

CUET PG 2026 Political Science Question Paper with Solutions (11 March, Shift 1)

General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 75 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 75 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) These questions follow the CUET (PG) examination pattern.
- (iv) Each correct answer is awarded +4 marks, with -1 for an incorrect answer; unattempted questions carry no marks.
- (v) The time allotted for this paper is 90 minutes (75 questions, 300 marks).
- (vi) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Who among the following political thinkers said, "No one deserves his greater natural capacity nor merit a more favourable starting place in society"?

- (A) John Stuart Mill
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) John Rawls
- (D) Robert Nozick

Correct Answer: (C) John Rawls

Solution:

Concept: This quote is a central tenet of John Rawls's theory of justice, specifically regarding the "moral arbitrariness" of natural talents and social circumstances. Rawls argues that the distribution of natural assets (intelligence, strength) and the social family one is born

into are matters of pure luck—what he calls the "natural lottery."

Step 1: Understanding the Moral Arbitrariness of Luck.

Rawls posits that because individuals do not "earn" their high IQ, athletic ability, or wealthy parents, they have no moral claim to the exclusive benefits derived from these advantages. In his seminal work, **A Theory of Justice** (1971), he argues that justice must account for these undeserved inequalities.

Step 2: The Difference Principle.

To address this, Rawls introduces the Difference Principle, which states that social and economic inequalities are permissible only if they result in compensating benefits for everyone, and in particular for the least advantaged members of society. By saying no one "deserves" their starting place, he justifies the redistribution of resources to ensure fairness.

Step 3: Contrast with other thinkers.

While Robert Nozick (Option 4) argued for "entitlement" to whatever one gains through fair exchange (even if based on natural talent), and Mill (Option 1) focused on utility, Rawls specifically focused on the fairness of the initial "starting position" in life.

Quick Tip: Associate John Rawls with the "Natural Lottery" and the "Original Position." He believes justice is "Fairness" and that we must mitigate the effects of accidental birth circumstances.

2. What do you mean by Gaia hypothesis?

- (A) The Earth is best understood as a complex, self regulating living being
- (B) Industrialism originates in patriarchy
- (C) The importance of moral relativism in large scale socialist production
- (D) There is a link between happiness and the level of material consumption

Correct Answer: (A) The Earth is best understood as a complex, self regulating living being

Solution:

Concept: The Gaia Hypothesis was proposed by chemist James Lovelock and co-developed by microbiologist Lynn Margulis in the 1970s. It is a cornerstone of "Deep Ecology" and modern environmental political thought.

Step 1: Definition of the Hypothesis.

The hypothesis suggests that living organisms and their inorganic surroundings (atmosphere, hydrosphere, and soil) evolve as a single, self-regulating system to maintain the conditions for life on Earth. It views the planet not as a rock with life on it, but as a "superorganism."

Step 2: The Mechanism of Homeostasis.

Much like a human body regulates its temperature, the Gaia system uses feedback loops to maintain global temperature, atmospheric content, and ocean salinity. This shifts the focus from "human-centered" (anthropocentric) politics to "earth-centered" (ecocentric) politics.

Step 3: Political Significance.

In Political Science, the Gaia hypothesis is used to support the idea that humans are merely one part of a larger, interconnected biological web. It challenges the Westphalian notion of sovereign borders by highlighting that ecological damage in one area affects the self-regulation of the entire planet.

Quick Tip: Think of Gaia as the ancient Greek name for "Mother Earth." The hypothesis treats the planet as a single living entity rather than a collection of separate parts.

3. In the writings of Thomas Hobbes, sovereignty was used to:

- (A) constitute socialism as the oppositional force within capitalist societies
- (B) justify monarchical absolutism
- (C) differentiate between occupational groups
- (D) demarcate international boundaries between enemy nations

Correct Answer: (B) justify monarchical absolutism

Solution:

Concept: Thomas Hobbes, in his masterpiece *Leviathan* (1651), developed a theory of political obligation based on the necessity of an absolute sovereign to prevent the chaos of the "State of Nature."

Step 1: The State of Nature.

Hobbes described the state of nature as a condition of "war of every man against every man," where life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." To escape this, individuals enter into a social contract.

Step 2: The Leviathan and Absolute Power.

Under the contract, individuals surrender all their rights (except the right to self-preservation) to a "Sovereign" or "Leviathan." Hobbes argued this sovereign must have absolute and indivisible power to enforce laws and ensure peace. If power is divided (as in a democracy or between church and state), the state risks falling back into civil war.

Step 3: Justification of the Monarch.

While the sovereign could technically be an assembly, Hobbes personally favored a Monarch because a single person's interest is more closely tied to the public interest. His theory was a direct justification for the absolute authority of the ruler over the subjects.

Quick Tip: For Hobbes, the choice is simple: Absolute Sovereignty or Total Chaos. He values Security above Liberty.

4. Betty Friedan's critique of the "feminine mystique" is about:

- (A) the cultural myth that women seek fulfilment in domestic life
- (B) the social disadvantages women face can be remedied by deglobalisation
- (C) the origin of patriarchy lies in post modern globality
- (D) Primacy of class politics over sexual politics

Correct Answer: (A) the cultural myth that women seek fulfilment in domestic life

Solution:

Concept: Betty Friedan was a leading figure in the "Second Wave" of feminism. Her book, **The Feminine Mystique** (1963), challenged the post-World War II social order in America.

Step 1: Defining the "Feminine Mystique".

Friedan used this term to describe the widespread social assumption that women could find total fulfillment through housework, marriage, sexual passivity, and child-rearing alone. This "mystique" taught that "truly feminine" women had no desire for higher education, careers, or political voices.

Step 2: The "Problem That Has No Name".

She identified a deep sense of dissatisfaction and depression among suburban housewives who felt trapped in these domestic roles. She called this "the problem that has no name"—a feeling of emptiness resulting from the denial of their individual identity and intellectual potential.

Step 3: Impact on Feminism.

Friedan's critique sparked the liberal feminist movement, advocating for women's entry into the public sphere, professional equality, and the breaking of domestic stereotypes.

Quick Tip: Betty Friedan = Second Wave Feminism. She argued that the "Happy Housewife" image was a myth created by society to limit women's potential.

5. What according to Aristotle was the remedy for preventing a revolution in a monarchy?

- (A) inculcating the spirit of obedience to law
- (B) encourage class antagonism
- (C) enforce ritualistic practices
- (D) control over press

Correct Answer: (A) inculcating the spirit of obedience to law

Solution:

Concept: In Book V of his *Politics*, Aristotle provides a comprehensive analysis of the causes of "stasis" (revolution/instability) and the methods to preserve various forms of government.

Step 1: Causes of Revolution.

Aristotle believed that the main cause of revolution is the feeling of inequality—when people feel they are equal but are treated unequally, or when they feel superior but are treated only as equals.

Step 2: The Rule of Law.

To prevent this, Aristotle emphasized the importance of the spirit of law-abidingness. He argued that even small illegalities can creep in and eventually destroy a constitution. Therefore, the most important preventive measure is to train citizens (and the ruler) to respect the laws and prevent the "spirit of lawlessness" from taking root.

Step 3: Specific Advice for Monarchs.

Aristotle advised monarchs to avoid acting like tyrants. By maintaining the spirit of obedience to law and ensuring that the administration is seen as fair and not for personal gain, the monarch can prevent the resentment that leads to revolution.

Quick Tip: Aristotle's best medicine for a stable state is Education in the Spirit of the Constitution. If citizens respect the Law, the state remains stable.



6. Which among the following is not a recognised national party in India?

- (A) Aam Aadmi Party
- (B) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- (C) Telugu Desam Party
- (D) Bahujan Samaj Party

Correct Answer: (C) Telugu Desam Party

Solution:

Concept: In India, the Election Commission of India (ECI) grants "National Party" status based on specific criteria related to electoral performance across multiple states. If a party fails to maintain these benchmarks, its status can be downgraded to a "State Party."

Step 1: Criteria for National Party Status.

To be recognized as a National Party, a political group must fulfill at least one of the following:

- Win at least 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states.
- Secure at least 6% of the total valid votes in four or more states in a Lok Sabha or Assembly election, and win at least four Lok Sabha seats.
- Be recognized as a "State Party" in at least four states.

Step 2: Analyzing the current status of the listed parties.

As of the most recent updates from the Election Commission:

- **Aam Aadmi Party (AAP):** Recognized as a National Party following its performance in the Gujarat and Goa elections.
- **CPI(M):** Maintains its status as a recognized National Party.
- **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):** Remains a recognized National Party.
- **Telugu Desam Party (TDP):** It is a powerful regional party primarily active in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, but it is currently recognized only as a **State Party**, not a National Party.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The TDP does not meet the "four-state" recognition or the requisite national vote share to be classified as a National Party in the current list provided by the ECI.

Quick Tip: National Party status is dynamic. For example, in 2023, the TMC, NCP, and CPI lost their national status, while the AAP gained it. Always check the latest ECI notifications before an exam.

7. In which year, China joined the WTO?

- (A) 1998
- (B) 1999
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2001

Correct Answer: (D) 2001

Solution:

Concept: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the international body that regulates global trade. China's accession to the WTO was a landmark event in contemporary international political economy, marking its full integration into the global capitalist system.

Step 1: The Long Road to Accession.

China's journey to join the WTO took over 15 years of negotiations. Initially, China was an original member of the GATT (the predecessor to the WTO) but withdrew after the 1949 revolution. The "reform and opening up" period under Deng Xiaoping sparked the renewed desire to join the global trade body.

Step 2: The Date of Entry.

China officially became the 143rd member of the WTO on December 11, 2001. This followed the signing of the accession protocol at the Doha Ministerial Conference.

Step 3: Impact on Global Politics.

Joining the WTO required China to significantly lower tariffs, open up its service sectors, and implement intellectual property protections. In International Relations, this event is often cited as the catalyst for China's "economic miracle" and its rise as the "factory of the world."

Quick Tip: Associate China's WTO entry (2001) with the acceleration of Globalization. It shifted the global balance of economic power from the West toward the East.

8. Which among the following is not a fundamental right under Supreme Court's liberal interpretation of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Right to decent environment
- (B) Right against public hanging
- (C) Right to reputation
- (D) Right to solitary confinement

Correct Answer: (D) Right to solitary confinement

Solution:

Concept: Article 21 states: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." The Supreme Court, through cases like *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*, has transformed this into a "reservoir" of rights that guarantee a life with dignity.

Step 1: Liberal Interpretation.

The Judiciary has ruled that "Life" is not just animal existence but includes everything that makes life meaningful. This has led to the inclusion of the Right to a decent environment (*MC Mehta* cases), the Right to health, and even the Right to Reputation (*Subramanian Swamy* case).

Step 2: Rights for Prisoners.

In the context of criminal justice, the Court has ruled that punishment must not be cruel or degrading. In cases like *Atticus Hoskot* and *Sunil Batra*, the Court recognized the **Right against public hanging** as a part of human dignity.

Step 3: Identifying the Exception.

While the Court protects prisoners, "**Solitary Confinement**" is generally viewed as a harsh punishment that infringes upon a

person's mental well-being. Therefore, the Court has ruled **against** the arbitrary use of solitary confinement. You do not have a "right TO" be in solitary confinement; rather, you have a right **against** it unless it is strictly necessary by law.

Quick Tip: Article 21 is the most evolved article in the Constitution. If a right sounds like it promotes Dignity or Health, it's probably covered under Article 21. Solitary confinement is a restriction on liberty, not a right.

9. In which of Karl Marx's writing, it is said, "The history of all hitherto society is the history of class struggles"?

- (A) A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy
- (B) The German Ideology
- (C) The Communist Manifesto
- (D) The Class Struggle in France

Correct Answer: (C) The Communist Manifesto

Solution:

Concept: This iconic sentence is the opening line of Section 1 ("Bourgeois and Proletarians") of *The Communist Manifesto*, co-authored by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848.

Step 1: Historical Materialism.

Marx's core philosophy is that the "economic base" (how we produce goods) determines the "superstructure" (law, politics, religion). Because different groups have different relationships to the means of production, conflict is inevitable.

Step 2: The Dialectic of Struggle.

Marx outlines that history has always been a struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed: freeman and slave, lord and serf, and now, the **Bourgeoisie** (owners) and the **Proletariat** (workers).

Step 3: Distinguishing the works.

- ***The German Ideology:** Focuses on the development of the "Base/Superstructure" theory.
- ***A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy:** Focuses on economic theory.
- ***The Communist Manifesto:** Is a political pamphlet designed to mobilize the working class, using bold, declarative statements like the one in the question.

Quick Tip: "Class Struggle" is the engine of history for Marx. If you see a quote that sounds like a call to action for workers, it is likely from the Manifesto.

10. In which of the following places, India's the first Municipal Corporation was set up?

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Bombay
- (D) Surat

Correct Answer: (B) Madras

Solution:

Concept: Local self-government in India has a long history, but its formal modern structure began during the British colonial period to manage the growing urban centers (Presidency towns).

Step 1: Historical Context.

The first step toward urban local government was taken in the 17th century by the British East India Company. The objective was to provide civic amenities and raise taxes for the maintenance of the town.

Step 2: The First Corporation.

The Madras Municipal Corporation (now Chennai) was established in 1688. This makes it the oldest municipal body in India and the second oldest in the world outside the United Kingdom.

Step 3: Subsequent Developments.

Similar corporations were later established in Bombay and Calcutta in 1726. Much later, in 1882, Lord Ripon (known as the "Father of Local Self-Government in India") passed a resolution that provided a more democratic framework for these local bodies.

Quick Tip: Remember the year 1688 for Madras. It predates the corporations of Bombay and Calcutta by nearly 40 years.

11. In the electoral system 'alternative vote system' is also known as:

- (A) First past the post system
- (B) Second ballot system
- (C) Preferential voting
- (D) Block vote system

Correct Answer: (C) Preferential voting

Solution:

Concept: The Alternative Vote (AV) is a majoritarian electoral system used to elect a single representative. Unlike the 'First Past the Post' system, which only requires a plurality, the AV system ensures that the winning candidate has the support of a majority of voters.

Step 1: How the System Works.

In this system, voters do not just mark an 'X' next to one name. Instead, they rank candidates in order of preference (1, 2, 3, etc.). Because voters indicate their "preferences," the system is widely known as Preferential Voting.

Step 2: The Elimination Process.

If a candidate receives more than 50% of the first-preference votes, they are elected immediately. If no one reaches this threshold, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated. The votes for the eliminated candidate are then redistributed to the remaining candidates based on the second preferences marked on those ballots. This continues until someone achieves a majority.

Step 3: Global Usage and Comparison.

This system is prominently used for elections to the Australian House of Representatives. It is distinct from the Second Ballot System (used

in France), where a physical second round of voting occurs if no one wins a majority in the first round. In AV, the "second round" happens automatically through the redistribution of preferences on the original ballot.

Quick Tip: Think of Alternative Vote as an "Instant Runoff." It uses preferences to find a winner who is acceptable to the majority, avoiding the "spoiler effect."

12. The key idea of republicanism is:

- (A) universal citizenship
- (B) group self assertion
- (C) dictatorship of the proletariat
- (D) particularistic opportunity

Correct Answer: (A) universal citizenship

Solution:

Concept: Republicanism is a political ideology centered on the idea of liberty and "civic virtue." It views the state as a *res publica* (public matter) rather than the private concern of a ruler.

Step 1: The Concept of the Citizen.

At the heart of republicanism is the status of the Citizen. Unlike a "subject" who owes obedience to a monarch, a citizen is a participating member of a political community. Universal citizenship implies that all members of the political community possess equal rights and responsibilities, regardless of their social or economic background.

Step 2: Civic Participation and Liberty.

Republicanism argues that liberty is not just the absence of interference, but the ability to participate in self-governance. This requires a shared identity as citizens who prioritize the "common good" over individual or "particularistic" interests.

Step 3: Contrast with Liberalism.

While liberalism often focuses on protecting the individual *from* the state, republicanism focuses on the individual's role *within* the state. The idea of universal citizenship ensures that no group is excluded from this public life, preventing the rise of tyranny.

Quick Tip: Republicanism = Public Life. It emphasizes that we are all equal citizens (*Universal Citizenship*) working for the Common Good (*Res Publica*).

13. In which year, did NITI Aayog come into existence?

- (A) 2012
- (B) 2013
- (C) 2014
- (D) 2015

Correct Answer: (D) 2015

Solution:

Concept: NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) is the premier policy "Think Tank" of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. It replaced the decades-

old Planning Commission.

Step 1: The Shift in Planning Philosophy.

The Planning Commission (established in 1950) followed a "top-down" approach with Five-Year Plans. The Union Government decided to move toward a "bottom-up" approach to foster Cooperative Federalism, where States have a stronger say in policy-making.

Step 2: The Formation Date.

The cabinet resolution to form NITI Aayog was passed on January 1, 2015. This marked a formal departure from the command-economy model toward a more consultative and strategic developmental model.

Step 3: Structure and Goals.

NITI Aayog is headed by the Prime Minister (Chairperson) and includes a Governing Council comprising Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories. Its goal is to design long-term strategic policies and provide technical advice to the Centre and States.

Quick Tip: NITI Aayog was born on the first day of 2015. Remember: NITI = Bottom-up + Cooperative Federalism.

14. 103rd Constitution Amendment Act deals with:

- (A) Goods and Services Tax
- (B) Co-Operative Societies
- (C) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections
- (D) Inclusion of Maithili in the 8th Schedule

Correct Answer: (C) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections

Solution:

Concept: The 103rd Amendment (2019) introduced a major shift in India's reservation policy by moving beyond purely "social and educational" backwardness to include "economic" criteria.

Step 1: Constitutional Changes.

The amendment added Article 15(6) and Article 16(6) to the Constitution. These articles empower the State to make special provisions, including reservations in educational institutions and government jobs, for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of citizens.

Step 2: The 10% Quota.

It permits a maximum of 10% reservation for EWS. This is in addition to the existing reservations for SCs, STs, and OBCs. The "EWS" are defined as those who are not covered under the existing schemes of reservation and fulfill certain income/asset criteria.

Step 3: Legal Significance.

This amendment challenged the traditional interpretation of the "50% cap" on reservations set by the Supreme Court in the *Indra Sawhney* case. However, in 2022, the Supreme Court upheld the

validity of the 103rd Amendment, stating that economic criteria can be a valid basis for affirmative action.

Quick Tip: 103rd Amendment = 10% EWS Quota. It marks the first time economic status alone was used as a basis for reservation in the Constitution.



15. Who among the following thinkers has described the structure of the state in his 'Saptanga theory'?

- (A) Ram Mohan Roy
- (B) Swami Vivekananda
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Kautilya

Correct Answer: (D) Kautilya

Solution:

Concept: Kautilya (also known as Chanakya) wrote the *Arthashastra*, one of the world's oldest and most comprehensive treatises on statecraft. His Saptanga Theory (Theory of Seven Limbs) describes the state as a biological organism.

Step 1: The Seven Limbs.

Kautilya argued that a state (*Rajya*) consists of seven interdependent parts:

- **Swami:** The King (The Head)
- **Amatya:** The Ministers/Council (The Eyes)
- **Janapada:** The Territory and Population (The Legs)
- **Durga:** The Fortified Capital (The Arms)

- **Kosha:** The Treasury (The Mouth)
- **Danda:** The Army/Power (The Brain/Force)
- **Mitra:** The Ally (The Ears)

Step 2: Interdependence of the Limbs.

Just as a human body cannot function if one organ fails, a state cannot be strong if any of these seven limbs are weak. Kautilya placed the most importance on the *Swami* (King), as the quality of the leader determines the health of the other limbs.

Step 3: Legacy in Political Thought.

The Saptanga theory is a precursor to modern "Organic" theories of the state. It shows that ancient Indian political thought was deeply analytical, viewing the state as a complex system rather than just a collection of people.

Quick Tip: Saptanga = Sapta (Seven) + Anga (Limbs). Associate this with Kautilya's organic view of the state.

16. In which year, Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) was used for the first time in any election in India?

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2013
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2024

Correct Answer: (B) 2013

Solution:

Concept: The Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is an independent system attached to Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) that allows voters to verify that their votes are cast as intended. It serves as an additional layer of transparency in the Indian electoral process.

Step 1: The Purpose of VVPAT.

When a vote is cast, the VVPAT machine prints a slip containing the serial number, name, and symbol of the candidate chosen by the voter. This slip is visible behind a glass window for seven seconds before being automatically cut and falling into a sealed drop box. This allows for a physical audit of the electronic results if needed.

Step 2: The First Trial.

The VVPAT system was first introduced in India during a by-election in the Noksen Assembly Constituency of Nagaland in September 2013. This pilot project was launched following directions from the Supreme Court of India to ensure "free and fair elections" and to bolster voter confidence in EVMs.

Step 3: National Scaling.

After the success in Nagaland, VVPATs were gradually introduced in various assembly elections. The 2019 General Election marked the first time that VVPATs were used in all parliamentary constituencies across the entire country, ensuring 100% paper trail coverage.

Quick Tip: Remember Nagaland (Noksen) and 2013 as the "birthplace" of VVPAT in India. It was a major step in electoral reform to counter allegations of EVM tampering.

17. Which one of the following international event is commonly said to mark the beginning of modern international politics?

- (A) Peace of Westphalia
- (B) Establishment of League of Nations
- (C) Churchill's Iron Curtain Remark
- (D) Pearl Harbour Attack

Correct Answer: (A) Peace of Westphalia

Solution:

Concept: The study of International Relations (IR) identifies the Peace of Westphalia (1648) as the foundational event that created the "Westphalian System"—the framework for the modern international order based on sovereign states.

Step 1: Ending the Thirty Years' War.

The Peace of Westphalia consisted of a series of peace treaties signed in 1648 that ended the Thirty Years' War in the Holy Roman Empire and the Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Dutch Republic. It fundamentally changed the map of Europe.

Step 2: The Principle of State Sovereignty.

The most significant outcome was the establishment of the principle of State Sovereignty (*Rex est imperator in regno suo*). This meant that each ruler had the exclusive right to govern their own territory and people, free from outside interference, particularly from the religious authority of the Pope or the political authority of the Emperor.

Step 3: The Birth of the Nation-State.

This event shifted the focus of global politics from religious empires to secular nation-states. The core concepts of modern diplomacy, such as territorial integrity, legal equality between states, and the balance of power, all trace their origins back to this 1648 settlement.

Quick Tip: The Peace of Westphalia (1648) created the "rules of the game" for the modern world: Sovereignty, Territory, and Non-interference.

18. How many High Courts are there in India?

- (A) 20
- (B) 25
- (C) 28
- (D) 30

Correct Answer: (B) 25

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Judiciary is integrated and hierarchical, with the Supreme Court at the apex, followed by High Courts at the state and union territory levels. Article 214 of the Constitution mandates a High Court for each state, though Parliament can establish a common High Court for two or more states.

Step 1: The Evolution of Numbers.

For many years, the number of High Courts stood at 21, then 24. The most recent change occurred following the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and the creation of Telangana.

Step 2: The 25th High Court.

The Andhra Pradesh High Court, established in Amaravati, became the 25th High Court of India, commencing operations on January 1, 2019. Previously, the High Court at Hyderabad served as a common court for both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Step 3: Common High Courts.

It is important to note that while there are 28 states and 8 Union Territories, there are only 25 High Courts because some courts have jurisdiction over multiple regions. For example, the Bombay High Court serves Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.

Quick Tip: There are 25 High Courts for 28 states. The newest one is the Andhra Pradesh High Court (2019).



19. Who among the following thinkers is the author of "The Subjection of Women"?

- (A) Mary Wollstonecraft
- (B) Michel Foucault
- (C) John Stuart Mill
- (D) Will Kymlicka

Correct Answer: (C) John Stuart Mill

Solution:

Concept: *The Subjection of Women* (1869) is a foundational text in liberal feminist theory, written by the English philosopher John

Stuart Mill. While Mill is credited as the author, he acknowledged the significant intellectual influence of his wife, Harriet Taylor Mill.

Step 1: The Core Argument.

Mill argues that the legal and social subordination of women to men is "wrong in itself" and is one of the chief obstacles to human improvement. He applies the principles of utilitarianism and individual liberty to argue that society cannot progress if half of its population is excluded from public and intellectual life.

Step 2: Nature vs. Nurture.

A key part of Mill's argument is his challenge to the idea that women are "naturally" inferior. He argues that what is considered "natural" for women is actually the result of forced repression and lack of education. If women were given the same opportunities as men, they would prove to be equally capable.

Step 3: Equality in Marriage and Suffrage.

Mill was one of the first male philosophers to advocate for women's right to vote (suffrage) and for reforms in marriage laws, which at the time stripped women of their legal identity and property. He envisioned marriage as a partnership of equals.

Quick Tip: J.S. Mill used Logic and Utility to prove that women's inequality was an irrational relic of the past. Don't confuse him with Wollstonecraft, who wrote **A Vindication of the Rights of Woman**.

20. In which year India joined the United Nations?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1947
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1952

Correct Answer: (A) 1945

Solution:

Concept: India is an original founding member of the United Nations (UN). Despite still being under British colonial rule at the time, India participated in the foundational conferences of the organization.

Step 1: Founding Membership.

India was one of the 51 original members that signed the United Nations Charter in San Francisco. India officially joined the UN on October 30, 1945, shortly after the Charter came into force.

Step 2: Representing "India".

The Indian delegation at the founding conference was led by Sir Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar. Even before formal independence in 1947, India acted as a voice for decolonization and the rights of oppressed peoples within the UN halls.

Step 3: Continued Role.

Since 1945, India has been a consistent contributor to UN Peacekeeping missions and has frequently served as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, advocating for the reform of UN institutions to reflect modern global realities.

Quick Tip: India was a Founding Member of the UN in 1945, nearly two years before it gained independence from Britain.



21. Who among the following political thinkers said, "Virtue has become caste-ridden and morality has become caste-bound"?

- (A) M. K. Gandhi
- (B) B. R. Ambedkar
- (C) V. D. Savarkar
- (D) Pandita Ramabai

Correct Answer: (B) B. R. Ambedkar

Solution:

Concept: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a profound critic of the Hindu social order. His critique centered on how the caste system petrifies social ethics and prevents the development of a universal moral conscience.

Step 1: The Sociology of Caste.

Ambedkar argued that caste is not just a division of labor but a "division of laborers." In his view, the rigid boundaries of caste prevent individuals from feeling a sense of fraternity toward those outside their specific group. This leads to what he termed "asceticism of the soul," where one's concern is limited only to their own caste members.

Step 2: The Enclosure of Morality.

The quote in the question highlights his belief that in a caste-based

society, "virtue" is not an abstract human quality but is defined by one's adherence to caste rules. If a person follows their caste duties (*Varna Dharma*), they are considered virtuous, even if those duties involve the oppression of others. Thus, morality becomes "caste-bound" rather than universal.

Step 3: Annihilation of Caste.

In his seminal work, *Annihilation of Caste*, Ambedkar explains that for a true democracy to exist, the caste system must be destroyed. He believed that only when morality is freed from the shackles of caste can a society achieve "Social Endosmosis"—the free flow of sympathy and shared experiences among all citizens.

Quick Tip: For Ambedkar, the Caste System is the enemy of Fraternity and Universal Morality. He believed that as long as caste exists, true social reform is impossible.



22. Which provision of the Constitution of India deals with reservation of seats for women in the House of the People?

- (A) Article 329
- (B) Article 330A
- (C) Article 339
- (D) Article 331

Correct Answer: (B) Article 330A

Solution:

Concept: The reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) is a landmark constitutional development

brought about by the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (The Constitution 106th Amendment Act, 2023).

Step 1: Introduction of Article 330A.

The 106th Amendment inserted Article 330A into the Constitution. This article specifically mandates that one-third (approx. 33%) of the total number of seats in the House of the People shall be reserved for women.

Step 2: Vertical and Horizontal Reservation.

The article provides that this reservation also applies to the seats already reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) under Article 330. This means that 1/3rd of the SC/ST seats are reserved for SC/ST women, and 1/3rd of the general seats are reserved for women from the general category.

Step 3: Implementation Timeline.

While the article is now part of the Constitution, its actual implementation is linked to the completion of the next census and the subsequent delimitation exercise. The reservation is intended to last for 15 years from the date of its commencement, unless extended by Parliament.

Quick Tip: Article 330 = SC/ST Reservation in Lok Sabha.

Article 330A = Women's Reservation in Lok Sabha. The "A" signifies the new addition for women.



23. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India does not deal with tribal areas of which one of the following states?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Tripura

Correct Answer: (C) Sikkim

Solution:

Concept: The Sixth Schedule (Articles 244(2) and 275(1)) provides for the administration of tribal areas in certain North-Eastern states by creating Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). These councils have significant legislative, judicial, and executive powers to protect tribal culture and land.

Step 1: The "AMTM" States.

The Sixth Schedule is specifically applicable only to four states in North-East India. A common mnemonic to remember these is "AMTM":

- **A**ssam
- **M**eghalaya
- **T**ripura
- **M**izoram

Step 2: The Status of Sikkim.

Sikkim is a North-Eastern state, but its administration is governed by special provisions under Article 371F, which was added when Sikkim joined the Indian Union in 1975. It does not fall under the Sixth Schedule framework.

Step 3: Powers of ADCs.

In the AMTM states, the ADCs can make laws on land, forests, marriage, and social customs. They even have the power to collect certain taxes. This is a form of "asymmetric federalism" designed to give tribal communities a high degree of self-governance.

Quick Tip: Remember the mnemonic "AMTM" for the Sixth Schedule: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram. If a state is not in this list, it is not part of the 6th Schedule.



24. From which year, Federal Court of India began its functioning?

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1946
- (D) 1935

Correct Answer: (B) 1937

Solution:

Concept: The Federal Court of India was the judicial body established under the Government of India Act, 1935, to resolve disputes between provinces and the federal government, and to act as an appellate court for constitutional matters.

Step 1: Legislative Basis.

Although the Act that authorized the court was passed in 1935, the actual establishment and staffing of the court took time. The Act of 1935 was the largest piece of legislation ever passed by the British Parliament and changed India's governance structure into a federation.

Step 2: Commencement of Operations.

The Federal Court of India officially began its functioning on October 1, 1937, in Delhi. Its first Chief Justice was Sir Maurice Gwyer. It operated until the establishment of the Supreme Court of India in 1950.

Step 3: Transition to the Supreme Court.

When the Constitution of India came into effect on January 26, 1950, the Federal Court was succeeded by the Supreme Court of India. The last judges of the Federal Court became the first judges of the Supreme Court. Unlike the Federal Court (from which appeals could still go to the Privy Council in London), the Supreme Court became the final authority in India.

Quick Tip: The Law was made in 1935, but the Court started working in 1937. It was the immediate predecessor to our current Supreme Court.

25. Who was the Chief Election Commissioner of India from March 1950 to December 1958?

- (A) S.P. Sen Verma
- (B) MS Gill
- (C) RK Trivedi
- (D) Sukumar Sen

Correct Answer: (D) Sukumar Sen

Solution:

Concept: The Election Commission of India (ECI) was established on January 25, 1950. The role of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) was pivotal in transforming a largely illiterate and newly independent colony into the world's largest democracy.

Step 1: The Architect of Indian Elections.

Sukumar Sen, an Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer, was appointed as India's first Chief Election Commissioner. He served from March 21, 1950, to December 19, 1958.

Step 2: Challenges of the First General Election.

Sen oversaw the monumental task of organizing the first (1951-52) and second (1957) general elections. He had to handle issues like the massive displacement of people due to partition, the lack of an existing electoral roll, and the need to design symbols for a population where most voters could not read or write.

Step 3: Legacy.

His success in conducting these elections fairly and efficiently set the democratic foundation for India. His work was so highly regarded that he was also invited by the government of Sudan to organize their first general elections in 1953.

Quick Tip: Sukumar Sen is the "First CEC." He was the person who proved that democracy could work in a developing, post-colonial nation.

26. Which among the following is not a central function of a political party?

- (A) representation
- (B) goal formulation
- (C) interest disaggregation
- (D) elite formation

Correct Answer: (C) interest disaggregation

Solution:

Concept: Political parties are organized groups of people who share similar political views and work to influence government policy by getting their candidates elected to public office. They perform several vital functions that act as a bridge between the people and the government.

Step 1: Core Functions of Political Parties.

Standard political science theory identifies several key functions:

- **Representation:** Parties represent the views and interests of their members and voters in the political process.
- **Goal Formulation:** Parties develop programs, ideologies, and manifestos that set out their vision for the country's future.
- **Elite Formation/Recruitment:** Parties identify, train, and promote political leaders (the "elite") to run for office and manage the state.
- **Interest Aggregation:** This is the process of combining various social demands and interests into a single, coherent political program.

Step 2: Identifying the Incorrect Function.

The term used in option 3 is "Interest Disaggregation." In political theory, parties are expected to perform interest **aggregation** (bringing interests together), not disaggregation (breaking them

apart). Disaggregation would lead to fragmentation and make it impossible for a party to form a governing majority or a clear policy platform.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, while parties represent, form goals, and recruit elites, their functional goal regarding social interests is to unify them (aggregation) rather than separate them (disaggregation).

Quick Tip: Political parties are "Aggregators." They take many small, diverse interests and aggregate them into one big platform. Disaggregation is the opposite of what a party seeks to do.



27. Who among the following thinkers developed the 'garbage-can model' of organisational theory?

- (A) Michael Cohen
- (B) James Buchanan
- (C) Robert Michels
- (D) Charles Lindblom

Correct Answer: (A) Michael Cohen

Solution:

Concept: The Garbage-Can Model is a theory of organizational decision-making that challenges the traditional "rational" model. It was developed by Michael D. Cohen, James G. March, and Johan P. Olsen in their 1972 paper, *A Garbage Can Model of Organizational Choice*.

Step 1: Organized Anarchies.

The model describes decision-making in "organized anarchies"—organizations characterized by problematic preferences, unclear technology, and fluid participation (like universities or large government bureaucracies). In such environments, decisions do not follow a neat, logical path.

Step 2: The Four Streams.

The model posits that four independent "streams" float around inside an organization:

- **Problems:** Issues requiring attention.
- **Solutions:** Ideas looking for problems to solve.
- **Participants:** People with varying amounts of time and energy.
- **Choice Opportunities:** Occasions when a decision is expected (meetings, etc.).

Step 3: The "Garbage Can" Metaphor.

A decision (a "choice") happens when these four streams happen to meet. The "garbage can" is the choice opportunity into which various problems and solutions are dumped by participants as they are generated. Decisions are often made not because they solve a problem, but because a solution and a problem happened to collide at the right moment.

Quick Tip: The Garbage-Can Model (Cohen, March, Olsen) says that organizations are messy. Instead of solving problems rationally, they often just find "Solutions looking for Problems."



28. In which year, India and Pakistan signed the agreement to not attack nuclear installations and facilities of each other?

- (A) 1974
- (B) 1988
- (C) 1998
- (D) 2014

Correct Answer: (B) 1988

Solution:

Concept: As two nuclear-armed neighbors with a history of conflict, India and Pakistan have signed several Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) to prevent accidental nuclear war and ensure the security of their atomic infrastructure.

Step 1: The Non-Nuclear Aggression Agreement.

The *Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities* was signed on December 31, 1988. The agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto during a summit in Islamabad.

Step 2: Annual Exchange of Lists.

A unique and surviving feature of this treaty is that both countries are required to inform each other of the nuclear installations and facilities to be covered by the agreement on the **first of January** of every calendar year. This tradition has continued uninterrupted despite periods of high tension and several military standoffs.

Step 3: Security Significance.

This treaty is considered one of the most successful bilateral CBMs. It aims to prevent any military action that could lead to a catastrophic radiation leak, ensuring that even in the event of a conventional war, nuclear sites remain "off-limits."

Quick Tip: This 1988 Agreement is the reason why every January 1st, you see news reports about India and Pakistan exchanging lists of their nuclear sites.

29. Who among the following thinkers is the author of "Frontiers of Justice: Disability, Nationality, Species Membership"?

- (A) Thomas Pogge
- (B) Peter Singer
- (C) Martha Nussbaum
- (D) John Stuart Mill

Correct Answer: (C) Martha Nussbaum

Solution:

Concept: Martha Nussbaum is a prominent contemporary political philosopher known for her development of the Capabilities Approach alongside Amartya Sen. Her book *Frontiers of Justice* (2006) addresses the limitations of traditional social contract theories.

Step 1: Critique of the Social Contract.

Nussbaum argues that traditional theories of justice (like those of John Rawls) are based on a contract between "equal" and "productive" citizens. She points out that this model fails to address three "unsolved problems" of justice:

- **Disability:** How do we treat people with physical and mental impairments fairly?
- **Nationality:** What are our obligations to people in other nations?
- **Species Membership:** What do we owe to non-human animals?

Step 2: The Capabilities Approach.

Instead of a contract, Nussbaum proposes that justice should be measured by what people are actually "**able to do and to be.**" She identifies a list of "Central Capabilities" (like bodily health, senses/thought, and affiliation) that every government must provide to all living beings to ensure a life with dignity.

Step 3: Inclusivity.

By focusing on capabilities rather than social contracts, Nussbaum extends the reach of justice to include those who were previously marginalized or excluded by political philosophy.

Quick Tip: Martha Nussbaum = Capabilities Approach. She believes justice must go beyond "healthy men" to include the Disabled, the Global Poor, and Animals.

30. Who among the following theorists of global justice argued that the gap between the global poor and the global rich is due to 'global institutional order'?

- (A) Charles Maurras
- (B) Friedrich Nietzsche
- (C) Thomas Pogge
- (D) James Lovelock

Correct Answer: (C) Thomas Pogge

Solution:

Concept: Thomas Pogge is a leading philosopher in the field of Global Justice. He is best known for his work **World Poverty and Human Rights**, where he argues that citizens of wealthy nations have a negative duty to assist the global poor.

Step 1: The "Global Institutional Order".

Pogge argues that extreme poverty is not just a result of local corruption or bad weather in poor countries. Instead, he claims it is actively **caused and maintained** by the current "Global Institutional Order"—the rules governing trade, finance, and international law (like the WTO or IMF).

Step 2: Negative Duties.

In philosophy, a "positive duty" is a duty to help, while a "negative duty" is a duty not to harm. Pogge argues that the rich West is currently **harming** the global poor by upholding an unfair global order. Because the rich benefit from this system, they have a moral obligation to reform it and compensate the poor.

Step 3: The Resource and Borrowing Privileges.

He specifically points to the "International Resource Privilege" (which allows any group in power to sell a country's resources) and the "International Borrowing Privilege" (allowing dictators to take out massive national debts). These global rules help keep oppressive regimes in power and keep populations in poverty.

Quick Tip: Thomas Pogge argues that the rich don't just "fail to help" the poor—they actively harm them by creating unfair global rules.



31. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): IMF is an international organisation which works to ensure the stability of international monetary system.

Reason (R): All IMF members enjoy an equal say in decision-making.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

Solution:

Concept: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a major financial agency of the United Nations. Its primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system—the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries to transact with each other.

Step 1: Evaluating the Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is correct. The IMF was established in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference. Its core mission is to promote

international monetary cooperation, facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and provide temporary financial assistance to countries facing balance-of-payments difficulties.

Step 2: Evaluating the Reason (R).

Reason (R) is incorrect. Unlike the United Nations General Assembly, where each country has one vote, the IMF does not operate on the principle of "equal say." Instead, it uses a weighted voting system based on a quota system. Each member country is assigned a quota based on its relative size in the global economy.

Step 3: Understanding Weighted Voting.

Wealthier, more economically powerful nations (like the U.S., Japan, and Germany) have larger quotas and, consequently, more voting power. This means that decision-making is dominated by a few developed nations, which is a frequent point of criticism from developing countries.

Quick Tip: In the IMF and World Bank, voting power is proportional to money (quotas). It is not "one country, one vote."



32. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): In 1960, with the help of IMF, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty.

Reason (R): The two countries are not in agreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

- We must judge Assertion (A) on the Indus Waters Treaty and Reason (R) on Sir Creek separately.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion (A):** The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan with the help of the **World Bank** (then the IBRD), not the IMF. So (A) is not correct.
- **Reason (R):** India and Pakistan disagree on the boundary line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch. This dispute is still unresolved, so (R)

is correct.

- Therefore (A) is not correct but (R) is correct, which is Option (D).

Step 3: Final Answer:

- The correct option is (D).

Quick Tip: The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) was mediated by the World Bank. Sir Creek is a separate maritime boundary dispute in the Rann of Kutch.

33. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Burke criticised the French Revolution.

Reason (R): Thomas Paine's book, 'Rights of Man' was written in response to Rousseau.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

Solution:

Concept: This question explores the 18th-century intellectual debate regarding the French Revolution, primarily between Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine.

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is correct. Edmund Burke, in his famous work **Reflections on the Revolution in France** (1790), was a fierce critic of the revolution. As the father of modern conservatism, he argued that society should change through gradual evolution, not violent, radical upheaval that destroys established traditions and institutions.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R).

Reason (R) is incorrect. While Thomas Paine's **Rights of Man** (1791) is a seminal political text, it was written as a direct response to Edmund Burke, not Rousseau. Paine defended the French Revolution and the concept of natural rights against Burke's traditionalist attack.

Step 3: Identifying the Real Target.

Burke's book was the trigger for the entire "Revolution Controversy" in Britain. Paine wrote **Rights of Man** to argue that every generation has the right to determine its own governance and that the "rights of the living" should not be dictated by the "manuscript of the dead" (tradition).

Quick Tip: Burke vs. Paine is the classic debate between Conservatism (Tradition) and Radicalism (Rights). Paine wrote to rebut Burke, not Rousseau.

34. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) India is a union of states.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India provides for a federal structure with unitary features.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution:

Concept: Article 1 of the Indian Constitution describes India as a "Union of States." This phrasing was deliberate and reflects the unique nature of Indian federalism.

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is correct. The term "Union" was used by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to emphasize two things: first, that the Indian federation was not the result of an agreement by the states (like the USA); and second, that the states have no right to secede from the federation.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R).

Reason (R) is correct. India is often described as "Quasi-federal" or a "Federal structure with a unitary bias." It has federal features (dual

government, division of powers, written constitution) but also strong unitary features (All India Services, Governor's appointment by the Centre, Emergency provisions).

Step 3: Analyzing the Explanation.

Reason (R) correctly explains Assertion (A). The reason India is described as a "Union" (rather than a loose Federation) is precisely because of these unitary features that ensure national integrity and central authority over the constituent units. The unitary features provide the "glue" that makes the federal structure a "Union."

Quick Tip: India is a "Union" because the Centre is stronger than the States. This is why we have a Federal system with a Unitary soul.

35. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1947.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India provides for a single citizenship for the whole of India.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Solution:

Concept: This question tests basic factual knowledge regarding the timeline of the Indian Constitution and its provisions on citizenship.

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is incorrect. The Constitution of India was adopted, enacted, and given to ourselves on November 26, 1949, not 1947. November 26 is now celebrated annually as "Constitution Day." In 1947, the Constituent Assembly was still in the early stages of drafting the document.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R).

Reason (R) is correct. Unlike federations like the USA, where individuals hold both state and national citizenship, India has Single Citizenship. Every person is a citizen of India only, regardless of the state in which they reside. This was designed to promote national unity and brotherhood.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since Assertion (A) contains a factual error regarding the date (1947 vs 1949), the only appropriate choice is that (A) is incorrect while (R) is correct.

Quick Tip: Adoption Date: 26 Nov 1949.

Commencement Date: 26 Jan 1950.

India has Single Citizenship to prevent provincialism.

36. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The President of India can establish an Inter-State Council.

Reason (R): An Inter-State Council can enquire into and advise upon Inter-State disputes.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Solution:

Concept: The Inter-State Council is a constitutional body established under Article 263 of the Indian Constitution to facilitate coordination between the Union and the States.

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is correct. According to Article 263, if at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council, it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council. The first Inter-State Council was established by a Presidential Order in 1990 based on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R).

Reason (R) is also correct. Article 263 explicitly defines the duties of the Council, which include: (a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States; (b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; and (c) making recommendations upon any such subject.

Step 3: Analyzing the Relationship.

While both statements are factually accurate, the Reason (R) is a description of the Council's **functions**, not the **reason why** the President has the power to establish it. The President establishes the Council because the Constitution grants that power for the purpose of "public interest" and coordination, not solely because the Council has an advisory role in disputes. Therefore, (R) is not the logical explanation for (A).

Quick Tip: Article 263 is the key for Inter-State Councils. Remember that it is a Presidential power, and the council is advisory, not mandatory or judicial.

37. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Rio 'Earth Summit of 1992 was the international conference on climate change.

Reason (R): The most significant international agreement on climate change was the Kyoto Protocol, negotiated in 1997.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Solution:

Concept: This question covers the evolution of international environmental governance, focusing on the milestone events of the 1990s.

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is correct. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the **Rio Earth Summit**, was held in June 1992. It resulted in the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was the first international treaty specifically aimed at addressing climate change.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R).

Reason (R) is correct. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997 as an extension of the UNFCCC. It was significant because it set legally binding greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for industrialized countries (Annex I parties) for the first time.

Step 3: Analyzing the Relationship.

Both statements are correct, but they describe two different stages of

environmental policy. The Kyoto Protocol (1997) happened **after** and as a result of the Rio Summit (1992), but the significance of Kyoto does not "explain" why the Rio Summit was a climate conference. They are separate historical facts in a chronological sequence.

Quick Tip: Rio (1992) created the Framework (UNFCCC).

Kyoto (1997) added the Binding Targets.

They are related, but one does not "explain" the other in a logical assertion-reason sense.



38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The Council of States shall also consist of twelve members to be nominated by the President of India.

Reason (R): The representatives of the Union Territories in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Solution:

Concept: Article 80 of the Indian Constitution specifies the composition of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is correct. According to Article 80(1)(a), the Council of States shall consist of twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3), which requires them to have special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, and social service.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R).

Reason (R) is correct. Article 80(5) states that the representatives of the Union Territories in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe. Currently, they are chosen by an electoral college consisting of elected members of the Legislative Assemblies (for UTs that have them).

Step 3: Analyzing the Relationship.

Both statements are accurate constitutional provisions found within Article 80. However, the nomination of 12 members by the President (A) is completely independent of the manner in which UT representatives are chosen (R). The method of choosing UT members does not explain why the President nominates 12 people.

Quick Tip: The Rajya Sabha is a mix of:

1. Elected members from States/UTs.
2. Nominated members (12) by the President.

These are two distinct categories of membership.

39. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Hobbes thought that monarchy was preferable to aristocracy or democracy.

Reason (R): Hobbes argued that self indulgence of one in comparison to many would be cheaper.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (D) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution:

Concept: Thomas Hobbes, while providing a theoretical basis for absolute sovereignty that could apply to any form of government, expressed a clear preference for Monarchy.

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) is correct. In **Leviathan**, Hobbes argued that while the sovereign power can be a single person or an assembly, a Monarchy is the most effective form. He believed it provided the most unity and the least amount of internal conflict.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R).

Reason (R) is correct. Hobbes used several practical arguments to

defend Monarchy. One of his more cynical yet logical points was that in a Monarchy, the sovereign's private interest is identical to the public interest. He noted that if a ruler is "self-indulgent" or corrupt, the cost of one man's corruption is much "cheaper" for the subjects than the collective corruption of many members in an assembly (Aristocracy or Democracy).

Step 3: Analyzing the Relationship.

Reason (R) directly explains Assertion (A). Hobbes preferred Monarchy because he believed it was more efficient and less burdensome. By arguing that "one man's greed" is less damaging than the "greed of many," he provided a logical justification for why Monarchy was the most "preferable" form of absolute rule.

Quick Tip: For Hobbes, the Sovereign is the "Soul" of the state. He preferred Monarchy because "where the public and private interest are most closely united, there is the public most advanced."



40. Arrange the following provisions of Constitution of India in chronological order (article wise).

- A. Equality before law
- B. Protection of life and personal liberty
- C. Separation of judiciary from executive
- D. Remedies for enforcement of rights
- E. Freedom of conscience and free profession

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D, E
- (B) A, B, E, D, C
- (C) B, A, D, C, E
- (D) B, E, A, C, D

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

Solution:

Concept: This question requires matching constitutional provisions to their specific article numbers and then arranging them in ascending numerical order.

Step 1: Identifying Article Numbers.

- **A. Equality before law:** Article 14
- **B. Protection of life and personal liberty:** Article 21
- **E. Freedom of conscience and free profession:** Article 25
- **D. Remedies for enforcement of rights:** Article 32
- **C. Separation of judiciary from executive:** Article 50 (under DPSP)

Step 2: Arranging in Numerical Order.

By sorting the identified articles numerically:

- **A (14) → B (21) → E (25) → D (32) → C (50)**

Step 3: Matching with Options.

The sequence A, B, E, D, C corresponds to Option (2). Note that A, B, E, and D are Fundamental Rights (Part III), while C is a Directive Principle of State Policy (Part IV).

Quick Tip: Always remember the Article "Blocks":

14-18: Equality

19-22: Freedom

25-28: Religion

32: Remedies

36-51: DPSP



41. Arrange the following rank and order of officials as mentioned in Table of Precedence.

A. Cabinet Secretary

B. Former Prime Ministers

C. Chief Justice of India

D. Comptroller and Auditor General of India

E. Governors of states within their respective states

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) C, E, D, A, B

(B) E, C, B, D, A

(C) E, B, C, A, D

(D) C, E, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Concept: The Table of Precedence is a protocol list in which the functionaries and authorities are listed according to their rank and order in the Government of India. It is maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Step 1: Identifying Individual Ranks.

Based on the official Table of Precedence:

- **E. Governors of states (within their respective states):** Rank 4
- **C. Chief Justice of India:** Rank 6 (along with the Speaker of Lok Sabha)
- **B. Former Prime Ministers:** Rank 7
- **D. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG):** Rank 9 (along with the CEC and UPSC Chairman)
- **A. Cabinet Secretary:** Rank 11

Step 2: Arranging in Hierarchical Order.

By sorting these from the highest rank (lowest number) to the lowest rank (highest number):

- **E (4) → C (6) → B (7) → D (9) → A (11)**

Step 3: Matching with Options.

The sequence E, C, B, D, A corresponds perfectly with Option (2).

Note that Governors are considered "Heads of State" within their own territory, which places them very high in the protocol, just below the President, Vice-President, and Prime Minister.

Quick Tip: To master the Table of Precedence, remember the "Top 5":

1. President, 2. Vice-President, 3. Prime Minister, 4. Governors (within their state), 5. Former Presidents.

42. Arrange the following ideas/concepts in chronological order as per their origin.

- A. Community of Wives
- B. General will
- C. Theory of two swords
- D. Dictatorship of the proletariat
- E. Behaviouralism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) C, A, B, E, D
- (B) A, B, C, D, E
- (C) C, A, D, B, E
- (D) A, C, B, D, E

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

Solution:

Concept: This question requires identifying the time period or the specific thinker associated with each concept to arrange them from the earliest to the most recent.

Step 1: Identifying Concepts and Origins.

- **A. Community of Wives:** Plato (Ancient Greece, approx. 4th Century BC). Described in *The Republic*.
- **C. Theory of two swords:** Pope Gelasius I (Medieval period, late 5th Century AD). Deals with the separation of sacred and secular power.
- **B. General will:** Jean-Jacques Rousseau (18th Century Enlightenment). Central to his social contract theory.
- **D. Dictatorship of the proletariat:** Karl Marx (19th Century). A

key transitional phase in Marxist theory toward communism.

- **E. Behaviouralism:** 20th Century (post-WWII era). A movement in political science focusing on empirical, scientific analysis of political behavior.

Step 2: Arranging Chronologically.

- **A** (Ancient) → **C** (Medieval) → **B** (Modern/18th C) → **D** (Industrial/19th C) → **E** (Contemporary/20th C).

Step 3: Final Order.

The sequence is A, C, B, D, E, which matches Option (4). This timeline tracks the evolution of political thought from classical idealism to medieval theology, through Enlightenment philosophy, revolutionary socialism, and finally modern social science.

Quick Tip: When dealing with Chronology, group ideas by Eras:
A is Ancient, C is Medieval, B is Modern Enlightenment, D is 19th-century Industrial/Revolutionary, and E is 20th-century Academic.



43. Arrange the following human rights instruments and their monitoring bodies in chronological order according to their year of adoption.

A. Convention on the Rights of the Child

B. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

C. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

D. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) B, A, C, D
- (B) A, C, D, B
- (C) C, B, A, D
- (D) B, C, A, D

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

Solution:

Concept: The United Nations has adopted several core international human rights treaties over the decades to address the needs of specific groups and rights.

Step 1: Determining Adoption Years.

- **C. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR):** Adopted in **1966** (along with the ICESCR).
- **B. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW):** Adopted in **1979**.
- **A. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC):** Adopted in **1989**.
- **D. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD):** Adopted in **2006**.

Step 2: Applying the Sequence.

Sorting by year gives:

- **C (1966) → B (1979) → A (1989) → D (2006).**

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct chronological order is C, B, A, D, which aligns with Option (3). This progression shows how international law first established

broad civil rights before specializing in the protections for women, children, and finally, persons with disabilities.

Quick Tip: Remember the "Decade Markers":

60s: Civil/Political Rights (ICCPR)

70s: Women's Rights (CEDAW)

80s: Children's Rights (CRC)

2000s: Disability Rights (CRPD)



44. Arrange the following Cold-War events in chronological order:

- A. Yalta Conference
- B. Postdam Conference
- C. Truman doctrine announced
- D. Formation of NATO
- E. Cuban Missile Crisis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D, E
- (B) A, B, C, E, D
- (C) B, A, E, C, D
- (D) B, A, C, D, E

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

Solution:

Concept: This question tracks the escalation of the Cold War from the final negotiations of World War II to the brink of nuclear war in the 1960s.

Step 1: Timeline of Events.

- **A. Yalta Conference:** February **1945**. The meeting of the "Big Three" (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin) to discuss the reorganization of post-war Europe.
- **B. Potsdam Conference:** July-August **1945**. The subsequent meeting of the victorious allies; tensions began to surface as the war in Europe had ended.
- **C. Truman Doctrine:** Announced in March **1947**. A policy of "containment" of Soviet expansion.
- **D. Formation of NATO:** April **1949**. A military alliance established to counter Soviet power in Europe.
- **E. Cuban Missile Crisis:** October **1962**. A 13-day confrontation between the US and the USSR over missiles in Cuba.

Step 2: Chronological Sorting.

• **A (Feb 1945) → B (July 1945) → C (1947) → D (1949) → E (1962).**

Step 3: Matching.

The sequence A, B, C, D, E is the exact chronological flow, making Option (1) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: The Yalta and Potsdam conferences mark the "End of WWII/Start of Cold War" transition. The Cuban Missile Crisis is the most recent (1962) on this list.

45. Arrange the following American Presidents in chronological order as per their tenure:

- A. John Kennedy
- B. Lyndon Johnson
- C. George Bush
- D. Bill Clinton
- E. Richard Nixon

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, E, C, D
- (B) B, A, C, E, D
- (C) A, B, E, D, C
- (D) B, A, C, D, E

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

Solution:

Concept: This question requires knowledge of the sequence of U.S. Presidents from the 1960s to the 1990s.

Step 1: Identifying Presidential Tenures.

- **A. John F. Kennedy:** 1961–1963 (Assassinated in 1963).
- **B. Lyndon B. Johnson:** 1963–1969 (Assumed office after JFK's death).
- **E. Richard Nixon:** 1969–1974 (Resigned due to Watergate).
- **C. George H.W. Bush:** 1989–1993 (Note: This is the senior Bush).
- **D. Bill Clinton:** 1993–2001.

Step 2: Ordering by Time.

• **Kennedy (A) → Johnson (B) → Nixon (E) → Bush (C) → Clinton (D).**

Step 3: Matching with Options.

The sequence A, B, E, C, D perfectly matches Option (1). It is helpful to remember that Johnson followed Kennedy immediately, and Clinton defeated the senior Bush in the 1992 election.

Quick Tip: To remember the 60s/70s sequence: JFK was killed, LBJ took over, and then Nixon won (and later resigned). In the 90s, Clinton replaced Bush.

46. Arrange the following environment - related events in chronological order:

- A. Antarctic Treaty
- B. Brundtland Commission Report
- C. UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
- D. Paris Agreement on the Climate Change
- E. UN Conference on Environment and Development

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, C, B, E, D
- (B) A, E, C, D, B
- (C) E, A, B, D, C
- (D) E, B, C, A, D

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

Solution:

Concept: International environmental governance has evolved through a series of landmark treaties and reports that have shaped how nations manage global commons and address climate change.

Step 1: Timeline of Cold War and Resource Treaties.

The earliest event in this list is the **Antarctic Treaty (A)**, signed in **1959**. It was a major milestone that set aside Antarctica as a scientific preserve and banned military activity on the continent. This was followed by the **UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (C)**, which was opened for signature in **1982** after years of negotiation to define the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans.

Step 2: The Rise of Sustainable Development.

In **1987**, the **Brundtland Commission Report (B)**, also known as "Our Common Future," was published. This report was revolutionary as it provided the first widely accepted definition of "sustainable development." This intellectual shift led directly to the **UN Conference on Environment and Development (E)**, commonly known as the Rio Earth Summit, in **1992**.

Step 3: Contemporary Climate Action.

The most recent event is the **Paris Agreement on Climate Change (D)**, which was adopted in **2015**. Unlike earlier frameworks, it set a global goal to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels.

Quick Tip: To remember the sequence, think of the Scope: first we protected a Continent (Antarctica), then the Oceans (Law of the Sea), then we

defined Sustainability (Brundtland), and finally we tackled the Global Climate (Paris).



47. Arrange the tenure of the following UN Secretaries - General in correct chronological order:

- A. Antonio Guterres
- B. Kofi Annan
- C. U Thant
- D. Kurt Waldheim

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) D, C, A, B
- (B) B, C, D, A
- (C) C, D, B, A
- (D) D, B, A, C

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

Solution:

Concept: The Secretary-General is the "Chief Administrative Officer" of the United Nations. Understanding the sequence of their tenures provides a timeline of global diplomacy and the various international crises they managed.

Step 1: Early and Cold War Eras.

U Thant (C) was the 3rd Secretary-General, serving from **1961 to 1971**. He is remembered for his role in de-escalating the Cuban Missile Crisis. He was followed by **Kurt Waldheim (D)**, the 4th Secretary-General, who served two terms from **1972 to 1981**.

Step 2: The Post-Cold War and Modern Eras.

Kofi Annan (B) served as the 7th Secretary-General from **1997 to 2006**. His tenure was marked by the Millennium Development Goals and the "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine. He was followed by Ban Ki-moon (not on this list), who was then succeeded by the current Secretary-General.

Step 3: Current Leadership.

Antonio Guterres (A) is the 9th and current Secretary-General, having taken office in **2017**.

Step 4: Final Order.

Sorting from earliest to latest: C (1961) → D (1972) → B (1997) → A (2017). This sequence corresponds to Option (3).

Quick Tip: Remember that U Thant was the first non-European (from Myanmar) to lead the UN. Antonio Guterres is always the final name in current chronological lists as he is the incumbent.

48. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- A. Pakistan joins SEATO
- B. Indo - Soviet Treaty of Friendship signed
- C. India conducts first nuclear test
- D. Liberation of Bangladesh
- E. Indian and Pakistan sign the Shimla agreement

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, D, B, E, C
- (B) B, C, A, D, E
- (C) A, B, E, D, C
- (D) A, B, D, E, C

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

Solution:

Concept: The 1950s through the 1970s was a volatile period in South Asian geopolitics, characterized by Cold War alliances and major regional conflicts that redefined the map of the subcontinent.

Step 1: Cold War Alliances.

The earliest event is **Pakistan joining SEATO (A)** in **1954**. This move placed Pakistan firmly in the Western camp during the Cold War. In response to changing regional dynamics and threats, India eventually moved closer to the USSR, culminating in the **Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship (B)** in August **1971**.

Step 2: The 1971 War and Peace.

Later in **1971**, following the military conflict between India and Pakistan, the **Liberation of Bangladesh (D)** occurred in December. This led to the **Shimla Agreement (E)** signed in July **1972** by Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, intended to establish a framework for peace and settle the Line of Control.

Step 3: Nuclear Emergence.

Following the 1971 war and sensing a need for strategic autonomy, India conducted its first nuclear test (C), code-named "Smiling Buddha," in May 1974 at Pokhran.

Step 4: Final Order.

The sequence is: A (1954) → B (1971 Aug) → D (1971 Dec) → E (1972) → C (1974). This matches Option (4).

Quick Tip: Remember that Shimla (1972) happened after the Bangladesh War (1971) to clean up the mess of the conflict. The Nuclear Test (1974) was the "aftershock" that established India as a regional power.

49. Arrange the following developments in chronological order:

- A. Magna Carta
- B. Glorious Revolution
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Petition of Rights
- E. India Independence Act

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, D, B, C, E
- (B) D, A, B, C, E
- (C) A, D, C, B, E
- (D) D, B, C, E, A

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

Solution:

Concept: This question tracks the historical evolution of constitutionalism and liberty, primarily within the British tradition, which heavily influenced modern democratic governance and India's own independence.

Step 1: The Foundation of Rights.

The Magna Carta (A), signed in 1215, is the oldest document here. It established the principle that the King was not above the law.

Centuries later, during the struggle between Parliament and the Crown, the Petition of Right (D) was passed in 1628, asserting specific liberties of the subject that the King could not infringe upon.

Step 2: The Constitutional Settlement.

The Glorious Revolution (B) of 1688 resulted in the overthrow of James II. This led directly to the enactment of the Bill of Rights (C) in 1689, which settled the succession of the crown and established the supremacy of Parliament.

Step 3: The End of Colonialism.

The India Independence Act (E) was passed in 1947 by the British Parliament, ending British rule and creating the sovereign states of India and Pakistan.

Step 4: Final Order.

The sequence is: A (1215) → D (1628) → B (1688) → C (1689) → E (1947). This corresponds to Option (1).

Quick Tip: In British history, remember the "12-16-16" rule for these three: 1215 (Magna Carta), 1628 (Petition), and 1689 (Bill of Rights).



50. Arrange the following in correct sequence as they appeared in the 'Preamble' of the Constitution of India:

- A. Liberty
- B. We, the people of India
- C. Justice
- D. Equality
- E. Fraternity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D, E
- (B) B, A, C, E, D
- (C) B, C, A, D, E
- (D) A, C, D, B, E

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

Solution:

Concept: The Preamble is the "Identity Card" of the Constitution. The specific order of its words reflects the priority of values intended by the founding fathers.

Step 1: The Opening Phrase.

The Preamble begins with the source of authority: "We, the people of India (B)..."

Step 2: The Pillars of the Republic.

After declaring the nature of the state (Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic), it lists the objectives for its citizens in this exact order:

- **Justice (C):** social, economic, and political;
- **Liberty (A):** of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;

- **Equality (D):** of status and of opportunity;
- **Fraternity (E):** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The sequence $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow E$ matches the text of the Preamble as it is read from top to bottom. This corresponds to Option (3).

Quick Tip: To remember the sequence of goals, use the mnemonic "J.L.E.F."—Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

51. Arrange the following events in chronological order.

- A. Maastricht Treaty
- B. Bandung Conference
- C. Formation of SAARC
- D. Formation of ASEAN
- E. Brexit

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) B, C, D, A, E
- (B) B, A, C, D, E
- (C) B, D, C, A, E
- (D) D, C, B, E, A

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

Solution:

Concept: This question requires a chronological understanding of major international diplomatic milestones and the formation of

regional organizations throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries.

Step 1: The Post-Colonial Era.

The earliest event is the Bandung Conference (B) held in 1955. This was a large-scale meeting of newly independent Asian and African states, which served as a precursor to the Non-Aligned Movement.

Step 2: Cold War Regionalism.

As the Cold War progressed, regional blocs began to form. ASEAN (D) was established in 1967 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Much later, in South Asia, SAARC (C) was formed in 1985 to promote economic and regional integration among its member states.

Step 3: European Integration and Beyond.

The Maastricht Treaty (A) was signed in 1992, officially creating the European Union and paving the way for the Euro currency. Finally, the most recent contemporary event is Brexit (E), referring to the process of the United Kingdom leaving the EU, which was triggered by a referendum in 2016 and officially completed in early 2020.

Step 4: Final Sequential Order.

Sorting these by year: B (1955) → D (1967) → C (1985) → A (1992) → E (2020). This sequence corresponds to Option (3).

Quick Tip: To master chronology, associate events with Decades: Bandung (50s), ASEAN (60s), SAARC (80s), Maastricht (90s), and Brexit (2010s/20s).

52. Choose the correct pairs of provisions/subjects as mentioned in Constitution of India:

- A. Right to work - Fundamental Right
- B. Uniform Civil Code for citizens: Fundamental Duties
- C. Right to Education: Fundamental Right
- D. Promotion of co-operative societies: Directive Principles of State Policy
- E. To safeguard public property: Fundamental Duty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D, E
- (B) A, B, C, E only
- (C) B, C, E only
- (D) C, D, E only

Correct Answer: (D) C, D, E only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

- Part III has the Fundamental Rights, Part IV the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Part IV-A the Fundamental Duties. We must pick the correctly matched pairs.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- A. Right to work is **not** a Fundamental Right (it is a DPSP under Article 41), so the pair A is wrong.
- B. Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) is a Directive Principle, not a Fundamental Duty, so the pair B is wrong.

- C. Right to Education is a Fundamental Right (Article 21A), so the pair C is correct.
- D. Promotion of co-operative societies is a DPSP (Article 43B), so the pair D is correct.
- E. To safeguard public property is a Fundamental Duty (Article 51A), so the pair E is correct.
- The correct pairs are C, D and E only, which is Option (D).

Step 3: Final Answer:

- The correct option is (D).

Quick Tip: Rule of Thumb: If the State "should strive" for it, it's a DPSP. If you "must" do it, it's a Duty. If the State "must provide" it to you, it's usually a Fundamental Right.

53. Choose the correct pairs of provisions/parts in Constitution of India :

- A. Tribunals - Part XIV
- B. Elections - Part XIV A
- C. Emergency Provisions - Part XVIII
- D. Co-operative Societies - Part IX B
- E. Panchayats - Part IX A

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) A, B, C, D only
- (B) B, C, D, E only
- (C) C, D only
- (D) D, E only

Correct Answer: (C) C, D only

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Constitution is organized into specific parts, each dealing with a particular subject matter. Amendments often add new parts with suffixes like 'A' or 'B'.

Step 1: Evaluating Administrative and Electoral Parts (A and B).

- **A. Tribunals:** These were added to **Part XIV-A** (Articles 323A and 323B) by the 42nd Amendment. Part XIV itself deals with "Services under the Union and States."
- **B. Elections:** This subject is contained in **Part XV** (Articles 324 to 329), not Part XIV-A.

Step 2: Evaluating Governance Structures (C, D, and E).

- **C. Emergency Provisions:** Correctly matched to **Part XVIII** (Articles 352 to 360).
- **D. Co-operative Societies:** Correctly matched to **Part IX-B** (Articles 243ZH to 243ZT).
- **E. Panchayats:** These are in **Part IX**. Part IX-A actually deals with "The Municipalities."

Step 3: Conclusion.

Based on the constitutional text, only pairs **C** and **D** are accurately identified with their respective Parts.

Quick Tip: The "IX" Block:

IX: Panchayats

IX-A: Municipalities

IX-B: Co-operative Societies

54. Choose the correct pairs of books-authors from below:

A. Hindu Pad Padshahi: V.D. Savarkar

B. Annihilation of Caste: Mahatma Gandhi

C. Hind Swaraj: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

D. Gulamgiri: BR Ambedkar

E. Ishopanishad: Kautilya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(A) A only

(B) B, C, D, E only

(C) A, B, C only

(D) C only

Correct Answer: (A) A only

Solution:

Concept: This question tests knowledge of the foundational literature of Indian political thought and social reform.

Step 1: Identifying the Correct Work.

A. Hindu Pad Padshahi: This was indeed written by V.D. Savarkar (1925). In this book, he provides a historical analysis of the Maratha

Empire and argues for the consolidation of Hindu political power.

Step 2: Correcting the Misattributed Works.

- **B. Annihilation of Caste:** Written by **B.R. Ambedkar** (1936), not Gandhi. It is his most famous critique of the Hindu caste system.
- **C. Hind Swaraj:** Written by **Mahatma Gandhi** (1909). It outlines his vision of self-rule and critique of modern civilization.
- **D. Gulamgiri:** Written by the great social reformer **Jyotirao Phule** (1873), not Ambedkar.
- **E. Ishopanishad:** While Kautilya wrote the *Arthashastra*, the Ishopanishad is an ancient Sanskrit text (one of the principal Upanishads) and not authored by Kautilya.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Only pair A is correctly matched. The other options involve significant cross-attribution of some of the most famous texts in Indian history.

Quick Tip: Always associate Ambedkar with Annihilation of Caste, Gandhi with Hind Swaraj, and Phule with Gulamgiri. These three are frequently swapped in exams!



55. Choose the correct pair of thinkers-ideas:

- A. Antonio Gramsci : Hegemony
- B. Caroline Merchant : Link between gender oppression and the death of nature
- C. Jeremy Bentham : Knowledge class in information societies
- D. Charles Maurras : Integral nationalism
- E. Judith Butler : Heterosexual Matrix

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) A, C, D and E only
- (B) B, C, D and E only
- (C) A, B, D and E only
- (D) A, D and E only

Correct Answer: (C) A, B, D and E only

Solution:

Concept: This question requires matching key thinkers from diverse fields (Marxism, Feminism, Nationalism, and Gender Studies) with their core theoretical contributions.

Step 1: Analyzing Political and Cultural Concepts (A, D, and E).

- **A. Antonio Gramsci:** Correctly matched with **Hegemony**. He used this to describe how the ruling class maintains power not just through force, but by shaping the cultural values and common sense of society.
- **D. Charles Maurras:** Correctly matched with **Integral Nationalism**. This was a radical, right-wing form of nationalism that prioritized the nation above all else.
- **E. Judith Butler:** Correctly matched with the **Heterosexual**

Matrix. This is a key concept in queer theory describing how society assumes a necessary link between biological sex, gender identity, and sexual desire.

Step 2: Analyzing Social and Environmental Ethics (B and C).

- **B. Caroline Merchant:** Correctly matched. In her book **The Death of Nature**, she argues that the Scientific Revolution led to the exploitation of both women and nature by viewing them as passive objects.
- **C. Jeremy Bentham:** Incorrect. Bentham is the father of **Utilitarianism** (18th/19th C). The "Knowledge class in information societies" is a contemporary concept associated with thinkers like Daniel Bell or Manuel Castells.

Step 3: Final Matching.

Pairs A, B, D, and E are correct. Pair C is an anachronism.

Quick Tip: Gramsci = Cultural Power (Hegemony).

Butler = Gender as Performance.

Maurras = Extreme Nationalism.

Merchant = Nature + Feminism (Ecofeminism).

56. Choose the three general types of political culture as identified by Almond and Verba:

- A. participant political culture
- B. natural political culture
- C. subject political culture
- D. parochial political culture
- E. green political culture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, E only
- (B) A, C, D only
- (C) B, C, D only
- (D) A, D, E only

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

Solution:

Concept: Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, in their classic study *The Civic Culture* (1963), identified three pure types of political culture based on how citizens perceive and interact with their political system.

Step 1: Defining the Three Types.

- **Parochial Political Culture (D):** Citizens have low awareness of the political system and no expectation of change from it. This is typically found in traditional or tribal societies where there is no specialized political role.
- **Subject Political Culture (C):** Citizens are aware of the political system and its outputs (laws, taxes) but play a passive role. They see themselves as subjects of the state rather than active participants.

• **Participant Political Culture (A):** Citizens are highly aware of the system and believe they can influence it. They take an active role in both the "inputs" (voting, protesting) and "outputs" of politics.

Step 2: Eliminating Incorrect Options.

"Natural political culture" (B) and "Green political culture" (E) are not part of Almond and Verba's original framework. While "Green" politics is a modern ideological movement, it is not one of the three foundational categories of political culture identified in their 1963 study.

Step 3: The "Civic Culture".

Almond and Verba argued that the most stable democracies possess a "Civic Culture," which is a healthy mix of these three types, where the participant culture is tempered by subject and parochial loyalties.

Quick Tip: To remember the types, think of a Ladder of Participation:

1. Parochial: No awareness.
2. Subject: Aware but passive.
3. Participant: Aware and active.

57. Choose the correct features of political system of India:

- A. Parliamentary form of government
- B. Single citizenship
- C. Three-tier government
- D. Socialist and secular state
- E. Presidential form of government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) C, D, E only
- (B) B, E only
- (C) A, B, E only
- (D) A, B, C, D only

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

Solution:

Concept: The Indian political system is a unique blend of various constitutional features tailored to the country's diverse and complex social fabric.

Step 1: Analyzing Parliamentary vs. Presidential Systems.

India adopted a Parliamentary form of government (A), modeled after the British Westminster system. This means the executive is responsible to the legislature. A Presidential system (E), where the head of government is independent of the legislature (like in the USA), was explicitly rejected by the founding fathers to ensure better coordination and accountability.

Step 2: Unitary and Federal Features.

India provides for Single Citizenship (B) to promote national unity, unlike the dual citizenship found in many other federations.

Furthermore, with the 73rd and 74th Amendments, India established a Three-tier government (C) structure: Union, State, and Local (Panchayats/Municipalities).

Step 3: Ideological Identity.

The Preamble describes India as a Socialist and Secular state (D).

These terms were formally added by the 42nd Amendment Act (1976)

to highlight the state's commitment to social justice and religious neutrality.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Since A, B, C, and D are all accurate descriptions of the Indian system, while E is not, Option (4) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: India is a Parliamentary system with Unitary (single citizenship) and Federal (three-tier) characteristics. Remember: The President is a nominal head, not the executive head as in a Presidential system.

58. As per the Citizenship Act of 1955, which of the following ways are true for acquiring citizenship?

- A. By birth
- B. By registration
- C. By incorporation of territories
- D. By renunciation
- E. By getting Aadhar Card

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, D, E only
- (B) A, B, C only
- (C) B, C, E only
- (D) A, D, E only

Correct Answer: (B) A, B, C only

Solution:

Concept: While the Constitution (Articles 5-11) dealt with citizenship at the time of its commencement, the Citizenship Act of 1955 provides a comprehensive legal framework for the acquisition and loss of Indian citizenship after 1950.

Step 1: Identifying Ways to Acquire Citizenship.

The Act prescribes five specific ways to acquire citizenship:

- **By Birth (A):** Based on being born in India during specific time frames.
- **By Descent:** Based on Indian parentage for those born outside India.
- **By Registration (B):** For persons of Indian origin, spouses of citizens, etc., after residing in India for a specific period.
- **By Naturalization:** For foreigners who have resided in India for a long duration and fulfill certain criteria.
- **By Incorporation of Territory (C):** If a new territory becomes part of India (e.g., Pondicherry or Sikkim), the government specifies who shall be citizens.

Step 2: Evaluating Incorrect Options.

- **By Renunciation (D):** This is a way to **lose** or terminate citizenship, not acquire it.
- **By getting Aadhar Card (E):** An Aadhar card is a proof of **residence**, not a proof of citizenship. Holding an Aadhar card does not grant or imply Indian citizenship.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Only A, B, and C are valid methods of acquisition listed in the options.

Quick Tip: Remember the mnemonic "BRAND" for acquiring citizenship: Birth, Registration, Acquisition of Territory, Naturalization, Descent.

59. Choose the correct pairs of books-authors from below:

- A. Modern Constitutions: K.C. Wheare
- B. Federation versus Freedom: BR Ambedkar
- C. The American Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation - Granville Austin
- D. The Indian War of Independence 1857: V.D. Savarkar
- E. The Epic Fast: Pyarelal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, D, E only
- (B) A, B, C, D only
- (C) A, B only
- (D) B, C, E only

Correct Answer: (A) A, B, D, E only

Solution:

Concept: This question tests the identification of seminal political and historical texts related to constitutionalism and the Indian independence movement.

Step 1: Verifying Constitutional and Political Texts.

- **A. Modern Constitutions:** Correctly matched with K.C. Wheare, a famous constitutional expert who also famously described India as "quasi-federal."
- **B. Federation versus Freedom:** Correctly matched with B.R.

Ambedkar. This 1939 text was his critique of the federal scheme proposed in the Government of India Act, 1935.

- **D. The Indian War of Independence 1857:** Correctly matched with V.D. Savarkar. This book was influential in portraying the 1857 revolt as a planned war for national independence.
- **E. The Epic Fast:** Correctly matched with Pyarelal (Nayar), Mahatma Gandhi's personal secretary. The book chronicles Gandhi's 1932 fast against the Communal Award.

Step 2: Correcting the Misattributed Pair.

• **C. The American Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation:**

This is incorrect. Granville Austin wrote the definitive work on the Indian Constitution titled *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. He did not write a book with this title about the American Constitution.

Step 3: Final Mapping.

Pairs A, B, D, and E are correct, while C contains a factual error regarding the subject of the book.

Quick Tip: Granville Austin is the most important "Foreign" scholar of the Indian Constitution. Always associate "Cornerstone of a Nation" with the Indian context.

60. Which among the following statements are correct about the New Right view of Democracy?

- A. It focuses on the danger of 'democratic overload'
- B. It highlights the ills of corporatism
- C. It promotes free market
- D. It advocates to work best state intervention is must for economies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) A, B and D only
- (D) A and B only

Correct Answer: (A) A, B and C only

Solution:

Concept: The New Right (also known as Neoliberalism or Thatcherism/Reaganism) emerged in the late 1970s as a critique of the post-war welfare state and the perceived expansion of government power.

Step 1: Understanding "Democratic Overload".

The New Right argued that modern democracies were suffering from "Democratic Overload" (A). This happens when the government makes too many promises to various interest groups to win votes, leading to excessive spending, high taxes, and a state that is too big to manage efficiently.

Step 2: Economic Principles.

A central pillar of the New Right is the promotion of the Free Market (C). They believe that individual liberty and economic prosperity are

best served when the government stays out of the economy, allowing competition to drive growth. Consequently, they oppose state intervention (D), believing that the "invisible hand" of the market is more efficient than government planning.

Step 3: Critique of Corporatism.

The New Right also criticized Corporatism (B)—the system where powerful interest groups like trade unions and large business associations negotiate directly with the government. They viewed this as undemocratic and damaging to the free market because it bypasses individual citizens and elected representatives.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Statements A, B, and C correctly represent the New Right ideology, while D is the exact opposite of what they advocate.

Quick Tip: New Right = Market Good, State Bad. They want a "Leaner State" to avoid the "overload" of demands and to let the free market breathe.

61. Which of the following are the Principal organs of United Nations ?

- A. Security Council
- B. General Assembly
- C. Economic and Social Council
- D. Environmental Council
- E. Cultural Fund

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) A, B, C, D only
- (B) A, B, C only
- (C) B, C, D, E only
- (D) A, B, D only

Correct Answer: (B) A, B, C only

Solution:

Concept: The United Nations was established in 1945 with a specific organizational structure defined in its Charter. It consists of six "Principal Organs" that form the core of its operations.

Step 1: Identifying the Six Principal Organs.

According to the UN Charter, the six principal organs are:

- **General Assembly (B):** The main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ.
- **Security Council (A):** Responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- **Economic and Social Council (C):** The principal body for coordination, policy review, and recommendations on economic, social, and environmental issues.
- **Trusteeship Council:** Established to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories (currently inactive).
- **International Court of Justice:** The principal judicial organ.
- **Secretariat:** Comprising the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members.

Step 2: Evaluating the Incorrect Options.

- **Environmental Council (D):** While the UN has environmental

bodies like UNEP, there is no "Principal Organ" by this name.

Environmental issues are primarily handled under ECOSOC.

- **Cultural Fund (E):** This is likely a reference to agencies like UNESCO or specific funds, but it is not a principal organ of the UN.

Step 3: Final Matching.

Since A, B, and C are on the list of the six principal organs, and D and E are not, the correct choice is Option (2).

Quick Tip: Remember the UN "Big Six": GA, Security Council, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council, ICJ, and Secretariat. Any other agency (like WHO or UNICEF) is a Specialized Agency, not a principal organ.

62. Choose the correct pairs from below:

A. Nuremberg Trials began: 1956

B. Treaty of Versailles : 1919

C. Chinese Revolution : 1917

D. Berlin Wall erected: 1961

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) B and D only

(B) A and C only

(C) B only

(D) D only

Correct Answer: (A) B and D only

Solution:

Concept: This question requires matching significant 20th-century historical and political events with their correct dates.

Step 1: Evaluating the Correct Pairs.

- **B. Treaty of Versailles (1919):** Correct. This peace treaty ended World War I between Germany and the Allied Powers, famously redrawing the map of Europe.
- **D. Berlin Wall erected (1961):** Correct. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) began building the wall in August 1961 to prevent citizens from fleeing to West Berlin.

Step 2: Evaluating the Incorrect Pairs.

- **A. Nuremberg Trials began (1956):** Incorrect. The Nuremberg Trials, where prominent members of the Nazi leadership were prosecuted, took place between **1945 and 1946**, immediately following World War II.
- **C. Chinese Revolution (1917):** Incorrect. 1917 was the year of the **Russian Revolution**. The Chinese Communist Revolution culminated in the establishment of the People's Republic of China in **1949** (though the earlier Xinhai Revolution occurred in 1911).

Step 3: Conclusion.

Only pairs B and D are factually accurate. Therefore, Option (1) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Associate 1917 with Russia and 1949 with China. Remember that Versailles (1919) was the "seed" for many later 20th-century conflicts.

63. Which among the following are not the part of the fundamental duties as mentioned in Article 51 A of the Constitution of India?

- A. To render national service when called upon to do so.
- B. To have compassion for living creatures.
- C. To develop the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- D. To raise the level of nutrition.
- E. To promote international peace and security.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) D and E only
- (C) E only
- (D) D only

Correct Answer: (B) D and E only

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Constitution separates the obligations of citizens (Fundamental Duties) from the goals of the state (Directive Principles of State Policy). This question asks to identify which items are not Fundamental Duties.

Step 1: Verifying Fundamental Duties (Article 51A).

The following are actual Fundamental Duties:

- **A. Render national service:** (Article 51A(d)) – To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- **B. Compassion for living creatures:** (Article 51A(g)) – To protect and improve the natural environment... and to have compassion for living creatures.
- **C. Spirit of inquiry and reform:** (Article 51A(h)) – To develop the scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.

Step 2: Identifying the DPSP Exceptions.

The remaining options are goals for the **State**, not duties for the **Citizen**:

- **D. Raise the level of nutrition:** This is a **Directive Principle** under **Article 47**. It is the duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living.
- **E. Promote international peace:** This is a **Directive Principle** under **Article 51**. It directs the State to promote international peace and security.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since D and E are Directive Principles and not Fundamental Duties, they are the correct "not part of" answers.

Quick Tip: Fundamental Duties (51A) are for "We the Citizens."

Directive Principles (36-51) are for "The Government."

If it sounds like a policy goal (nutrition, international peace), it's likely a DPSP.



64.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (International Events)	List-II (Year)
A. Farakka Treaty for sharing of Ganga water	I. 2007
B. Pakistan conducted nuclear tests	II. 2001
C. Vajpayee–Musharraf Agra Summit	III. 1998
D. Afghanistan joins :contentReference[oaicite:o]{index=0}	IV. 1996

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept: This question focuses on bilateral and regional diplomacy in South Asia involving India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.

Step 1: Matching Water and Nuclear Milestones.

- **A. Farakka Treaty (1996):** The 30-year treaty for sharing the Ganges water at Farakka was signed between India (Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda) and Bangladesh (Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina) in December **1996**. (A-IV)
- **B. Pakistan Nuclear Tests (1998):** Following India's Pokhran-II

tests in May 1998, Pakistan conducted its own nuclear tests (Chagai-I and II) in late May **1998**. (**B-III**)

Step 2: Matching Summits and Regional Expansion.

- **C. Agra Summit (2001):** This historic summit between Indian PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf took place in July **2001**. Though it ended without a joint statement, it was a major diplomatic event. (**C-II**)
- **D. Afghanistan joins SAARC (2007):** Afghanistan became the 8th member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation during the 14th summit held in New Delhi in **2007**. (**D-I**)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

Mapping A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I results in Option (4).

Quick Tip: Remember the 1998 "Nuclear Summer" for both India and Pakistan. For SAARC, remember it started with 7 members in 1985 and only expanded once (to 8) when Afghanistan joined in 2007.



65.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Policy Initiatives)	List-II (Year)
A. Act East Policy	I. 1960
B. Indus Water Treaty	II. 2014
C. IPKF pulled out of :contentReference[oaicite:0]{index=0}	III. 1989
D. :contentReference[oaicite:1]{index=1} adopted a new constitution	IV. 2015

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept: This matching exercise covers a broad timeline of Indian foreign policy and significant political changes in the neighboring Himalayan region.

Step 1: Analyzing Foreign Policy Shifts.

- **A. Act East Policy (2014):** At the ASEAN-India Summit in November 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi upgraded the "Look East Policy" (of the 1990s) to the more proactive "**Act East Policy.**"

(A-II)

• **B. Indus Water Treaty (1960):** This water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan, mediated by the World Bank, was signed in Karachi in September **1960**. (B-I)

Step 2: Analyzing Regional Military and Constitutional Events.

• **C. IPKF pullout (1989-90):** The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF), which had entered Sri Lanka in 1987, began its final withdrawal following a change in government in India. The process was largely completed by late **1989** and early 1990. (C-III)

• **D. Nepal's New Constitution (2015):** After years of transition from a monarchy to a republic, Nepal formally adopted its current secular, federal constitution in September **2015**. (D-IV)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The combination A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV matches Option (1).

Quick Tip: "Look East" was the 90s (Manmohan Singh era). "Act East" is the 2010s (Modi era). Indus Water Treaty (1960) is one of the most durable treaties between India and Pakistan.

66. Match List - I with List - II.

\begin{center} \{ | | | \} List - I (Voting System) & List - II (Country)

A. Single Member Plurality System & I. France

B. Second Ballot System & II. Canada

C. Alternative Vote System & III. Israel

D. Party List Proportional Representation System & IV. Australia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept: Different nations employ various electoral systems to translate votes into legislative seats, ranging from majoritarian systems to proportional ones. These systems influence party competition and the nature of representation.

Step 1: Matching Plurality and Run-off Systems.

- **A. Single Member Plurality System (Canada):** Also known as "First Past the Post," this is used in Canada and the UK. The candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins, regardless of whether they have a majority. **(A-II)**
- **B. Second Ballot System (France):** Primarily used in French presidential and legislative elections. If no candidate wins a majority in the first round, a second "run-off" round is held between the top candidates. **(B-I)**

Step 2: Matching Preferential and Proportional Systems.

- **C. Alternative Vote System (Australia):** This is a preferential system used in the Australian House of Representatives where voters rank candidates. It functions as an "instant run-off." **(C-IV)**
- **D. Party List Proportional Representation (Israel):** Used in

Israel's Knesset. Voters vote for a party list, and seats are distributed across the entire country based on the percentage of total votes each party receives. (D-III)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The correct match is A-II, B-I, C-IV, and D-III, which corresponds to Option (1).

Quick Tip: Remember: France = Second Ballot (Two rounds of voting).
Israel = Pure Proportional (The whole country is one big constituency).

67.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Thinker)

A. Plato

B. Aristotle

C. JS Mill

D. Jean Monnet

List-II (Concept)

I. Self-regarding action

II. Schuman Plan

III. Eudaimonia

IV. Community of Wives and Property

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Concept: This matching exercise links foundational political philosophers and modern statesmen with their defining theories or historical contributions.

Step 1: Analyzing Ancient Greek Concepts.

- **A. Plato (Community of Wives and Property):** In *The Republic*, Plato proposed a form of "communism" for the guardian class to ensure their total loyalty to the state and eliminate private interest. (A-IV)
- **B. Aristotle (Eudaimonia):** This is the central concept in Aristotle's ethics, often translated as "human flourishing" or "happiness" achieved through virtuous living. (B-III)

Step 2: Analyzing Modern Political Ideas.

- **C. J.S. Mill (Self-regarding action):** In *On Liberty*, Mill distinguished between "self-regarding actions" (which affect only the individual and should be free from state interference) and "other-regarding actions." (C-I)
- **D. Jean Monnet (Schuman Plan):** A founding father of the European Union, Monnet was the architect of the Schuman Plan (1950), which led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community. (D-II)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

Matching A-IV, B-III, C-I, and D-II aligns with Option (4).

Quick Tip: Associate Aristotle with Virtue/Flourishing (Eudaimonia) and Plato with Radical State Structure (Communism of Wives). Mill is always about the Limits of Authority (Self-regarding action).

68.

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Sources of India's Constitution)	List - II (Features Borrowed)
A. British Constitution	I. Procedure established by law
B. US Constitution	II. Joint sitting of the two houses of parliament
C. Australian Constitution	III. Judicial review
D. Japanese Constitution	IV. Rule of law

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Constitution is a unique synthesis, having borrowed various institutional and legal features from across the globe while adapting them to Indian needs.

Step 1: Matching Anglo-American Features.

- **A. British Constitution (Rule of Law):** India's legal framework and parliamentary structure are heavily influenced by the UK, specifically the principle that no one is above the law and that laws apply equally to all. (A-IV)
- **B. US Constitution (Judicial Review):** The power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders was adapted from the American judicial system. (B-III)

Step 2: Matching Commonwealth and Asian Features.

- **C. Australian Constitution (Joint Sitting):** The provision for a joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to resolve a deadlock on a bill (Article 108) is inspired by the Australian model. (C-II)
- **D. Japanese Constitution (Procedure established by law):** Article 21's phrase "except according to procedure established by law" was explicitly taken from the Japanese Constitution, rather than the US "due process" clause. (D-I)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The sequence A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I corresponds to Option (2).

Quick Tip: Remember the Japan Connection: they gave us the specific phrasing for "Procedure established by law." Australia is our source for the Concurrent List and Joint Sitzings.



69.

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Authors)	List - II (Books)
A. Michael Sandel	I. Liberalism and the Limits of Justice
B. Michael Walzer	II. Spheres of Justice: A Defence of Pluralism and Equality
C. Vladimir Lenin	III. The State and Revolution
D. Edward Said	IV. Orientalism: Western Conceptions of the Orient

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: This list focuses on significant 20th and 21st-century texts in political philosophy, Marxist theory, and post-colonial studies that have shaped contemporary debate.

Step 1: Identifying Communitarian Critics.

- **A. Michael Sandel (Liberalism and the limits of Justice):** Sandel is a prominent communitarian critic of John Rawls's liberalism, arguing that individuals are "embedded" in their social contexts and that justice must account for community values. **(A-I)**
- **B. Michael Walzer (Spheres of Justice):** Walzer argued that

justice is "complex" and that different goods (money, education, political power) should be distributed according to different criteria in their own independent "spheres." (**B-II**)

Step 2: Identifying Revolutionary and Post-Colonial Texts.

- **C. Vladimir Lenin (The State and Revolution):** Written in 1917, this is Lenin's most important theoretical work on the role of the state in a proletarian revolution and the necessity of its eventual "withering away." (**C-III**)
- **D. Edward Said (Orientalism):** This foundational text of post-colonial theory examines how the West creates a stereotypical and "othered" image of the East to justify colonial dominance. (**D-IV**)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The alignment A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV is found in Option (1).

Quick Tip: Sandel and Walzer are the "Big Two" of Communitarianism. Sandel writes about the "Limits" of liberalism, while Walzer writes about different "Spheres" of justice.

70. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Theorists)	List - II (Books/Ideas)
A. Ernst Schumacher	I. The Tragedy of the Commons
B. Garrett Hardin	II. Stolen Harvest
C. Murray Bookchin	III. The Ecology of Freedom
D. Vandana Shiva	IV. Small is Beautiful

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: This matching question highlights key figures and texts in environmental political thought and ecological economics that challenge traditional developmental paradigms.

Step 1: Linking Economics and Resource Theory.

- **A. Ernst Schumacher (Small is Beautiful):** Published in 1973, this book critiqued modern economics and advocated for "intermediate technology" and human-scale development. (A-IV)
- **B. Garrett Hardin (The Tragedy of the Commons):** This influential 1968 essay describes how individuals acting in their own interest can deplete a shared resource, leading to collective ruin. (B-I)

Step 2: Linking Social Ecology and Global Activism.

- **C. Murray Bookchin (The Ecology of Freedom):** A leading theorist of "social ecology," Bookchin argued that environmental problems stem from social hierarchies and domination within human society. (C-III)
- **D. Vandana Shiva (Stolen Harvest):** An Indian environmentalist and scholar, Shiva's work critiques corporate globalization and the patenting of seeds, focusing on "bio-piracy" and the loss of agricultural biodiversity. (D-II)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The combination A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II matches Option (4).

Quick Tip: Hardin = Commons (Why sharing fails). Schumacher = Small (Why big economics fails). Vandana Shiva = Seeds/Harvest (The Indian perspective on ecology).

71. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Events)	List - II (Year)
A. Iranian Revolution	I. 1973
B. General Pinochet became ruler in Chile	II. 1980
C. 'Solidarity' in Poland founded	III. 1979
D. USSR officially dissolved	IV. 1991

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: This matching exercise tracks major global political shifts during the mid-to-late 20th century, involving revolutions, coups, and the end of the Cold War.

Step 1: Analyzing 1970s Power Shifts.

- **A. Iranian Revolution (1979):** Also known as the Islamic Revolution, it resulted in the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty and the establishment of an Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini. (**A-III**)
- **B. General Pinochet in Chile (1973):** General Augusto Pinochet rose to power following a US-backed military coup that overthrew the democratically elected socialist president Salvador Allende. (**B-I**)

Step 2: Analyzing the Collapse of the Eastern Bloc.

- **C. 'Solidarity' in Poland (1980):** Founded at the Gdańsk Shipyard and led by Lech Wałęsa, this was the first independent trade union in a Soviet-bloc country, becoming a major catalyst for the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. (**C-II**)
- **D. USSR Dissolution (1991):** Following years of internal stagnation and ethnic unrest, the Soviet Union was officially dissolved

in December 1991, marking the formal end of the Cold War. (**D-IV**)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

Matching A-III, B-I, C-II, and D-IV aligns with Option (3).

Quick Tip: Remember the 1979 "Triple Shock": The Iranian Revolution, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the signing of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty. 1991 is the "End of History" year with the USSR collapse.



72. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Cases)	List - II (Issues)
A. Kesavananda Bharati Case	I. Right to fly the national flag
B. Shah Bano Case	II. Right to Education
C. Unni Krishnan Case	III. Fundamental Rights
D. Naveen Jindal Case	IV. Maintenance for a divorced Muslim wife

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Judiciary has played a defining role in interpreting the Constitution through landmark judgments that have

expanded civil liberties and settled conflicts between the state and individuals.

Step 1: Matching Civil and Religious Rights.

- **B. Shah Bano Case (1985):** A landmark case concerning the right of a divorced Muslim woman to claim maintenance under Section 125 of the CrPC, sparking major debates on secularism vs. religious law. (B-IV)
- **D. Naveen Jindal Case (2004):** The Supreme Court ruled that the right to fly the National Flag with dignity is a fundamental right of a citizen within the meaning of Article 19(1)(a). (D-I)

Step 2: Matching Structural and Educational Rights.

- **A. Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973):** This is the most famous case in Indian history, where the "Basic Structure" doctrine was established, limiting Parliament's power to amend the Fundamental Rights part of the Constitution. (A-III)
- **C. Unni Krishnan Case (1993):** In this judgment, the Court ruled that the "Right to Education" is a fundamental right flowing from the Right to Life (Article 21). (C-II)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The alignment A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I corresponds to Option (2).

Quick Tip: Kesavananda = Basic Structure (The Constitution's foundation). Shah Bano = Maintenance (Personal Law debate). Unni Krishnan was the precursor to the 86th Amendment (RTE).

73. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Acts)	List - II (Year)
A. Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act	<i>I. 2014</i>
B. Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act	<i>II. 1987</i>
C. Uttaranchal (Alteration of Name) Act	<i>III. 2006</i>
D. Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act	<i>IV. 2000</i>

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to reorganize states. This timeline tracks the creation of new states and the renaming of existing ones through specific legislative acts.

Step 1: Matching 20th Century Reorganizations.

- **D. Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act (1987):** This act conferred statehood on Goa, making it the 25th state of the Indian Union, while Daman and Diu remained a Union Territory. (**D-II**)
- **A. Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act (2000):** Passed in late 2000, this act led to the creation of the state of Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh. (**A-IV**)

Step 2: Matching 21st Century Changes.

- **C. Uttaranchal (Alteration of Name) Act (2006):** This act officially changed the name of the state of Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand, effective from January 2007. **(C-III)**
- **B. Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act (2014):** Known as the Telangana Act, it led to the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and the creation of India's 29th state (at the time), Telangana. **(B-I)**

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The combination A-IV, B-I, C-III, and D-II aligns perfectly with Option (1).

Quick Tip: Remember the "Year 2000" Trio: Three states were created that year—Chhattisgarh (MP), Uttarakhand (UP), and Jharkhand (Bihar). Telangana is the most recent (2014).

74.

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Committee of Constituent Assembly)	List - II (Chairman)
A. Union Powers Committee	I. Sardar Patel
B. Provincial Constitution Committee	II. B.R. Ambedkar
C. Drafting Committee	III. Jawaharlal Nehru
D. Steering Committee	IV. Rajendra Prasad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: The Constituent Assembly appointed several committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. These committees were headed by the most prominent leaders of the national movement.

Step 1: Matching Nehru and Patel's Committees.

- **A. Union Powers Committee (Jawaharlal Nehru):** Nehru headed committees related to central authority and foreign affairs, including the Union Constitution Committee. **(A-III)**
- **B. Provincial Constitution Committee (Sardar Patel):** Patel was responsible for committees dealing with the states (provinces) and fundamental rights/minorities. **(B-I)**

Step 2: Matching Ambedkar and Prasad's Committees.

- **C. Drafting Committee (B.R. Ambedkar):** This was the most important committee, tasked with preparing the actual text of the Constitution. Ambedkar is known as its architect. **(C-II)**
- **D. Steering Committee (Rajendra Prasad):** As the President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Prasad headed the committee that managed the assembly's business and procedures. **(D-IV)**

Step 3: Final Sequence.

The alignment A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV corresponds to Option (4).

Quick Tip: Ambedkar = Drafting. Prasad (President) = Steering (Managing the house). Nehru = Union (Centre). Patel = Provincial (States).



75.

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Judicial Decisions)	List - II (Year)
A. Minerva Mills	I. 1980
B. Shankari Prasad	II. 1952
C. A.K. Gopalan	III. 1950
D. Kesavananda Bharati	IV. 1973

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Solution:

Concept: This matching question tracks the chronological evolution of constitutional law in India, specifically regarding the power of judicial review and the limits on Parliament's amending power.

Step 1: Analyzing the Early Republic Era.

- **C. A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras (1950):** One of the first major cases after the Constitution came into effect, focusing on preventive detention and the narrow interpretation of Article 21 at the time. (C-III)
- **B. Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India (1951/52):** This was the first challenge to the validity of the First Amendment. The Court initially ruled that Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights. (B-II)

Step 2: Analyzing the Basic Structure Era.

- **D. Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973):** The landmark 13-judge bench case that overturned earlier precedents and established that the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution cannot be amended. (D-IV)
- **A. Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980):** This case further strengthened the Basic Structure doctrine by striking down portions of the 42nd Amendment that attempted to give Parliament unlimited amending power. (A-I)

Step 3: Final Sequence.

Mapping A-I, B-II, C-III, and D-IV leads to Option (1).

Quick Tip: The cases follow the Logic of History: first Gopalan (1950 - early testing), then Kesavananda (1973 - the limit is set), and then Minerva Mills (1980 - the limit is reinforced).