantzas

Solution:

Nicos Poulantzas, a Marxist political theorist, is known for advocating the concept of the relative autonomy of the state. This concept suggests that the state, while influenced by the economic base, possesses a degree of independence to act in the interests of the ruling class. Poulantzas emphasized that the state mediates conflicts between various fractions of the ruling class and implements policies to stabilize capitalism. His work contributed to neo-Marxist theories on the role of the state in society.

Quick Tip

Understand the interplay between state autonomy and class structure in Marxist theories to answer similar questions effectively.

3. According to Locke, following are the natural rights of the people:

- (1) Right to equality, self-preservation and right to property.
- (2) Right to self-preservation and right to property.
- (3) Right to life, equality and right to property.
- (4) Right to life, liberty and property.

Correct Answer: (4) Right to life, liberty and property.

Solution:

John Locke, a prominent Enlightenment thinker, argued that natural rights are inherent to all individuals. These rights—life, liberty, and property—are fundamental and cannot be surrendered to any authority. Locke emphasized that governments are created to protect these rights, and any government that fails to do so loses its legitimacy. His ideas heavily influenced liberal political philosophy and the formation of constitutional democracies.

Quick Tip

Link Locke's natural rights to his social contract theory for deeper insights into liberal political philosophy.

4. In which of Marx's writings is it said, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles"?

- (1) The Communist Manifesto
- (2) Social Reform or Revolution?
- (3) The State in Capitalist Society
- (4) Socialism for a Sceptical Age

Correct Answer: (1) The Communist Manifesto

Solution:

Marx and Engels wrote "The Communist Manifesto" in 1848, highlighting the historical materialist view that societal progress occurs through class struggles. This statement underscores the conflict between oppressors and the oppressed as the driving force of history. The text calls for the proletariat (working class) to rise against the bourgeoisie (capitalist class) to establish a classless, communist society.

Quick Tip

Focus on key phrases from Marx's works to link them to their corresponding texts and ideological arguments.

5. The earlier known example of direct democracy is found in:

- (1) Syracuse
- (2) Sparta
- (3) Athens
- (4) Rome

Correct Answer: (3) Athens

Solution:

Athens is renowned for practicing direct democracy in the 5th century BCE. Citizens participated directly in decision-making by voting on laws and policies in assemblies. This system, though limited to free male citizens, laid the foundation for modern democratic practices. Institutions like the Ecclesia (assembly) and the Dikasteria (jury courts) played crucial roles in Athenian democracy.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between direct democracy (Athens) and representative democracy (modern systems) for clarity in similar questions.

6. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Statesman'?

- (1) Thomas Hobbes
- (2) Aristotle
- (3) Plato
- (4) Montesquieu

Correct Answer: (3) Plato

Solution:

Plato, one of the greatest ancient Greek philosophers, authored "Statesman" (also known as "Politikos"). This dialogue explores the nature of statesmanship, governance, and the ideal ruler. Plato distinguishes between true statesmanship and mere political manipulation, emphasizing the importance of wisdom and virtue in leadership.

Quick Tip

Remember Plato's trilogy—Republic, Statesman, and Laws—as foundational texts for his political philosophy.

7. Who among the following is *not* a Realist thinker?

- (1) Thomas Hobbes
- (2) Kenneth Waltz
- (3) Woodrow Wilson
- (4) Hans J. Morgenthau

Correct Answer: (3) Woodrow Wilson

Solution:

Woodrow Wilson is not a Realist thinker; instead, he is associated with Idealism, emphasizing moral principles and international cooperation. In contrast, thinkers like Thomas Hobbes, Kenneth Waltz, and Hans J. Morgenthau are pivotal figures in Realism, which focuses on power, self-interest, and state-centric policies in international relations.

Quick Tip

Differentiate Realist thinkers (power-centric) from Idealist thinkers (morality and cooperation) for conceptual clarity.

8. Chronologically arrange the SAARC Specialized bodies according to the year of their establishment.

- (A) SAARC Development Fund

- (B) SAARC Arbitration Council
- (C) South Asian Regional Standards Organisations
- (D) SAARC Agriculture Centre

Choose the correct answer from the options below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (D), (A), (B), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (3) (D), (A), (B), (C)

Solution:

The chronological order of establishment is:

- **SAARC Agriculture Centre (D):** Established in 1988 as one of the oldest bodies under SAARC.
- **SAARC Development Fund (A):** Officially operational in 2010 to finance regional integration projects.
- **SAARC Arbitration Council (B):** Established in 2010 to settle disputes among member states.
- **South Asian Regional Standards Organisations (C):** Founded in 2011 to promote regional trade through uniform standards.

Quick Tip

Remember key SAARC bodies and their establishment years to answer related chronology-based questions.

9. Chronologically arrange the books of Mahatma Gandhi according to their year of publication.

- (A) The Story of My Experiments With Truth

- (B) Hind Swaraj
- (C) India of My Dreams
- (D) Satyagraha in South Africa

Choose the correct answer from the options below:

- (1) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (2) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (3) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (4) (B), (C), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

The chronological order of Gandhi's works is:

- **Hind Swaraj (B):** Published in 1909, it presents Gandhi's views on self-rule.
- **The Story of My Experiments With Truth (A):** Autobiography published in 1927.
- **Satyagraha in South Africa (D):** Written in 1928, recounting Gandhi's experiences in South Africa.
- **India of My Dreams (C):** Compilation of Gandhi's writings, published posthumously.

Quick Tip

Chronologically linking Gandhi's works with historical events aids in retention and analysis.

10. Which among the following countries is *not* a member of SAARC?

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Myanmar
- (3) India
- (4) Sri Lanka

Correct Answer: (2) Myanmar

Solution:

Myanmar is not a member of SAARC. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Myanmar is a member of ASEAN but not SAARC.

Quick Tip

Memorize the member states of SAARC for quick identification in similar questions.

11. What were the main reasons for the collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War?

- (A) The structural weaknesses of Soviet-style communism
- (B) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- (C) The impact of Gorbachev's reform process
- (D) Economic and Cultural Globalization

Choose the correct answer from the options below:

- (1) (A) and (B) only.
- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only.
- (3) (A), (C) and (D) only.
- (4) (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

The collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War resulted from:

- **Structural Weaknesses (A):** Soviet-style communism was inefficient and rigid, failing to adapt to modern economic challenges.
- **Gorbachev's Reforms (C):** Policies like Glasnost and Perestroika introduced political openness and economic restructuring, weakening the communist system.
- **Globalization (D):** Economic and cultural globalization exposed the Soviet Union's shortcomings and increased pressures for change.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (B) contributed but was not a primary reason for communism's collapse.

Quick Tip

Focus on key reforms and global trends to understand the multifaceted causes of historical events.

12. Which of the following books has not been written by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

1. Thoughts on Pakistan
2. Annihilation of Caste
3. Gandhi, Nehru and Tagore
4. The Problem of Rupee: Origin and Solution

Correct Answer: 3. Gandhi, Nehru and Tagore

Solution:

The book "Gandhi, Nehru and Tagore" was not authored by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar was known for his scholarly works addressing caste, economics, and social reform, which include "Annihilation of Caste" and "The Problem of Rupee: Origin and Solution." This particular title relates to Indian history but does not fall under his authored works.

Quick Tip

To remember Ambedkar's contributions, focus on his works related to caste and economic reforms.

13. Chronologically arrange the following events related to the global environment.

- (A) Kyoto Protocol
- (B) Rio Earth Summit
- (C) Copenhagen Summit

(D) Johannesburg Summit

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (B), (A), (C), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: 3. (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

The chronological order is as follows: 1. The Rio Earth Summit (1992) laid the foundation for global environmental policies.

2. The Kyoto Protocol (1997) addressed greenhouse gas emissions.

3. The Johannesburg Summit (2002) expanded discussions on sustainable development.

4. The Copenhagen Summit (2009) revisited climate change with updated commitments.

Understanding these events helps in grasping the evolution of global environmental initiatives.

Quick Tip

Memorize environmental summits chronologically by associating them with their key outcomes, such as "Rio for foundation, Kyoto for emissions."

14. Arrange the following events of the Cold War in a chronological manner.

(A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

(B) Korean War

(C) Berlin War

(D) Soviet invasion of Hungary

1. (A), (B), (D), (C)
2. (A), (C), (D), (B)
3. (B), (D), (C), (A)
4. (A), (B), (C), (D)

Correct Answer: 3. (B), (D), (C), (A)

Solution:

1. The Korean War (1950–1953) marked one of the earliest conflicts of the Cold War.
2. The Soviet invasion of Hungary (1956) showcased the USSR’s dominance over Eastern Europe.
3. The Berlin Wall (1961) symbolized Cold War tensions at their peak.
4. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) highlighted the USSR’s military engagements outside its territory.

This sequence reflects the Cold War’s geopolitical and military developments.

Quick Tip

Link Cold War events with their years and broader geopolitical themes for better recall.

15. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Book)	List-II (Author)
A. The Republic	I. Machiavelli
B. Leviathan	II. Hobbes
C. Florentine History	III. Plato
D. Two Treatises of Government	IV. Locke

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

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

Solution:

The correct matching of books with their authors is as follows: 1. "The Republic" by Plato is a seminal work in political philosophy.

2. "Leviathan" by Hobbes discusses the social contract and the need for a sovereign authority.

3. "Florentine History" by Machiavelli explores the political history of Florence.
 4. "Two Treatises of Government" by Locke is foundational for modern democracy.
- This matching reflects the intersection of political theory and history.

Quick Tip

Remember key works of philosophers by associating them with their unique political ideas or historical contexts.

16. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Author)	List-II (Books)
A. John Rawls	I. Wealth of Nations
B. Robert Nozick	II. A Theory of Justice
C. Adam Smith	III. The End of History
D. Francis Fukuyama	IV. State and Utopia

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

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

Solution:

1. John Rawls is known for "A Theory of Justice," a foundational text in modern political philosophy.
2. Robert Nozick authored "State and Utopia," critiquing Rawls's ideas on distributive justice.
3. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is a cornerstone of classical economics.
4. Francis Fukuyama's "The End of History" argues the universalization of Western liberal democracy post-Cold War.

This matching integrates key political and economic philosophies.

Quick Tip

To remember the authors, associate them with their core contributions: Rawls for justice, Nozick for libertarianism, Smith for economics, and Fukuyama for history.

17. List the following events in chronological order.

- (A) Cuban Missile Crisis
- (B) Kargil War
- (C) Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka
- (D) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, USA

- 1. (D), (A), (C), (B)
- 2. (A), (B), (C), (D)
- 3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
- 4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: 1. (D), (A), (C), (B)

Solution:

The correct chronological order is: 1. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (1941) marked the US entry into World War II.

2. The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) brought the world to the brink of nuclear war during the Cold War.

3. The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) deployment to Sri Lanka (1987) was aimed at resolving the Sri Lankan Civil War.

4. The Kargil War (1999) was a conflict between India and Pakistan in the Kargil sector.

Understanding the timeline of these events helps contextualize significant global conflicts and interventions.

Quick Tip

Link each event to its historical context: WWII for Pearl Harbor, Cold War for Cuban Crisis, regional intervention for IPKF, and Indo-Pak conflicts for Kargil.

18. Chronologically arrange the tenure of the following Presidents:

- (A) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (B) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (C) Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam
- (D) Pranab Mukherjee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
- 2. (B), (A), (C), (D)
- 3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
- 4. (C), (B), (A), (D)

Correct Answer: 2. (B), (A), (C), (D)

Solution: The correct chronological order of the Presidents based on their tenure is as follows:

Dr. Zakir Hussain was the President from 1967–1969.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy served from 1977–1982.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam held office from 2002–2007.

Pranab Mukherjee was the President from 2012–2017. This sequence aligns with option 2.

Quick Tip

When arranging leaders or events chronologically, note key historical periods and their sequence to avoid confusion.

19. Which of the following events are matching with their year of occurrence?

- (A) Mumbai Terror Attack by Kasab in 2007
- (B) Terror Attack on Indian Parliament in 2013
- (C) Pulwama Terror Attack in 2014
- (D) Uri Terror Attack in 2016

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), and (D) only
2. (A) and (C) only
3. (B) and (D) only
4. (B), (C), and (A) only

Correct Answer: NO CORRECT ANSWER

Solution: The correct matches with their years are:

- Mumbai Terror Attack by Kasab occurred in 2008.
- Terror Attack on Indian Parliament happened in 2001, not 2013, so it is incorrect.
- Pulwama Terror Attack occurred in 2019, making (C) incorrect.
- Uri Terror Attack occurred in 2016, which is correct.

Quick Tip

Carefully cross-check the years for significant events, as close dates can lead to errors in matching.

20. The President can dissolve Lok Sabha on-

1. the recommendation of Chief Justice of India
2. the recommendation of Rajya Sabha
3. the recommendation of the Council of Ministers
4. the recommendation of the Lok Sabha

Correct Answer: 3. the recommendation of the Council of Ministers

Solution: The President of India can dissolve the Lok Sabha based on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. This action aligns with Article 85 of the Constitution of India, emphasizing the principle of collective responsibility and the constitutional mandate for dissolving the Lower House.

Quick Tip

Remember, the President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister in most legislative actions.

21. Arrange the following organizations chronologically according to their year of establishment:

- (A) ASEAN
- (B) NAM
- (C) UNO
- (D) SAARC

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (C), (B), (D)
- 2. (B), (A), (C), (D)
- 3. (C), (A), (B), (D)
- 4. (C), (B), (A), (D)

Correct Answer: 4. (C), (B), (A), (D)

Solution: The chronological order of these organizations based on their establishment is:

- UNO (United Nations Organization) was established in 1945.
- NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) began in 1961.
- ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) was established in 1967.
- SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was established in 1985. This sequence matches option 4.

Quick Tip

When arranging organizations, note their historical and geopolitical contexts, as these often indicate their time of establishment.

22. Which of the following statements are CORRECT about the Council of States?

- (A) The Council of States is not subject to dissolution.
- (B) One-fourth of the members of the Council of States retire on the expiration of every second year.
- (C) The Council of States has abandoned the system of proportional representation.

(D) The order of retirement of the members is governed by the Council of States (Term of Office of Members) Order, 1952.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), and (D) only
2. (A) and (D) only
3. (B) and (D) only
4. (A), (B), and (C) only

Correct Answer: 2. (A) and (D) only

Solution: The Council of States, or Rajya Sabha, is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution, validating (A).

It still uses proportional representation, making (C) incorrect.

The retirement order of its members follows the 1952 directive, confirming (D). Thus, statements (A) and (D) are correct.

Quick Tip

Understanding the functioning of Rajya Sabha is crucial, as it operates differently from the Lok Sabha, being a permanent legislative body.

23. Which of the following statements are **CORRECT** about theories on global justice?

- (A) Thomas Pogge in his work "The Law of Peoples" has addressed some of the issues of global justice.
- (B) In his eight principles, John Rawls seeks respect for human rights and duty.
- (C) Rawls distinguishes between domestic and global society.
- (D) Thomas Pogge argues that there is a gap between global poor and rich due to the global institutional order.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).

4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: 4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Thomas Pogge's work highlights the inequalities inherent in the global system, emphasizing the gap between rich and poor due to institutional imbalances. Rawls focuses on the moral duties of societies and differentiates domestic and international justice. While Rawls's eight principles stress human rights, his global vision excludes the full spectrum of inequality emphasized by Pogge.

Quick Tip

Focus on the differences between Pogge and Rawls's views on justice to distinguish their approaches in questions like this.

24. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Author/Thinker)	List-II (Books)
A. Thomas Pogge	I. Principles of Social Justice
B. Charles Beitz	II. The Possibility of Altruism
C. Thomas Nagel	III. The Idea of Human Rights
D. David Miller	IV. World Poverty and Human Rights

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Thomas Pogge's work relates to poverty and human rights, emphasizing global inequality. Charles Beitz explores the concept of altruism and how it shapes international justice.

Nagel's contributions focus on human rights philosophy, while Miller addresses justice and social structures.

Quick Tip

Remember key associations of authors with their works, as such questions often test memorization of fundamental texts.

25. Who among the following thinkers wrote "Sexual Politics"?

1. Kate Millett
2. Mary Wollstonecraft
3. Carol Pateman
4. J.S. Mill

Correct Answer: 1. Kate Millett

Solution:

Kate Millett is a foundational thinker in feminist theory, and her book "Sexual Politics" critiques the patriarchal structures embedded in society, literature, and culture. The work revolutionized feminist criticism and introduced the concept of sexual politics as a way to analyze gender-based power dynamics.

Quick Tip

Feminist theories often test conceptual authorship. Associate key thinkers like Millett with their major works.

26. Who among the following linked political development with administrative development?

1. James Coleman
2. Lucian Pye
3. David Easton
4. Max Weber

Correct Answer: 4. Max Weber

Solution:

Max Weber highlighted the interplay between political and administrative development, emphasizing that modernization processes require both political stability and efficient administrative systems. He argued that administrative capacity is central to achieving developmental goals in modern states.

Quick Tip

For development-related questions, focus on theorists like Pye and their emphasis on modernization.

27. Latin America – the region of the world where presidential institutions have dominated since the nineteenth century, is also the region with-

1. Highest numbers of Women as Presidents.
2. Highest numbers of elections take place.
3. The highest level of regime instability.
4. Highest level of economic development has taken place.

Correct Answer: 3. The highest level of regime instability.

Solution:

Latin America's political history is characterized by frequent changes in government and regime instability. Despite strong presidential institutions, the region has faced challenges such as coups, economic crises, and political corruption, which have contributed to this instability.

Quick Tip

Link political systems (like presidentialism) with their historical and regional impacts to better address comparative questions.

28. Who among the following thinkers wrote the book, "The Spirit of Laws"?

1. Montesquieu
2. David Easton
3. Carl J. Friedrich
4. James Bryce

Correct Answer: 1. Montesquieu

Solution:

Montesquieu, a French philosopher, is renowned for his seminal work, "The Spirit of Laws." This book is a foundational text in political science, introducing the concept of the separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. His ideas influenced the framers of modern constitutions worldwide, including the U.S. Constitution.

Quick Tip

Remember Montesquieu for the principle of "Separation of Powers," a cornerstone of modern democracy.

29. Consider the following statements:

- (A). The President cannot send back a Constitutional amendment bill for recommendation to the Parliament.
- (B). The Judiciary also have the power to amend the Constitution.
- (C). The State legislatures cannot initiate any Bill for amendment of the Constitution.
- (D). The Parliament cannot amend the 'basic features' of the Constitution.

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (C) and (D) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: 2. (A), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

- (A) is correct: The President has no authority to return a Constitutional amendment bill once passed by Parliament as per Article 368.
- (B) is incorrect: The judiciary, through interpretations and judgments (e.g., Kesavananda Bharati case), can influence amendments indirectly.
- (C) is correct: State legislatures do not have the power to initiate amendment Bills under Article 368.
- (D) is correct: Parliament cannot alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution as per the Basic Structure Doctrine established in the Kesavananda Bharati case.

Quick Tip

Remember Article 368 for constitutional amendments and the Basic Structure Doctrine for limitations.

30. Chronologically arrange the provisions of the Constitution according to the order of its appearance:

- (A). Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- (B). Protection of life and personal liberty
- (C). Protection against arbitrary arrest
- (D). Freedom of speech and expression

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D).
2. (A), (D), (B), (C).
3. (B), (A), (D), (C).
4. (C), (B), (D), (A).

Correct Answer: 2. (A), (D), (B), (C).

Solution:

- (A) Equality of opportunity in public employment is specified under Articles 15 and 16.

- (D) Freedom of speech and expression comes under Article 19(1)(a).
- (B) Protection of life and personal liberty appears in Article 21, a fundamental right enshrined in Part III.
- (C) Protection against arbitrary arrest relates to Article 22, ensuring procedural safeguards.

Quick Tip

For chronology, focus on Articles 14-22 under Part III of the Indian Constitution for fundamental rights.

31. Which among the following political thinkers argued that ‘man is by nature a political animal’?

1. Socrates
2. Plato
3. Thucydides
4. Aristotle

Correct Answer: 4. Aristotle

Solution: Aristotle’s famous assertion that ”man is by nature a political animal” reflects his belief that human beings are naturally inclined to form communities and participate in governance. He viewed politics as essential for achieving the good life and believed that living in a polis (city-state) distinguished humans from other beings. Aristotle’s work ”Politics” elaborates on this concept, emphasizing the role of humans in creating laws and institutions to achieve collective welfare.

Quick Tip

Aristotle’s philosophy emphasizes the innate sociability of humans; remember this concept as foundational to political thought.

32. Who said that ‘politics is the authoritative allocation of values’ because values are allocated through implementing decisions, not just by making them?

1. David Easton
2. Max Weber
3. Talcott Parsons
4. Almond & Verba

Correct Answer: 1. David Easton

Solution: David Easton defined politics as the "authoritative allocation of values" in his systems theory of politics. According to him, politics is about how values are prioritized and distributed within society through decision-making and policy implementation. His approach emphasized the inputs (demands and supports) and outputs (decisions and actions) of a political system and its feedback mechanisms.

Quick Tip

Easton's theory connects values, authority, and decision-making to understand political systems. Focus on his input-output framework for exams.

33. Legal theory of sovereignty in modern times was first propounded by

1. John Austin
2. Harold J. Laski
3. T. H. Green
4. Jean Bodin

Correct Answer: 1. John Austin

Solution: John Austin is credited with the first systematic theory of sovereignty in his work "Six Books of the Republic" (1576). He described sovereignty as the absolute and perpetual power of a state. Bodin's concept was rooted in the context of centralized monarchies, emphasizing that sovereign authority must be indivisible and supreme within its territory. This laid the foundation for modern legal and political theories of state sovereignty.

Quick Tip

Remember Austin as the pioneer of sovereignty and link his ideas to centralized monarchies and state authority.

34. Which among the following was the reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. Second Round Table Conference
2. Arrest of Gandhiji
3. Chauri-Chaura incident
4. First Round Table Conference

Correct Answer: 3. Chauri-Chaura incident

Solution: The Non-Cooperation Movement was called off by Mahatma Gandhi in 1922 following the Chauri-Chaura incident, where a violent clash between protestors and police resulted in the burning of a police station and the death of 22 policemen. Gandhi believed that the movement's objectives could not be achieved through violence and insisted on maintaining the principle of non-violence, which was central to his philosophy of Satyagraha.

Quick Tip

Link the Chauri-Chaura incident to Gandhi's commitment to non-violence and its pivotal role in Indian independence.

35. Who among the following were not exponents of Positive Liberty?

1. Rousseau
2. T. H. Green
3. Harold Laski
4. Robert Nozick

Correct Answer: 4. Robert Nozick

Solution: Robert Nozick was a proponent of negative liberty, emphasizing minimal state intervention and individual freedom from coercion. Positive liberty, on the other hand, focuses on the ability of individuals to act on their free will, often requiring enabling conditions provided by the state or society. Thinkers like Rousseau, T. H. Green, and Harold Laski advocated positive liberty, emphasizing self-realization and collective welfare.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between negative liberty (Nozick, minimal state) and positive liberty (Rousseau, Green, collective empowerment).

36. Who among the following political thinkers said: "Equal should be treated as equals and unequal should be treated as unequals"?

1. J.S. Mill
2. Aristotle
3. John Locke
4. Plato

Correct Answer: 2. Aristotle

Solution: Aristotle emphasized the idea of distributive justice, where individuals should receive what is due to them based on their merit. Equality should be provided to those who are equal, and inequality must be acknowledged among unequals to maintain fairness.

Quick Tip

Aristotle's principle of justice aligns with meritocracy, where fairness is ensured based on individual capabilities and contributions.

37. Latin America provides the best instances of the technocratic culture. The 'techno-boys' were a cohort of European- or American-trained graduates (mainly in economics or engineering) who influenced economic policymaking in much of the continent, notably Chile, in the final decades of which century?

1. Eighteenth and nineteenth century.
2. Eighteenth century.
3. Nineteenth century.
4. Twentieth century.

Correct Answer: 4. Twentieth century

Solution: During the 20th century, many Latin American countries experienced a shift towards technocratic governance. Economists and engineers trained abroad played a crucial role in policy reforms, particularly in countries like Chile during the 1970s economic restructuring.

Quick Tip

Remember Chile's "Chicago Boys," a group of U.S.-trained economists, as a key example of technocrats influencing policies in Latin America.

38. T.H. Marshall divides citizenship into three parts. What are these?

1. Civil and political
2. Economic, political and cultural
3. Civil, political and social
4. Social, human and cultural

Correct Answer: 3. Civil, political and social

Solution: T.H. Marshall outlined citizenship as encompassing three dimensions: civil (rights like freedom and property), political (participation in governance), and social (access to welfare and education). This holistic view integrates individuals into society effectively.

Quick Tip

Link Marshall's theory to modern welfare states, where all three aspects of citizenship are emphasized.

39. Which of the following Committee recommended for Panchayati Raj system in India?

1. Sarkaria Committee
2. Balwant Rai Committee
3. Singhvi Committee
4. Administrative Reform Committee

Correct Answer: 2. Balwant Rai Committee

Solution: The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, formed in 1957, recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system for decentralized governance. This was implemented to enhance grassroots democracy and local self-governance.

Quick Tip

Panchayati Raj was formally inaugurated in Nagaur, Rajasthan, in 1959, following the recommendations of this committee.

40. The Marxian Theory of surplus value is largely derived from the theory of

1. Adam Smith
2. Thomas Malthus
3. David Ricardo
4. J.S. Mill

Correct Answer: 3. David Ricardo

Solution: Marx's theory of surplus value builds on David Ricardo's labor theory of value. Marx extended this to argue that capitalists exploit workers by extracting surplus value—the difference between a worker's production and their wage.

Quick Tip

Understand Ricardo's labor theory to grasp Marx's critique of capitalist exploitation through surplus value.

41. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of Indian Constitution:

List-I	Leaders	List-II	Role in Constitution Making
A	Sarojini Naidu	I	President of Constituent Assembly
B	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	II	Member of Constituent Assembly
C	Rajendra Prasad	III	Chairman of the Drafting Committee
D	Motilal Nehru	IV	Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

Table 1: Match the Leaders with their Roles in Constitution Making

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 3. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

- Sarojini Naidu was a Member of the Constituent Assembly.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, responsible for drafting the Constitution.
- Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
- Motilal Nehru prepared a draft constitution in 1928 as part of the Nehru Report.

Quick Tip

Remember key roles by associating names with significant historical events, e.g., Dr. Ambedkar's critical role as Drafting Committee Chairman.

42. Whose regime in Indian politics is popularly known as one-party-dominant system?

1. Indira Gandhi
2. Manmohan Singh
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Correct Answer: 3. Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

The one-party dominant system in Indian politics refers to the era under Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership. The Indian National Congress maintained political dominance during the early years of independent India, controlling most legislative bodies.

Quick Tip

Associate "dominance" with Congress's overwhelming victory during the Nehru era to simplify retention.

43. Which of the following writs is issued by Supreme Court in case of illegal detention of a person?

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Mandamus
3. Quo-warranto
4. Certiorari

Correct Answer: 1. Habeas Corpus

Solution:

The writ of Habeas Corpus is used to safeguard individual freedom against unlawful detention. It ensures that a person detained is brought before the court to determine the legality of their detention.

Quick Tip

"Habeas Corpus" literally translates to "You may have the body," ensuring protection against illegal detention.

44. Chronologically arrange the events related to the history of United Nations:

- (A) UN Charter approved in San Francisco by 50 states
- (B) First UN Peacekeeping force sent to Suez Canal
- (C) Trygve Lie appointed Secretary General
- (D) UNDP was established

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
- 2. (A), (D), (B), (C)
- 3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
- 4. (A), (C), (B), (D)

Correct Answer: 4. (A), (C), (B), (D)

Solution:

- The UN Charter was approved in 1945.
- Trygve Lie was appointed the first Secretary-General in 1946.
- The Suez Canal Crisis led to the first Peacekeeping Force in 1956.
- UNDP was established in 1965.

Quick Tip

Link each event to significant historical milestones (e.g., post-World War II for the UN Charter).

45. 'Command Capitalism' was introduced with which five-year plan in India?

1. The First Five-Year Plan
2. The Second Five-Year Plan
3. The Third Five-Year Plan
4. The Fifth Five-Year Plan

Correct Answer: 2. The Second Five-Year Plan

Solution:

The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961), also known as the Mahalanobis Plan, emphasized industrialization under state control, marking the era of Command Capitalism in India.

Quick Tip

Remember "Second Plan = State-led industrialization" to simplify this concept.

46: Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Agreements)	List-II (Year)
A. Tashkent Agreement	I. 1971
B. Shimla Accord	II. 1966
C. Indo-US Nuclear Deal	III. 1996
D. Ganga Water Sharing Agreement	IV. 2005

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

1. The Tashkent Agreement was signed in 1966 following the Indo-Pak war.
2. The Shimla Accord was signed in 1971 after the Bangladesh Liberation War.
3. The Indo-US Nuclear Deal occurred in 2005, marking a milestone in bilateral relations.
4. The Ganga Water Sharing Agreement was established in 1996 to share river waters between India and Bangladesh.

Quick Tip

Match agreements with key historical events to remember their chronology effectively.

47: Which of the following is *not* a type of party system according to Giovanni Sartori's classification?

Options:

1. Single-party system
2. Limited or moderate pluralism
3. Balanced or affective pluralism
4. Extreme or polarized pluralism

Correct Answer: (3) Balanced or affective pluralism

Solution: Balanced or affective pluralism is not part of Sartori's classification. Sartori classifies party systems into categories like single-party systems, moderate pluralism, and polarized pluralism based on the number and interaction of political parties.

Quick Tip

Sartori's classification is based on the number of parties and their ideological spectrum.

48: Who among the following described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority'?

Options:

1. J. Rousseau

2. John Dunning
3. James Madison
4. De Tocqueville

Correct Answer: (4)De Tocqueville

Solution: De Tocqueville described democracy as the tyranny of the majority, emphasizing the potential for majority rule to oppress minority views within a democratic system.

Quick Tip

Associate Tocqueville with critiques of democracy to recall his contribution.

49: In the context of Savarkar's idea of Hindutva, identify the incorrect statement.

Options:

1. Savarkar did not identify India in terms of territorial or political nationalism.
2. His definition of Hindutva included the faiths that had an origin outside the territorial geography of India.
3. An essential of Hindutva is the existence of a common culture.
4. He identified India in religio-cultural terms, with a distinct civilizational boundary.

Correct Answer: (2) His definition of Hindutva included the faiths that had an origin outside the territorial geography of India.

Solution: Savarkar's idea of Hindutva was territorially and culturally rooted in the subcontinent. Faiths originating outside India were not included in his definition.

Quick Tip

Savarkar's Hindutva emphasizes territorial, cultural, and civilizational unity.

50: Who described India as a 'soft state' lacking the capacity to act against the vested interests?

Options:

1. Gunnar Myrdal
2. Atul Kohli
3. Rajni Kothari
4. Paul Brass

Correct Answer: (1) Gunnar Myrdal

Solution: Gunnar Myrdal coined the term 'soft state' to describe India, highlighting its difficulty in implementing policies due to corruption, inefficiency, and resistance from vested interests.

Quick Tip

Link 'soft state' with Gunnar Myrdal and challenges in policy enforcement.

51: Which of the following statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

- (A) First past the post system is followed for all the elections in India.
- (B) Election Commission of India does not supervise Panchayat and municipal elections.
- (C) President of India cannot remove the Election Commissioner.
- (D) Appointment of more than one Election Commissioners in the Election Commission is mandatory.

Options:

1. (A) and (C) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: 1. (A) and (C) only.

Solution:

- (A) Correct: The first-past-the-post system is not followed for Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections.

- (B) Incorrect: The Election Commission of India does not supervise Panchayat and Municipal elections as they are managed by the State Election Commissions.
- (C) Correct: The President can remove the Election Commissioner based on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- (D) Incorrect: Appointment of additional Election Commissioners is not mandatory; it is left to the President's discretion.

Quick Tip

Understand the role and powers of the Election Commission of India to avoid confusion with state-level election bodies.

52: Which of the following is not a type of political culture according to Almond?

1. Parochial political culture.
2. Objective political culture.
3. Participant political culture.
4. Subjective political culture.

Correct Answer: 2. Objective political culture.

Solution:

- Almond and Verba identified three types of political cultures: Parochial, Participant, and Subjective.
- Objective political culture is not part of their classification.

Quick Tip

Memorize Almond and Verba's typology for political culture as it frequently appears in exams.

53: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Books)	List-II (Authors)
A. Making Democracy Work	I. Frank Marini
B. Towards a New Public Administration	II. Jan-Erick Lane
C. Administration: The Art and Science of Organization and Management	III. Albert Lepawsky
D. Public Administration and Public Management	IV. Robert D. Putnam

Options:

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

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

Solution:

- (A) "Making Democracy Work" was authored by Robert D. Putnam.
- (B) "Towards a New Public Administration" was authored by Frank Marini.
- (C) "Administration: The Art and Science of Organization and Management" was authored by Albert Lepawsky.
- (D) "Public Administration and Public Management" was authored by Jan-Erick Lane.

Quick Tip

Link authors to their works by creating mnemonics or using flashcards for quick revision.

54: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
A. Communist Party	I. Gramsci
B. Hegemony	II. Lenin
C. Dictatorship of Proletariat	III. Marx
D. Polycentrism	IV. Togliatti

Options:

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

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

Solution:

- (A) The Communist Party is associated with Lenin.
- (B) The concept of Hegemony is attributed to Gramsci.
- (C) The Dictatorship of the proletariat was proposed by Marx.
- (D) Polycentrism is linked to Togliatti.

Quick Tip

Focus on key thinkers and their seminal ideas for match-the-following type questions.

55: Who among the following political thinkers established the Atmiya Sabha?

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. Dayanand Saraswati
3. V.D. Savarkar
4. B.R. Ambedkar

Correct Answer: 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Solution:

The Atmiya Sabha was established in 1815 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It aimed at propagating religious and social reforms, including the abolition of practices like sati and promoting education.

Quick Tip

For historical questions, remember the contributions of reformers chronologically.

56: Which among the following political thinkers is the author of the book 'Manoeuvres'?

1. Jean Elshtain
2. Cynthia Enloe
3. J. Ann Tickner
4. Susan George

Correct Answer: 2. Cynthia Enloe.

Solution:

Cynthia Enloe is a prominent feminist political thinker known for her work on militarism and feminism. The book "Manoeuvres" critically examines the roles of women in the military and how militarism affects gender roles.

Quick Tip

Focus on identifying notable authors and their works in political thought for direct questions like this.

57: Which Water Treaty between India and Pakistan is one of the bone of contention between two neighbours?

1. The Ganga Water Treaty
2. The Indus Water Treaty
3. The Indus and Ganga Water Treaty
4. The Satluj Water Treaty

Correct Answer: 2. The Indus Water Treaty.

Solution:

The Indus Water Treaty, signed in 1960, is an agreement between India and Pakistan to share the water of the Indus River system. It often causes disputes due to concerns over water distribution and usage.

Quick Tip

Remember key treaties between India and Pakistan as they frequently appear in exams.

58: How many members are nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President of India?

1. 14
2. 12
3. 16
4. 20

Correct Answer: 2. 12.

Solution:

The President of India nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha. These members are chosen for their expertise in fields like literature, science, art, and social services as per Article 80 of the Constitution.

Quick Tip

Memorize the constitutional provisions regarding Rajya Sabha nominations for polity-related questions.

59: Which of the following country is an example of 'coming together federation'?

1. Spain
2. Belgium
3. Switzerland

4. Nepal

Correct Answer: 3. Switzerland.

Solution:

A 'coming together federation' occurs when independent states voluntarily unite to form a larger political entity. Switzerland is a prime example, where various cantons came together to form the Swiss Confederation.

Quick Tip

Understand the difference between 'coming together' and 'holding together' federations with examples for clarity.

60: In the 1971 India-Pakistan war, USA sent which of its aircraft carrier to the Bay of Bengal in support of Pakistan?

1. George Bink 19
2. 5th fleet
3. 7th fleet
4. Washington 12

Correct Answer: 3. 7th fleet.

Solution:

During the 1971 war between India and Pakistan, the USA sent the 7th fleet to the Bay of Bengal. This move was seen as a demonstration of support for Pakistan amidst growing tensions in the region.

Quick Tip

Revisit key events of the 1971 India-Pakistan war, including international involvement, for modern history questions.

61: Which among the following is NOT covered under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution?

1. Right to livelihood
2. Right against solitary confinement
3. Right to freedom from noise pollution
4. Right to active euthanasia

Correct Answer: 4. Right to active euthanasia.

Solution:

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. This includes rights such as livelihood, protection against solitary confinement, and freedom from noise pollution. However, active euthanasia is not covered under this Article.

Quick Tip

Focus on the scope of Article 21 and its judicial interpretations for constitutional law questions.

62: Which of the following are the principal organs of the United Nations Organizations?

- (A) Security Council
- (B) Trusteeship Council
- (C) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- (D) International Court of Justice

Options:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: 1. (A), (B) and (D) only.

Solution:

The principal organs of the United Nations include:

- (A) Security Council
- (B) Trusteeship Council (inactive since 1994 but remains part of the structure)
- (D) International Court of Justice.

UNESCO (C) is a specialized agency, not a principal organ.

Quick Tip

Remember the six principal organs of the United Nations to answer questions on global organizations.

63: In which year was the 'Make in India' policy adopted by the Government of India?

1. 2016
2. 2014
3. 2020
4. 2018

Correct Answer: 2. 2014.

Solution:

The 'Make in India' initiative was launched in 2014 by the Government of India to encourage companies to manufacture and invest in India. It aimed at boosting employment and economic growth by promoting domestic production.

Quick Tip

Recall key years and initiatives related to India's economic development policies.

64: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
A. J.S. Mill	I. A Theory of Justice
B. Robert Nozick	II. On Liberty
C. John Rawls	III. Anarchy, State and Utopia
D. Machiavelli	IV. The Prince

Options:

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

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

Solution:

- (A) J.S. Mill authored "On Liberty".
- (B) Robert Nozick authored "Anarchy, State and Utopia".
- (C) John Rawls authored "A Theory of Justice".
- (D) Machiavelli authored "The Prince".

Quick Tip

Associate prominent thinkers with their key works for match-the-following type questions.

65: Who conceptualised the idea of 'bounded rationality'?

1. A. Etzioni
2. Herbert Simon
3. Max Weber
4. F.W. Riggs

Correct Answer: 2. Herbert Simon.

Solution:

Herbert Simon introduced the concept of 'bounded rationality', which suggests that individuals make decisions within the constraints of limited information, cognitive limitations, and time.

Quick Tip

Understand Simon's contributions to decision-making theories for public administration topics.

Question 66: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Book)	List-II (Author)
A. An Unwritten Future: Realism and Uncertainty in World Politics	I. Jonathan Kirshner
B. Globalization of World Politics	II. Baylis John, Steve Smith, Patricia Owens
C. Power: A Radical View	III. Steven Lukes
D. Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security	IV. Barry Buzan

Options:

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

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

Solution:

- (A) "An Unwritten Future: Realism and Uncertainty in World Politics" was authored by Jonathan Kirshner.
- (B) "Globalization of World Politics" was authored by Baylis John, Steve Smith, and Patricia Owens.

- (C) "Power: A Radical View" was authored by Steven Lukes.
- (D) "Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security" was authored by Barry Buzan.

Quick Tip

To answer such questions, focus on linking well-known authors to their works through regular practice and flashcards.

Question 67: Thucydides' text on the Peloponnesian War is a story between which ancient states?

1. Greek and Roman
2. Austria and Hungary
3. Athens and Sparta
4. Tibet and Taiwan

Correct Answer: 3. Athens and Sparta.

Solution:

The Peloponnesian War, as detailed by Thucydides, was a conflict between the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta. It highlights the dynamics of power and war strategies in ancient Greece.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key historical texts and the events they describe for history-related questions.

Question 68: Which of the following statements is/are CORRECT regarding the basic assumptions of realism?

- (A) Realism explains power politics in terms of egoism.
- (B) Dependency theory is a key aspect of Realism.

- (C) Statecraft and national interest are key aspects of Realism.
(D) Balance of power is essential to preserve the liberty of states.

Options:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (C) and (D) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: 2. (A), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

- (A) Correct: Realism emphasizes the role of egoism in power politics.
- (B) Incorrect: Dependency theory is not associated with Realism; it belongs to critical theories.
- (C) Correct: Statecraft and national interest are fundamental to Realism.
- (D) Correct: The balance of power is a central concept in maintaining liberty and avoiding dominance.

Quick Tip

Understand the core assumptions of Realism and differentiate them from other theories like Liberalism and Marxism.

Question 69: Who among the following political thinkers was the author of "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness"?

1. Ram Mohan Roy
2. M.K. Gandhi
3. B.R. Ambedkar
4. V.D. Savarkar

Correct Answer: 1. Ram Mohan Roy.

Solution:

”The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness” was authored by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1820. It aimed to emphasize the moral teachings of Jesus while challenging orthodox Hinduism.

Quick Tip

Revise key works of prominent Indian reformers for history and social reform-related questions.

Question 70: Among the following statements, which are true regarding United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals or 2030 Agenda?

- (A) The Agenda is a broad Intergovernmental agreement that acts post-2015 Developmental Agenda.
- (B) It does not distinguish between developed and developing nations.
- (C) It is based on the United Nations resolution entitled ”the future we want”.
- (D) The role of global civil society is significantly restricted in this Agenda.

Options:

- 1. A and B only.
- 2. C and D only.
- 3. A, B and C only.
- 4. B and D only.

Correct Answer: 3. A, B and C only.

Solution:

- (A) True: The 2030 Agenda was adopted post-2015 as a global developmental framework.
- (B) True: The SDGs are universal and apply equally to all nations.
- (C) True: It was based on the resolution titled ”the future we want”.
- (D) False: The role of civil society is crucial and emphasized in the Agenda.

Quick Tip

Focus on the core principles and goals of the SDGs for questions on international frameworks.

Question 71: The 'Pahal Scheme' started by the Government of India is related with:

1. Direct transfer of LPG Subsidy
2. Women Education
3. Child Education
4. Agricultural Loan

Correct Answer: 1. Direct transfer of LPG Subsidy.

Solution:

The 'Pahal Scheme' (Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh) was launched to ensure the direct transfer of LPG subsidies to consumers' bank accounts. This initiative promotes efficiency, reduces leakages, and ensures transparency.

Quick Tip

Link government schemes with their objectives and beneficiaries for accurate answers.

Question 72: The constitution of Local Body Ombudsman was recommended by which of the following bodies?

1. Niti Aayog
2. Second Administrative Reform Commission
3. L.M. Singhvi Committee
4. Sarkaria Commission

Correct Answer: 2. Second Administrative Reform Commission

Solution:

The Second Administrative Reform Commission recommended the establishment of a Local Body Ombudsman to enhance accountability, transparency, and address grievances related to

the functioning of local self-government institutions. This was part of its broader agenda for administrative reforms in India.

Quick Tip

Review the key recommendations of various commissions and committees for public administration-related questions.

Question 73: Rousseau's political philosophy furnished the basis for:

1. Popular Sovereignty
2. Absolute Sovereignty
3. Limited Sovereignty
4. Political Sovereignty

Correct Answer: 1. Popular Sovereignty.

Solution:

Rousseau's philosophy emphasized that sovereignty resides with the people, forming the basis of the concept of popular sovereignty. His ideas inspired democratic ideals and social contract theories.

Quick Tip

Connect political thinkers to their core principles to answer theory-based questions effectively.

Question 74: Chronologically arrange the writings of Karl Marx according to the year of publication:

- (A) The Communist Manifesto
- (B) Critique of Gotha Programme
- (C) The German Ideology
- (D) The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte

Options:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (C), (A), (D), (B)
3. (B), (C), (A), (D)
4. (B), (C), (D) only

Correct Answer: 2. (C), (A), (D), (B).

Solution:

- (C) "The German Ideology" (1846)
- (A) "The Communist Manifesto" (1848)
- (D) "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" (1852)
- (B) "Critique of Gotha Programme" (1875)

Quick Tip

Memorize the timeline of significant writings of Karl Marx for history and political thought questions.

Question 75: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
A. Almond & Sidney Verba	I. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach
B. Gabriel Almond & Powell	II. Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America
C. Andre Gunder Frank	III. How Europe underdeveloped Africa
D. Walter Rodney	IV. The Civic Culture

Options:

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

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

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

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

Solution:

- (A) "The Civic Culture" was authored by Almond Sidney Verba.

- (B) "Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach" was authored by Gabriel Almond Powell.

- (C) "Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America" was authored by Andre Gunder Frank.

- (D) "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa" was authored by Walter Rodney.

Quick Tip

Match authors and their works by practicing key texts and their contributions.